Diamond Jubilee Edition
40 PAGES

GENERAL NEWS SECTION

The Ames Daily Tribune

AND EVENING TIMES

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STAGE IS SET FOR JUBILEE

Pioneer Life Will Be Depicted Here in Great Pageant

School Children of Entire County Will Take Part; Chorus of 1,000 Voices Will Appear in Final Episode

Events in the 75 years of Story county's history will live again in the great pageant, "Giants in the Earth," which will be presented at 7 o'clock Friday evening on State field, Iowa State college, during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the county October 4, 5 and 6.

Giants will stalk again on the earth, the giants of isolation, poverty, ignorance, and irreverence, which the founders and builders of the county wrestled with, and at length overcame.

Children of practically all of the schools of the county and students of Iowa State college will take part in this pageant, pantomiming in their order the conquest of the new land, the development of the great farm country, the Civil war and the reconstruction period which followed, and the late years down to the present time, marking the defeat of the four giants.

A great choir of 1,000 singers of the county will take part in the final episode of the pageant.

The pageant opens with a scene in the wilderness, wherein will be presented in symbolic dances the animals, the wandering red men, the pioneers, the hunter and trapper.

First Settlers Enter

Episode one will describe in similar action the entrance of the first settlers, the staking of the first farm houses in Story county, and the subsequent slow struggle to make a home in the new land.

The second episode will detail the building of houses to replace the cabins, the first railway, the building of schools, the founding of Iowa State college, the founding of the first church.

The Civil war will be depicted briefly, with farmers turned soldiers marching away to battle.

The last quarter of the century will be described with representation of the erection of the first telephone line, the first automobiles, the co-operative elevator and creamery, the building of Nevada high school, a great convention of Lutheran churches.

Giants Are Defeated

The final defeat of the giants in the first quarter of the twentieth century will be commemorated by a parade of railroad men, bus drivers, telephone workers, automobile men, and radio men, to mark the defeat of isolation.

The defeat of poverty will be marked by a group of families, one from each township of the county, a representative from each bank of the county, carpenters, plumbers, masons, merchants, lawyers, doctors and others.

The defeat of ignorance will be shown by a great group of the school children of the county; the defeat of irreverence, by choirs singing "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Will Represent Columbia

Kathryn Holland of Maxwell, a granddaughter of the first white child born in Story county, will represent Columbia in the pageant.

J. C. Cunningham of Ames is general chairman of the pageant committees, and George H. Kellogg, county superintendent of schools, is vice chairman.

The committees are made up as follows: Director of dances, Miss Winifred Tilden, and women physical education teachers of the county; director of stage and art, Andrew Janson of New York, and art teachers of county; director of costumes, Mrs. Battell, and home economics teachers of the county; band music, Fred King of Ft. Dodge, advisor, and music teachers of county; director of choirs, Tolbert MacRae; director of announcements and lantern slides, R. M. Shipman, Harold Kooser, and dramatic club of Ames hihgh school; director of training and timing entrance, Mr. Tudor; director of lighting and electric display, F. D. Paine, E. R. McKee, and physics teachers of county directors of ushers and traffic, Clyde Hesse, and scouts of county; superintendent of grounds, G. M. Johnson; leader of telephone and railroad delegation, Art Little; leader of farm delegation, H. P. Hanson, Story county agent; leaders of school parade, Miss Agnes Samuelson, Mr. G. H. Kellogg; leaders of college delegation, President R. M. Hughes, and board of directors.

PAGEANT PROGRAM

Prolog

Setting—An empty domain, open prairie, primeval trees, wide stretches, empty, save for here and there, a hunter, a red man, or his wandering fellow beings. Music, "Morning Mood," Peer Gynt.

Symbolic dance, "The Animals," Napier school.

Wandering tribe of red men, camp ceremony, and council fire, Kelley school. Music, "Waters of Minnetonka."

"Westward Ho!" or "Pioneer's Dream," symbolic dance with fleeting vision of homes and cultivated fields, college girls. Music, "Rustle of Spring."

The pioneer's dream or vision arouses the following four trolls, "Giants in the Earth" or "Harbengers of Defeat," who combine to work the settlers ill: Isolation, Ignorance, Poverty, Irreverence.

Dance of the Giants, college girls, music, "In the Hall of the Mountain King."

A hunter and trapper pass across the scene. Old time surveyor follows. In charge of Mr. Mahone and Ontario school.

First Ventures into This Domain Period 1838-46

Entrance of first settlers; staking of first farmhouses in Story county; impression of distance; first attempts at farming, Huxley school.

The storm. A reproduction of one of the worst storms recorded by early settlers, North Grant consolidated school, music, "Storm Scene," William Tell.

A young boy's father injured in storm; boy goes on horseback for nearest doctor, fifty miles away. Man dead when youth returns. "Isolation" dances in glee.

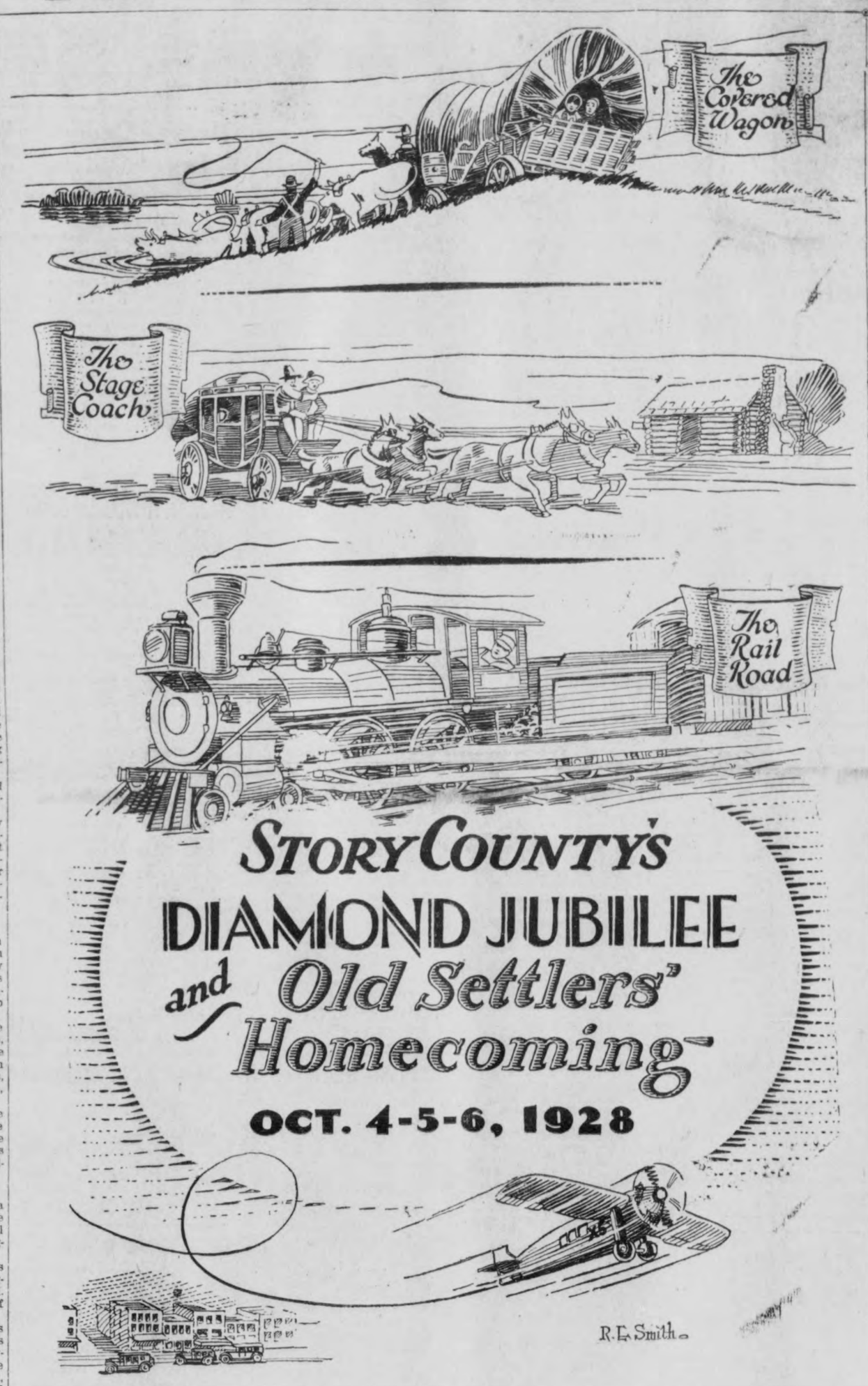
Gilbert schools show difficulty in marketing. Wagon train starts for Cedar Rapids, nearest market. Gathers market supplies from different settlements. Returns with almost no money. Disappointment of the settlers shown. Dance of "Poverty."

Cambridge schools gather as three families in a central spot on stage. No books, no school houses. Parents pass off in sorrowful mood; children have blank stare. Dance by "Ignorance."

Boy and girl chopping wood and hoeing, Cambridge school. Father and jug of whiskey and partly under influence of alcohol. Mother comes out, asks father to let the children off because it is Sunday. Father abuses children, carries jug to Indian village to sell liquor to Indians. Indians drunk, and an event which occurred near Collins to be reproduced. Dance of "Irreverence."

Some settlers return to their eastern homes; others in spite of hardships, deliver to Columbia, a new star, Iowa. Settlers played by Ames high school. Columbia, Kathryn Holland of Maxwell,

(Continued on Page Three)



First Aeroplane Arrives in Ames Nine Years Ago

The first aeroplane ever seen in Ames was brought here July 28, 1919, by Walter Harriman with Paul Kluckhahn as his passenger This early machine was a Canadian Curtiss, and was purchased by Mr. Harriman and H. L. Minert.

Nine years ago an aeroplane was a great curiosity to everyone and stores carried in the local newspapers tell of the unusual interest manifested by citizens of Ames and vicinity. Arrangements were made with the fire department to ring the siren when the plane made its arrival.

As soon as it was sighted, a great chase ensued to see who would be first to reach the landing spot north of the veterinary quadrangle at Iowa State college. Dr. Ben Budge was the winner. Every move of the frail craft was watched closely from the ground below. The plane was known as the Minert-Harriman aeroplane.

WOI Will Give Radio Program on Celebration

Story county's Diamond Jubilee celebration will be advertised in a special program from radio station WOI at 8 o'clock Monday evening.

J. H. Ainsworth, chairman of the publicity committee, will make the introductory remarks, and the following will speak: J. G. Tilden, general chairman of the jubilee; Charles Reynolds, chairman of program committee; Wilford Gerbracht, of Gerbracht airport; Fred Corneliussen, Lake Comar, chairman of the sports committee; A. E. Little, chairman of the jubilee queen committee; Jennings Bauge, chairman of exhibits; J. H. Ames, chairman of parade committee; J. C. Cunningham, chairman of the pageant committee.

BAND TOURS COUNTY

A band will leave Ames at 12:30 p. m. today for a tour of the entire county, to advertise the celebration of Story county's Diamond Jubilee, here Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

The band will be made up of members of the Ames municipal band, and other musicians of the county.

Complete Program of County's Diamond Jubilee Celebration

Thursday, Oct. 4

10 a. m. to 12 m.—Opening session, Charles F. Curtiss, chairman.
Music by Zearing band.
Invocation, Dr. O. H. Cessna.
Talk by old settler, E. H. Addison, Nevada.
Political speeches, E. G. Dunn of Mason City, ex-Governor McKelvey of Nebraska.
Old Settlers reunion, picnic lunch.

1-4 p. m.—Aviation program at Gerbracht airport, army fliers headed by Lieutenant Guy L. McNeil.
20-mile race over five-mile triangular course.
Dead stick landing, shutting off motors at 2,000 feet.
Stunting contest.

4:30-6 p. m.—Grand stand performances.
Music by orchestra.
Old time music—Fife and drum, William Tanner and Bert Childs, old settlers.
Boys boxing bouts.
Boys wrestling bouts.
Toe dancers.
Banjo entertainers.
Accordion player.
Swiss Yodler.

6:30-8 p. m.—Grand stand performances, similar program, with band and other musical numbers.

8-11 p. m.—Pavement dance, sponsored by American Legion.

1-10 p. m.—Relic and product booths and displays at Old Christian church, and in store windows.

Friday, Oct. 5

1 p. m.—Historical parade, township floats, 4-H girls floats, merchants floats, float with township queens.
Football, Ames high school vs. State Teachers high school of Cedar Falls.
Football, Ames high school seconds vs. Boone high school seconds.
Exhibits and relics, farm bureau products booths, farm bureau women's project booths, exhibits of relics and antiques from May flower to present, corn and potato show, grain exhibits and contests.

7 p. m.—Crowning of Diamond Jubilee Queen.
Pageant, "Giants in the Earth."

Saturday, Oct. 6

2:30 p. m.—Football, Iowa State college vs. Nebraska university.

Former Ames Boy Now Army Flier, Coming Thursday

Lieutenant Guy L. McNeil, U. S. army aviator stationed at Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill., flying his own plane at the head of a squadron of his fellow pursuit flyers will be at Gerbracht field Thursday afternoon during the aviation program of Story County's Diamond Jubilee celebration, Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

Lieutenant McNeil, formerly a Story county boy, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McNeil of 517 Welch avenue. He has been an army flier for several years, and has flown his plane to Ames on numerous occasions. He was last here during the opening of Gerbracht airport in the spring of this year.

FIRST AMES BABY

Herbert H. Nowlin, proprietor of the Nowlin Service station, is said to be the first child born in the town of Ames.

Story County to Observe Seventy-Fifth Anniversary

Great Three-Day Celebration Will Open in Ames Thursday, October 4; Relics of Pioneer Days to Be on Display

On Thursday next the people of Story county will pause to recall the aspect of the past, to relive for a time a few of the more momentous and stirring events in the vast web of circumstances that makes up the county's history.

The chance archives of that history have been mined—ancient trunks and dusty albums have given up curious details in the lives of those who settled here and made homes in the empty domain of open prairie. Old photographs, tintypes and daguerreotypes, bring faded visions of forgotten faces. These, and with them the homely tools of the pioneers, chests, kettles, clocks, spinning wheels, looms, will be displayed in store windows of the city during the Story county Diamond Jubilee celebration, October 4, 5 and 6.

On that opening day, while eyes and minds are occupied with the past, planes will drone in the sky—forerunners, they may be, of a new era in the development of the county and the nation.

The three-day celebration will open at the grandstand on Douglas avenue between Main street and Fifth street at 10 o'clock with music by the Zearing band. O. H. Cessna, chaplain of Iowa State college, will pronounce the invocation.

Political Talks Scheduled

Following a talk by an old settler of the county, E. H. Addison of Nevada, Dean C. F. Curtiss, chairman of the meeting will introduce E. G. Dunn, well known democrat of Mason City, and ex-Governor McKelvy of Nebraska, republican, who will discuss political matters.

The opening session will conclude with an old settlers reunion and picnic lunch in the city park.

The scene will shift in the afternoon to Gerbracht airport, south of the city, for a program of races and stunts.

Army Fliers Coming

Lieutenant Guy L. McNeil, army flyer, a former Story county boy, will lead a squadron of army pursuit flyers in stunts over the field. Twenty commercial flyers will be here with their ships.

To the winner of the 20 mile air race over a five-mile triangular course a prize of $50 will be given. The winner of second place will receive $25, and of third $15.

Similar prizes will be awarded for dead stick landing from 2,000 feet; and four prizes of $40, $20, $10, and $5 will be awarded in a stunting contest.

Old Settlers on Program

At 4:30 the program will be carried again to Douglas avenue between Main and Fifth streets for a series of grand stand performances, to be opened by orchestra music, and music of fife and drum by William Tanner and Bert Childs, old settlers in the county, banjo entertainers, an accordion player and a Swiss yodler.

There will be on this program a series of wrestling bouts and boxing bouts, put on by boys.

From 6:30 to 8 o'clock in the evening, a similar performance will be staged again.

From 8 until 11 p. m., the American Legion will stage a pavement dance on Douglas between Main and Fifth Streets.

Relics of the county's history and products on the county's agriculture and industry will be on display at the old Christian church, and in store windows of the city from 1 until 10 p. m.

Historical Parade Friday

A vast historical parade, two miles long, the largest of its kind ever staged in the county, will open the Friday program at 1 p. m. sharp. It will include floats representing each township, the 4-H club girls of the county, merchants of Ames and other cities and towns of the county, and the last float will carry the 16 township queens.

The parade will form on Northwestern avenue, with the head at Grand avenue. Guides will be stationed along Northwestern to direct the formation. The parade will proceed east on Main street from Grand to Carroll, north on Carroll to Fifth, and west on Fifth to Grand, disbanding there.

A first prize of $50, second of $25, and third of $15 will be awarded to floats in each of the following three classes: Historical, rural, and commercial and organizations. Floats will be judged for originality, clearness of idea, appearance and design, and showmanship. The awards will be announced Friday afternoon or Saturday morning.

The parade committee includes the following: John H. Ames, chairman, C. E. Dragoun, Harry Hall, A. E. Wickland, Roger Alley, H. A. Redlinger, L. E. Hedrick, L. L. Clement, John S. Dodds.

Football Game Friday P. M.

The parade will be followed by the football games of Ames

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DIAMOND QUEEN TO BE CROWNED

Ceremony to Precede Friday Pageant

The Queen of the Diamond Jubilee of Story county, representing the flower of the county's girlhood, will be crowned at State field, Iowa State college at 7 p. m., Friday immediately preceding the opening of the pageant "Giants in the Earth."

The queen will be chosen from among the 16 girls who have been chosen as township queens. Ilo Couser of Zearing will represent Lincoln township; Julia Bielefeldt of Roland, Howard township; Evelyn Beck, Franklin township; Lottie Scott, Washington township; Laura Christiansen of Ames, Grant township; Leilia Shickell, Nevada township; Eloise Scott of Cambridge, Indian Creek township; Gladys Ryan of Slater, Palestine township. Queens of seven other townships in the county will be named this week from nominations in the hands of township ocmmittees.

The county queen will receive a $150 diamond ring, and each of the remaining 15 township queens will receive a wrist watch.

The girls have been chosen to represent their respective townships on the basis of their characters, capabilities, and personality.

SCHOOL CHILDREN TO ASSEMBLE HERE FRI.

School children of Story county who will take part in the pageant "Giants in the Earth," Friday evening, have been instructed to assemble in the stadium at Iowa State college promptly at 6:45 p m. They will march from the college armory to the field in organized groups under the direction of Captain Rumsey Campbell.

At 5:45 a grand school picnic will be held in the armory. Each child will bring his own sandwiches and fruit. Hot cocoa will be served to children and hot coffee to parents.

Members of the pageant committee will attend a "Pioneer supper" at 5:45 in the Collegiate Methodist church.

Automobile dealers of the county have arranged to transport the school childrn to Ames.

Students have been selected from a number of the schools and instructed for their parts in the pageant. All other school children will be seated in a reserved space, and will enter the grand finale of the pageant with their teachers.

The teachers of the county are requested to meet at State gym Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock for brief and simple instructions on their part in the pageant.

Will Distribute 10,000 Dodgers

Wilford Gerbracht, Ames aviator, accompanied by J. H. Ainsworth, will fly over the entire county Monday, starting about 2:30 p. m., to distribute 10,000 dodgers carrying the program and other details of Story county's Diamond Jubilee.

Ainsworth is chairman of the jubilee publicity committee, and Gerbracht is offering Gerbracht field for the use of flyers in the aviation program of the jubilee.

Governor Smith to Discuss Prohibition Issue Tonight

Scanning the News

By T. F. C.

For greater convenience and speed in handling litigation involving less than $1,000, for better juvenile court work, and in order that Ames may no longer be the only city of its size in Iowa without a court of record, go to the polls Monday and vote "Yes" on the municipal court question.

With one exception, all attorneys of Ames favor the proposed court; the mayor and other city officials favor it; the county attorney, who has given the matter much thought and careful investigation for the last year, favors it; attorneys, city and district court officials where municipal courts have been established favor them.

A municipal court would do away with the farce of a justice of peace trial, which has no standing; would relieve congestion on the district court docket; and would provide a trial court for Washington and Franklin townships, neither of which now has so much as a justice of peace.

The expense of the new court will be borne one-half by the city and one-half by the county, but there is strong probability that the share of each will be equalled by the fees collected from litigants. That is the experience elsewhere.

The American Red Cross headquarters announced Friday that contributions to the $5,000,000 hurricane relief fund have passed the $3,000,000 mark—three-fifths of the way to the goal. On that basis, Ames should have given $300 of the asked $500. Only $210 is reported. Something wrong here! Ames is not in the habit of lagging.

Lest we forget!

A most important matter for all Iowans will be decided at the polls November 6—the question of a state $100,000,000 highway bond issue. Those who favor the bond issue should get ready to vote. Those who oppose it are already ready.

Now that the greatest grape crop ever grown is duly processed into jam, jelly and ——, we may look ahead without fear to a long, cold winter.

Prohibition enforcement is an "engineering" job.

Farm relief is an "engineering" job.

The tariff is an "engineering job"—and taxes, and world peace, and waterways, and immigration, and——

Oh, 'tis great to be an engineer! Tra la!

Governor Smith will speak tonight in Milwaukee—on prohibition. Hoover announces that party loyalty will be the topic of his next address, to be delivered in New York October 13. Nominee Curtis attacks Smith's farm relief statement. Nominee Robinson says that men of "mediocre ability" are in the ranks of republican government. The campaign today!

At Omaha, in the first address of his western tour, Smith said that he did not consider prohibition the main issue of this campaign. But it is an issue—anything that occupies many columns every day in the newspapers of the country, that is a topic of conversation wherever men meet, is an issue—and tonight Smith will discuss it openly when he addresses what is expected to be the largest audience of his tour.

The governor may be right or he may be wrong in his prohibition position. But at any rate he is honest in telling the people of the United States that prohibition enforcement as it is now practiced in the big industrial centers of the eastern states is a failure.

"I cannot fully express my indignation at such circulars, nor can I reiterate too strongly that religious questions have no part in this campaign.

"I have stated repeatedly that neither I nor the republican party wants support on that basis."—Herbert Hoover's statement today. The republican standard bearer was aroused by publication of an alleged letter written by Mrs. Willie W. Caldwell, republican national committeewoman of Virginia, urging that women of the country "save the United States from being Romanized and rum-ridden."

Beginning Thursday, October 4 and continuing for three days, Story county will celebrate in Ames the seventy-fifth anniversary of its birth. Committees have labored for weeks on plans for the event. Today only the finishing touches remain to be given.

Seventy-fifth birthdays come only once. Let's turn in and make the jubilee a gala event for every person in the county.

PEACE IS NEAR IN IOWA COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Kellogg Wants Equality With Britain and France

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Conditions in Iowa's coal fields took on a bright aspect today after a year and a half of uncertainty and part time work, for the new wage scale, negotiated by a joint sub-committee of the miners and operators, needed only ratification of the main bodies to become effective.

A minimum scale of $5.80 finally was agreed upon, and late yesterday the joint sub-committee announced it would place the question before the United Mine Workers of America, Iowa district and the Iowa Coal Operators' association.

George Heaps, jr., leader of the operators' forces, and Joe Morris, president of the union miners, both said the wage agreement was not a victory for either side, but a compromise in which both sides made concessions.

The new scale will become effective Monday, October 1, and will continue in force until April 1, 1930. The compromise was reached after nearly a month of negotiations. Once the sub-committees reported back to the main committees that agreement was impossible. The same committees were renamed, however, and resumed negotiations which resulted in the new scale.

Negotiations Open in Sept.

When negotiations were opened early in September the miners demanded a minimum wage of $6.10, while the operators set their figure at $5 a day. To pay more than that, they said, would make it impossible to compete with operators in the Appanoose county district and the southwest, where the wage scale is $5 a day.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearing in Ames for the week ending today totaled $243,284.61, according to figures furnished by the Ames clearing house association.

SHE'S STORM CENTER OF THE G. O. P.

Following speeches before Ohio ministers and congregations in which she assailed Al Smith, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general, conferred in Chicago with James W. Good, Hoover's western campaign manager, and Congressman Walter Newton, chairman of the republican speakers' bureau. The three are shown here after their conference, Mr. Good on the left. Mrs. Willebrandt's speeches have brought sharp criticism from some G. O. P. leaders, including Maurice Maschke, Ohio national committeeman.

FACTORY WORK IS SLUMPING

—BABSON

Wide Difference Exists in Industries

BABSON PARK, Mass., Sept. 29—"The most important factor in the business situation today is employment. Steady work for the mass of the people is not only desirable—it is imperative! Otherwise business may undergo a severe reaction. Statistics show that people are living right up to the limit of their incomes. The great majority are absolutely dependent on their weekly or monthly wages to meet obligations which they have taken on during this period when they have been reaching for higher living standards. As long as there is no interruption in the regular pay envelope, business should continue good. Hence, the first thing to watch is the trend of employment. Any real recession would react very quickly on business. Consequently employers should endeavor to keep their men steadily employed as far as it is possible to do so. Wage reductions should be resorted to only when it is absolutely impossible to avoid them.

"It is unfortunate that more complete statistics are not available on this vital question. Authorities disagree widely on the number of unemployed at any given time. It is a very elusive matter, largely because of the

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School Officials Urge Immunization Against Diphtheria

Tribune's County News Service

NEVADA, Sept. 29.—School officials here have sent a form letter to the parents of all pupils urging them to take advantage of an arrangement they have made whereby students may be immunized against diphtheria for one dollar. The doctors of the town are co-operating and the letter pointed out the necessity for immunization.

Arrangements have been made to have three local doctors at the school Friday, Oct. 5; Oct. 12; and Oct 19; to give the treatments.

POLITICS On the Air

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—A coast-to-coast radio network will broadcast Governor Smith's Milwaukee campaign address tonight. Six of the stations are on the Pacific coast and two in the Rocky mountain section. The democratic presidential candidate will begin his speech at 9 a. m., central standard time and continue for an hour.

Stations broadcasting include WJR, Detroit, WLW, Cincinnati, KYW, Chicago, KWK, St. Louis, and WTMJ, Milwaukee.

Another in the series or radio talks sponsored by the republican national committee will be heard over the WJZ network of the National Broadcasting company from 7 to 7:30 p. m., central standard time.

NEVADA MUSICIAN TO ATTEND LEGION MEET

NEVADA, Sept. 29.—H. F. Pettys, local man, is a member of the State Center drum and bugle corp and will accompany that organization to San Antonio, Tex., when they go down as the drum corp to represent Iowa in the national competition that is a part of the National Encampment of the American Legion, Oct. 8 to 12.

San Antonio is offering $1,000 for first prize, $700 for second, $500 for third, and $250 for fourth prize in the competition.

At the state convention of the Legions at Cedar Rapids this year, the State Center organization tied for first honors, and performed before the Secretary of War and his staff at the Montrose hotel.

STORY COUNTY TO OBSERVE BIRTHDAY

(Continued From Page One)

high school vs. State Teachers high of Cedar Falls, and Ames high seconds vs Boone high seconds at the public schools field on Lincoln way.

The exhibits and relics will continue on display at the Old Christian church and in store windows. The exhibits will include farm bureau products booths, farm bureau women's booths, exhibits of relics and antiques from the Mayflower to the present time, a corn and potato show, and grain exhibits and contests.

The great pageant, "Giants in the Earth," depicting events in the conquest of the county by the pioneers, and the development by those who came after, will be held in the stadium on State field at 7 p. m.

After the pageant, Iowa State college students will stage another pageant depicting the defeat of the Nebraska football team by Iowa State's Cyclones Saturday afternoon on State field.

The exhibits will continue on display Saturday morning. The feature of the Saturday afternoon, and closing period of the celebration will be the football game of Iowa State college vs. Nebraska.

WEATHER FORECAST

IOWA: Mostly fair tonight and Sunday.

Weather outlook for the period of Oct. 1, to Oct. 6:

For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, and the northern and central Great plains; not much precipitation likely during week and probably no marked changes in temperature.

MILWAUKEE TURBULENT IN GREETING

Greatest Gathering in History Greets Nominee

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Governor Alfred E. Smith will close his western tour here tonight by opening up the issue which is foremost in this state and which many voters are making the outstanding one over all the country—modification of the Volstead act and the eighteenth amendment.

From all indications, the democratic candidate will end his first campaign trip here with a veritable "bang." Milwaukee citizens received him last night by turning out almost bodily. People here said it was the greatest gathering in the history of the city. The New York governor waved his brown derby to a crowd which lined the streets for over two miles along Wisconsin avenue, the principal thorofare, their smiling faces lighted by the welcoming glow of red fire.

End First Tour in Climax

The democratic candidate thus ended his first tour with a dramatic climax, for the crowd was the largest to receive him—and the crowds have been large and boisterous all the way from Omaha, down across the wheat belt to Oklahoma City and back up again thru the northwest.

The size and enthusiasm of the meeting tonigh., democratic leaders here promised, will be in proportion to the welcoming reception. Some of them saw the hilarious gathering in St. Paul which Smith himself said was the largest political meeting he ever had addressed. "Wait until you get to Milwaukee," they said significantly.

Many persons here told members of the Smith entourage when it arrived that Milwaukee wants its beer. So Smith will receive a cordial hearing in this brewing center for his first formal and detailed discussion of his modification program since he accepted the nomination.

Seeks Lafollette Support

Smith comes here on an important mission, and to this he will turn his attention during a series of conferences with state political leaders today—winning of the large vote that has endorsed the policies of the Lafollettes, father and son, for many years.

Smith's program already outlined in his western speeches, is similar in many respects to that of the LaFollettes. It embodies waterpower, farm relief, inland waterway development.

Shortly after he entered this state, the New York governor carried his waterpower stand a step further in a newspaper conference, a step which brings him nearer to the stand of Senator George Norris of Nebraska.

"I believe," the democratic candidate said, "that the government ought to keep the control of the plant and operate it where it is feasible to do it and deliver the energy to the company under a contract that gives the government something to say about the rates."

The welcome here was not the only auspicious feature of the democratic candidate's stay. He was given a suite, with rooms 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, which democratic National Committeeman John M. Callahan explained, he had selected as those were the first four years Smith would occupy the white house.

CANNOT ATTEND

O. E. Rolvaag, famed author of the novel, "Giants in the Earth" who was invited to be in Ames for the celebration of Story county's Diamond Jubilee, Oct. 4, 5, and 6, will be unable to attend, it was learned today by J. C. Cunningham, chairman of the pageant committee of the jubilee.

Marshalltown Attorneys Join in Endorsement of Municipal Court

We, the undersigned practicing attorneys at Marshalltown, Iowa, hereby state that our experience with the Municipal Court of the city of Marshalltown has been entirely satisfactory and we do not hesitate to recommend a municipal court to the citizens and voters of Ames, and feel that if, in your election, you establish a municipal court you will find the same far more satisfactory than the present system of justice courts and that the same will not prove an undue burden in the matter of taxation.

Signed:

R. L. Bryant
Robt. E. Johnson
F. E. Northup
A. B. Hoover
G. A. Mote
W. D. Kearney
E. E. Bachman
F. L. Meeker
F. M. Haradon
G. W. Lawrence
Roy L. Pell
R. A. Rockhill
H. G. Cartwright
C. H. E. Boardman
L. R. Sheets
C. H. Van Law

Hoover Orders Investigation Violent Letter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Herbert Hoover, republican presidential candidate, today ordered an investigation to determine authenticity or falsity of a letter Mrs. Willie W. Caldwell, Virginia national committeewoman wrote Mrs. Clara Lyon, Alexandria, Va., declaring women must "save the United States from being Romanized and rum ridden."

That action followed a sharp repudiation of the letter by Hoover. He advised the United Press that whether the letter were authentic or a forgery, "it does violence to every instinct that I possess."

WOMAN AWARDED $300 DAMAGES FROM PULOS

Tribune's County News Service

NEVADA, Sept. 29.—Nellie Alcox, Des Moines woman, was awarded $300 damages from John Pulos for injuries sustained in a crash on the Jefferson highway south of Ames Oct. 27 last year, by the district court late yesterday.

Pulos, former Ames restaurateur, was coming from the west onto the Jefferson highway, when he crashed with the car driven by Mrs. Alcox's grandson in which she was riding.

The case has been on trial since Monday. Testimony was concluded Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the attorneys concluded their arguments late yesterday.

The judgment against Pulos will have to be paid by his insurance company as he carried liability insurance.

All jurors not engaged in this case were released until Monday, when criminal work will be taken up.

At the district court this morning the indictment of Ivan Mathison, local man, by the grand jury for perjury in connection with his testimony in the bootlegging trials here, were made public.

Pirates Seize British Steamer

HONGKONG, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The seizure of the British steamer Anking by pirates, and the murder of two of her officers during a desperate fight was described in dispatches received here today.

Chief Officer Jones and Chief Engineer Thompson were killed and Capt. Plunkett Cole wounded. Thompson was shot dead when the pirates, who had disguised themselves as passengers, attacked the ship's officers.

BOLTERS AROUSE HERBERT HOOVER

Will Talk Soon on Party Loyalty

By PAUL MALLON . . . .
(U. P. Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The bolting of old line party leaders in both political camps has become so pronounced in the presidential campaign that Herbert Hoover intends to devote a liberal portion of his future speeches to party patriotism.

The subject will be the text of the speech the republican nominee is to deliver in Madison Square Garden, New York, the night of Oct. 13.

Importance of the bolters' activities has been called to Hoover's attention previously by his managers and advisors. Every speech he has made thus far in the campaign has mentioned the record of the republican party and the necessity of continuing that record as a party principle. But his advisors do not believe he has gone far enough.

Desk is Cleared

So in his New York speech under the auspices of the various state organizations and the union men and women's republican league club he will devote himself more particularly to the task of developing party devotion.

The last draft of Hoover's Elizabethton, Tennessee speech is expected to be sent to the printers before night, thus clearing his desk of pending matters.

His engagement list today included Shingore Takaishi, editor of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokio Nichi Nichi; Senator Vandenburg, republican, Michigan; county chairman of the republican service league of New Jersey headed by Franklin D'Olier and a delegation from the national convention of the knights of the round table.

The nominee also expects to deliver a short speech to the war veterans from New Jersey.

Congressman Will Ask Investigation of Mrs. Willebrandt

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Representative Loring Black of New York informed the United Press today that at a meeting next Friday in Washington of the house campaign fund expenditures committee of which he is a member, he will seek an investigation of the campaign activities of Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general.

Black said he would try to learn among other things, "who is responsible for Mrs Willebrandt's participation in the republican campaign in behalf of Herbert Hoover and what basis she has for the charges she is making against Governor Alfred E. Smith."

U. S. READY FOR ANY REASONABLE ARMS PROPOSAL

Sub-committees Agree on Minimum of $5.80 Wage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The United States government stood ready today to listen to any new disarmament proposal, fully protecting American naval interests and national needs. But it opposes the Anglo-French naval pact because that obviously is intended to limit American sea strength while materially enhancing the Franco-British offensive power.

That was revealed clearly today as America's position on the Anglo-French naval plan, following publication of identic notes Secretary of State Kellogg sent France and Britain. These notes said:

"No program that might place this country at a disadvantage on the seas need be submitted. The Anglo-French arrangement would not only have had this result, but would also have led 'to a recrudescence of naval competition'."

This firm stand on the naval question is expected to have serious reverberations in Europe, according to well-informed opinion here.

It is anticipated the European press will charge the United States with being just as stubborn in supporting its naval arms thesis as England and France have been in holding to their programs.

All-Out-to-Church Sunday Announced

Tomorrow is All-Out-to-Church Sunday at Iowa State college, and there will be no chapel service. A special effort is made to get the students to attend their respective churches at this time, according to O. H. Cessna, college chaplain.

Next Sunday there will be an address by President R. M. Hughes in State gymnasium in lieu of the chapel service. President Hughes will speak in the afternoon. October 14 the chapel services will be held in Agricultural assembly at 11 o'clock as in the past.

TRYING TO SMOKE 'EM OUT!

Ames to See Premier Iowa Showing of Picturization Life of Christ

The premier showing in Iowa of Cecil B. De Mille's great picture, "King of Kings", will be made at the Capitol theater of Ames, Monday, Oct. 1, and continue for four days, it was announced here today by Manager Joe Gerbracht of the Ames theater company. "King of Kings" is a reverently picturized story of Christ.

Manager Gerbracht secured the release thru his affiliation with the A. H. Blank theaters.

There is always a natural reluctance to even consider the attempt to portray the Christ on the stage or on the screen, and when Cecil B. DeMille was faced with the necessity of filming the life of Christ, he was made to consider the selection of a man to attempt the portrayal.

He selected H. B. Warner. The people of Ames and surrounding territory will recall seeing Mr. Warner in that great photoplay, "Sorrell and Son" and they will have some idea of the beauty of the man's work and the marked sincerity of his efforts.

"The King of Kings" does not attempt to picturize the life of Christ in its entirety, rather it picturized only the last few months of His existence here on earth! The crucifixion and the resurrection and Christ's return to His apostles constitute the tremendously dramatic climax of this picture.

On Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5 and 6, Alberta Haynes, Iowa's own personality girl for 1928, will be presented at the New Ames theater in the fourth ward in an elaborate song revue, featuring Alberta's inimitable "Daddy" songs and specialties!

Alberta is a Cedar Rapids girl and entered the contest thru Iowa City's Englert theater, one of the A. H. Blank chain.

OUT OUR WAY

By WILLIAMS

LOCALS

J. Howard Lindly of Oklahoma City, Okla., was a guest of Iowa State college friends last night en route to his home from other points in the state. Mr. Lindly left this morning.

Miss Dorotha Dragoun who is teaching in the high school at Hubbard, is a week-end guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dragoun, 611 Burnett avenue.

Miss Frances Cole who is attending Iowa State Teachers college at Cedar Falls, arrived in Ames last night for a week-end visit at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs C. G. Cole, 1007 Douglas avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Alfselke of Randall shopped and transacted business in Ames Friday.

Charles B. Ash and son, Bill, 419 Ninth street, went this morning to Fort Dodge where Mr. Ash transacted business.

Mrs. D. Clement, who is a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Clement, 928 Clark avenue, will leave Sunday for her home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Clement who also visited here in the Clement home, returned last week to Washington. Messers. Clement are brothers.

Mrs. Melinda Noble of Des Moines came this morning for a week-end visit at the home of Mrs. J. C. Adams, 916 Kellogg avenue.

Clarence Daubert, who is a student this year at Iowa State Teachers college, Cedar Falls, arrived last night for a week-end visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Daubert, 618 Duff avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Shearer and Mr. and Mrs. John Shearer, who have been guests the past week in the home of Mrs. J. C. Adams, 916 Kellogg avenue, left this morning for their home in Houston, Tex. They are making the trip by motor. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer are former residents of Story county.

Mrs. Frank Phalen of Des Moines visited friends in Ames Friday afternoon.

Henry Ness, assistant state entomologist, who was in Ohio attending the European corn borer conference, is expected to return to Ames today. E. V. Collins of the Iowa State college agricultural engineering department, and George Decker of the zoology department, also attended. Mr. Decker is remaining in Ohio for a two weeks' study of the corn borer situation.

Roy M. Young, 608 Ridgewood afenue, who has been confined to Mary Greeley hospital for a number of weeks after having been injured in the caving in of a viaduct near Marshalltown, is reported to be improving satisfactorily but slowly at the hospital.

Mrs. L. L. Flickinger and son, Wayne, 1201 Duff avenue, are spending the day in Des Moines.

Miss Veronica Morrissey who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Morrissey, 721 Wilson avenue, left this morning for Washington, D. C., where she will work in dietetics. Miss Morrissey has been in New York City for the past year in similar work.

Mr. and Mrs. Willam Hammond and son, John, visited over night with the J. D. Iden family, 2322 Storm street, last night en route from Savannah, Ill ,to their home in Wessington, S. D.

Z. D. Dunlap arrived yesterday from Chicago for a week-end visit with his family at his home, 803 Grand avenue.

Mr and Mrs. Charles E. Dragoun, 1023 Grand avenue, left this morning for Knoxville where they will be week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gray.

Miss Selma Hedman, 519 Lincoln way, will be a week-end guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. B. Brenneman and family, at Webster City.

C. W. Hardolph of Kansas City visited friends here last night en route to his home from a hunting trip in North Dakota.

Charles O. Malone of McIntire left this morning for his home after spending last night and yesterday here on business.

ELWELL

ELWELL, Sept D 25.—Pete Engle of Clarion was a Friday caller at Andrew Seskars.

Mr. and Mrs. Deloss Marken of Des Moines were Saturday afternoon guests at Mrs. J. D. Scotts.

James Hall is ill at his home with an attack of the flue.

Mrs. John Rainey and children of Shipley were Saturday afternoon callers at the Andrew Seskar home.

Mrs. Barbara Beck and Nellie of Cambridge spent Saturday night and Sunday at the Boyd Maxwell home.

O. L. McCauley shipped a car of hoge to Chicago Saturday night from Elwell and accompanied the shipment.

Mrs. U. B. Scott and Horace Scott, James and Jean spent Sunday with Mrs. Horace Scott Ardis Ann at the Methodist hospital in Des Moines.

Mr. and Mrs. Orvill Colburn of Des Moines were Thursday evening supper guests at Ray Reynolds.

George Robison and Georgina of Charles City were Monday evening supper guests at Boyd Maxwells.

Mrs. F. F. Foster and Arlene were Des Moines visitors Saturday and called on Mrs. Horale Scott and Ardis Ann in the Methodist hospital.

Paul Doggett returned to Ames Monday morning where he assumes his second year's work in the engineering department of Iowa State college.

Mr. and Mrs. Halver Larson Emmettsburg, were week-end guests at Mrs. Hannah Thornwall's. Mrs. Thornwall returned home with the Larsons where she will visit for a time.

Mrs. Luo Leisinger and granddaughter, Retty, who have been visiting at the home of her nephew, Ray Reynolds and relatives in Des Moines returned to their home in Detroit, Mich., Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Townsend Ellen Johnson, Earl and Howard Grelwell of State Center, Grant Flossie and Mrs. Vinie Vincent of Maxwell and Jenny Eleanor and Norma Jory were Sunday guests at the Jess Rothrock home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Scott, Mrs. J. D. Scott and Arnold were Sunday dinner guests at the Cecil Scott home in Des Moines

Mrs. Willis Scott and Margaret were Saturday guests at the pareneta| Charles Cooper home in Maxwell.

Mr. and Mrs Tom Hopper, George and Harry of Des Moines and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hopper of Iowa Center were Sunday dinner guests at the Frank Griffith home.

Mrs. Jess Rothrock was a Tuesday visitor at the home of her brother Floyd Bullock near Nevada.

Paul Doggett was selling melons thru this vicinity last week.

Fred Albrecht has been doing some carpenter work for Amos and Joe Allen this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Warren were Des Moines visitors Tuesday.

F. F. Foster worked as relief agent in Huxley Saturday.

SOCIETY

Sun Dial Chapter to Meet Monday

The first meeting of the year of Sun Dial chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held Monday night, October 1, at 7:30 at the home of Mrs. Ben Edwards, 215 Lynn avenue. Mrs. O. R. Sweeney and Mrs. W .H. Moore will be assistant hostesses. The program for the evening will be charge of Mrs. Anson Marston and Dr. Grace Zorbaugh.

Sun Dial chapter officers are Mrs. O. R. Sweeney, regent; Mrs. T. R. Agg, vice regent; Mrs. W. L. Foster, secretary; Mrs. L. H. Willson, treasurer; Mrs. E. F. Goss, historian; Mrs. L. W. Forman, registrar; Mrs. F. S. Middleton, chaplain. Mrs. L. C. Burnett, Miss Ada Hayden and Miss Martha Naumann compose the board of management.

The year's study will be devoted to "Women of the Colonial Period."

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Annual Fall Reception at Frisbie House Tonight

The annual fall reception for new students given by the Frisbie Fellowship, an organization of all Congregational students in college, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at Frisbie house, 2330 Lincoln way. The reception is not limited to Congregational students alone as anyone is welcome.

Esther Compton of Valley Junction, Manette Farnsworth of Cresco and Glenn Thompson of Omaha, Neb., comprise the committee in charge of the entertainment for the evening. Evelyn Mosher of Salem is in charge of the refreshments. The Rev. and Mrs. H. K. Hawley and W. Norris Wentworth will be chaperones.

◆ ◆ ◆

Alspach-Murray Wedding Today

At three o'clock this afternoon, the marriage of Miss Eulalia Fern Alspach of Ames, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Alspach of Carroll, and Robert Murray, son of Charles B. Murray, 627 Northwestern avenue, will take place at the St. Johns Episcopal church. The Rev. LeRoy Burroughs will read the ceremony in the presence of the immediate families and a few friends. The couple will be unattended. Mrs. Blair Converse will preside at the organ during the service.

Miss Alspach is a graduate of Carroll high school. Mr. Murray is a graduate of the Ames high school and is the city editor of The Tribune.

The couple will make their home in Ames at 716 Sixth street.

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Sylvia Snitzler Hostess To Phi Psi Upsilons

Phi Psi Upsilon sorority members, numbering 15, were entertained at a picnic spread Thursday evening at the home of Miss Sylvia Snitzler in Gilbert. A business meeting followed the supper, the evening being devoted to the regular business houtine.

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Hist. Lit. Division of F. W. C. With Mrs. Stevenson

The History and Literature division and not the first general assembly of the Faculty Women's club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, 320 Ash avenue, Wednesday afternoon. The general meeting of the club will be held later and will be announced in this column of the paper.

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Legion Auxiliary Postpones Meeting

The meeting of the American Legion auxiliary which was to have been held Monday night, October 1, in the Legion club rooms, has been postponed until Monday night, October 8.

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Beta Tau Delta With Mrs. Ainsworth

Beta Tau Delta sorority will meet Monday night at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. J. H. Ainsworth, 607 Fifth street.

Aged Gilbert Woman Has Stroke Friday

GILBERT, Sept 29.—Mrs. John Arramith, 70 years ld, is in a very serious condition following a paralytic stroke which she suffered Friday morning. Alone in her house when she was taken ill, Mrs. Arrasmith was found some time later by her daughter, Mrs. Harold Gretten of near Gilbert.

Mrs. Arrasmith's entire right side is affected, and she is unable to speak.

Iowa Motor Bus Tax Law Upheld

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The constitutionality of the Iowa motor carrier law has been upheld by the Iowa supreme court, and operators of buses and trucks between fixed termini must pay a ton mileage tax.

The decision sustained Judge W. G. Bonner, of the Polk county district court from whose ruling the truck operators, banded together as the Iowa Motor Vehicle association appealed.

Converted Jew Will Speak Here Sunday

The Rev. B. E. Kertchman, a converted Russian Jew, will speak at the Nazarene tabernacle on South Kellogg Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Following his address he will tell the story of his conversion. The public is invited to the service according to C. A. Cronk, pastor.

Des Moines—A Drake university co-ed was the Iowa personality girl of the air today. She is Eva McKisick, and she won the contest last night when she sang the "Indian Love Call" at the Des Moines radio show.

Scottish Society Elects Officers

Election of officers featured the meeting of the Ladies' Scottish society Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. B. Griggs, 809 Wilson avenue. Mrs. E. J. Fitzgerald was elected president. Mrs. Catherine Maitland, vice president; Mrs. L. E. Thomas, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. George Campbell, Mrs. William Jeffry, Mrs. M. B. Griggs and Mrs. Harry Murphy, the flower committee.

The program, consisting of a short story by Mrs. E. A. Miller and games conducted by Mrs. Harry Murphy, followed the business session.

Guests of the society were Mrs. J. R. Sherman and Mrs. E. T. Adams of Ames.

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A. Braisted Guest at Dinner and Theater

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stafford, 723 Duff avenue, their guest, Adelbert Braisted of Bennington, Vt., and Mr. and Mrs. Clay Stafford, 114 Eighth street, formed a dinner party at the Younkers tea room in Des Moines last night after which they attended the President theater. Mr. Braisted is a brother of Mrs. H. W. Stafford and has been visiting here this week. He left this morning for his home.

PROGRAM OF PAGEANT TO BE GIVEN FRIDAY

(Continued From Page One)

granddaughter of first white child born in Story county.

Interlude

Dance, "Flight of the Years," Story City girls.

Period 1846-1861

Setting—The same fields of corn but houses here and there to replace first cabins.

Community picnic, to be put on by the Maxwell schools. Guests arrive in spring wagons, high bicycles, etc. A merry time, and "Isolation" retreats a little. Music, "Pastoral March."

Slater schools put on a marketing scene and show first railway in Story county. Collins schools show the founding of the first bank. "Poverty" is clearly going back.

Nevada schools put on, in two parts, the building of the first school house and beginning of the first high school.

Welch school, under direction of Miss Cooper depicts the founding of Iowa State college. "Ignorance" bowed in defeat.

Roland schools put on in two parts, first: Religious scene as in the book "Giants in the Earth" and second, founding of the first church. "Irreverence" fading out.

Second dance, "Flight of the Years," Story City girls.

Period 1861-73

Setting—few villages in the distance, church spires, few school houses, farms in foreground, common cattle, fair houses, etc.

Gathering of soldier boys from Story county; march away to the war. Shipley schools and drum corps under direction of Mr. Childs of Nevada. Mr. Childs is the president of the national organization of Civil war musicians.

Period 1873-1898

Farmers' Institute and Short course to be put on by the Colo schools. Zearing school puts up the first telephone line, and uses it Farmers coming to the short course bring their wives in spink, spank suries, and a few come in the new horseless carriages. "Isolation" retreats farther into the background, but first, at night fall, wanders among the sleeping, contented homes.

McCallsburg schools put up a cooperative elevator, and Slater puts up a co-operative creamery. Ames high school shows by symbolic dance, the accumulation of wealth. "Poverty" packs her meager belongings to go.

Nevada shows the building of their new high school. Milford shows consolidation. Welch shows development of the college. "Ignorance" retreats.

Dr. Pierson and Lutheran churches show great convention of churches of that denomination. "Irreverence" distressed.

Dance, "Flight of the Years", Story City girls.

Period 1898-1928

Defeat of Isolation.

Defeat of Poverty.

Center Tableau: "The Home and Fireside."

Defeat of Irgorance.

Defeat of Irreverence.

Chorus with candles sing "Onward! Christian Soldiers" while all others in tableau kneel. Lights dimmed a little. At the end of the hymn, after slight pause lights turned on full, and all stand, to sing "Joy to the World."

Whole assembly, standing, and as flares burn, sings the first and last verses of "America."

CARDINAL GUILD IN ELECTION THURSDAY

Elections to fill routine vacancies, vacancies caused by students not returning to school and work on senior recognition took up most of the time of the Cardinal Guild, student governing body at Iowa State college, at their first regular meeting Thursday evening in Alumni hall.

Roy Grout, Keokuk, who is president of the Guild, was named freshman advisor, and will take charge of the activities of the new class until they can elect a president. After that he will act in an advisory capacity.

John Ames, Traer, was elected Guild representative to the Veishea Central committee, executive committee of the spring open house.

Ted Weekley, Sheldon, was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy left by Guy McFarland, 721 Northwestern avenue, who has gone to Iowa City.

In discussing senior recognition the Guild decided to canvass the students concerning their attitude toward divisional and all-college recognitions.

J C. Cunningham, of the noncollegiate agriculture department who is chairman of the Story county committee who are presenting a pageant Friday evening on State Field asked the Guild for co-operation in getting the students to participate. The guild voted to give the project all possible support.

Mrs. M. D. Longshore Dies Friday Evening

Mrs. M. D. Longshore, 86 years old, died Friday evening at her home, 720 Kellogg avenue, after a short illness.

A private funeral will be held at the home.

Mrs. Longshore, who has lived in Ames for nine years, is survived by three daughters, Marie and Caroline at home, and Mrs. Theo. Boltenstern of Cambridge, Ill.

Miss Jessie Kelley Attends Board Meet

Miss Jessie M. Kelley, 440 Welch, avenue, deputy governor for the seventh congressional district of the Iowa Society of Mayflower Descendants, is in Ft. Dodge today attending a meeting of the board of assistants of the Iowa society.

The members were luncheon guests of the Sons of the American Revolution of Ft. Dodge at noon, and were to attend the meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce building.

READ THE WANT ADS

— LAST TIMES TODAY —

"THE BIG KILLING"

Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton in their big laugh—with full feature presentation.

At the CAPITOL

"ANYBODY HERE SEEN KELLY"

Tom Moore and Bessie Love in a smashing Irish story, with Al Finch and his Collegians.

At the "NEW AMES"

TOM MIX

—in his newest, "Painted Post."

At the TWIN STAR

SUNDAY

Madge Bellamy

—in—

"THE PLAY GIRL"

CAPITOL

Here's the gay kind of a jolly good story that everyone delights in watching!

It is presented at the CAPITOL Sunday, with splendid music, fun and novelties. Enjoy to the fullest extent these splendid Sunday programs at the Capitol Theatre!

Matinee and Night—10c and 40c

Al. Wilson

DARE-DEVIL AVIATOR in

"The Air Patrol"

Here's airplane thrills with plenty of kick. There's fun and news events and cartoons!

10c and 25c

TWIN STAR

10c and 25c

MONDAY for Four Great Days!

That Greatest of Pictures!

Incomparable! Amazing! Reverent!

"KING OF KINGS"

To attempt to even speak of this superb screen achievement is eatest picture of all time is butfutile! To say that it is the gr putting it mildly. Everyone in Ames and Story county will want to feel the reverential thrill of seeing this!

Performances 2 & 4, 7 & 9——Mat 10 & 35c, Eve 10 & 50c

Special music score by 8-piece orchestra—Marie Isobel Youngerman, conducting

MONDAY

For Two Days

Al Finch and his Collegians, you know!

Here's a gay comedy from one of Broadway's most laughable hits—full feature program!

Al Finch And His Collegians

AMES

Swiss Steak Dinner 50c

OCTOBER 5TH

We will serve from 11:00 to 2:00 o'clock at the—

NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sixth and Clark

The Highway Oasis

You will find the Yates Oil Co. attendants courteous and considerate, anxious to be helpful. It's their spirit of service which keeps a lot of motorists coming to us a lot of the time.

TRADE WITH A HOME-OWNED STATION

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Welcome Diamond Jubilee Visitors

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NATURELLE

A permanent wave for any type of hair. Write or phone us for appointment. It gives the hair a natural wave.

Hair Cutting and Marcelling

Phone 1069

FIELD LE MUR BEAUTY SHOPPE

Over 10 Cent Store Ames, Iowa

Service Stations that Serve

Automobiling is no trick these days when a fellow can cruise along the highways and pull into an oil station every mile or so. But this business of finding a service station that is a few jumps ahead in giving to its patrons genuine satisfaction all of the time requires more discretion.

A trial is the best way to size up the oil man. You drive into your favorite station because you like to, not because you have to out of necessity. Service does the rest.

We hope to see you during the Jubilee.

H. H. Nowlin Oil Company

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. Diamond Products

Fifth and Kellogg Ames, Iowa

THE AMES DAILY TRIBUNE
AND AMES EVENING TIMES

Published Daily Except Sunday By The TRIBUNE PUBLISHING Co., J. L. Powers, President and Manager

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BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TODAY

Bible Thoughts memorized, will prove a priceless heritage in after years.

THE BETTER DAYS—Say not thou, What is the cause that former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this.—Ecc. 7:10.

PRAYER — Lord, we believe Thou will make the latter days better than the former.

IS RADIO EFFECTIVE?

Much has been said since the beginning of the national campaign regarding the influence of radio. This resource is being used to an unprecedented degree for political purposes. There is a current impression that the present contest may be actually decided by radio broadcasting. There is, too, a feeling that the newspapers have been sidetracked by this new agency of publicity, as a factor in the campaign. Is this really the case?

An observant newspaper man in Pennsylvania says not. His inquiries have convinced him that family groups are seldom found around the receiving set this fall, drinking in whatever comes over the air.

About the only radio sets used much in his vicinity, he finds, are the new electric models owned mainly by people of means. There are plenty of old sets still in commission, but they are almost as neglected as the family Bible. They are only dragged out occasionally by the man who cannot afford an expensive new set, or by the children. Radio, he is persuaded, is not the source of entertainment and instruction today that it was but lately.

When Governor Smith made his speech recently in Oklahoma City, this newspaper man took pains to find out how many people of his acquaintance heard it by radio. He could find only 10 or 12 who heard any of it. On the other hand, he found that almost every man and woman he talked to about it was familiar with what the governor had said at Oklahoma City, and nearly all of them explained that they had read it in the newspaper next day.

On one occasion last year, he says, when a notable address by a famous American was broadcast, and a prominent newspaper correspondent wrote that "twenty million people had listened in," he could not find in the residential district where he lives a single individual numbered with the twenty million. But many read the speech when it appeared in the papers.

The inquirer suggests that anyone who doubts his statements make similar inquiries. If he is right, radio is greatly overrated, and the newspapers are a greater power than ever.

If this is the case in the present campaign, it may be explained not only by the apparent fact that many people are growing indifferent to radio, but by the fact that the newspaper presentation of politics is more complete, fair, accurate and interesting than ever before.

GERMAN MONARCHISM

The German militarists and royalists are busy again. In the name of the nationalist party, the "Steel Helmets," a semi-military organization, have petitioned the government for a referendum on changing the form of government. They would like to abolish the republic and bring back the monarchy.

It doesn't seem likely that they can succeed. The republic seems firmly established in Germany. Besides, it would require 5,000,000 signatures of eligible voters to obtain the referendum, and then would have to be 20,000,000 votes cast to make the change effective. Republicans could insure the retention of their present from of government merely by remaining away from the polls.

Nevertheless the movement is significant, and at least, as a Berlin dispatch says, it "furnishes fuel for propaganda fires."

It is a warning to the lately allied powers and to the league of nations to be wary in their treatment of Germany. Many Germans believe that the Anglo-French naval agreement, of which our own government has just expressed its disapproval, shows a renewal of "the same encircling tactics practised before the war."

Germany plunged into a war against her neighbors in 1914 largely because eGrman school children had been taught for man years this bit of patriotic catechism:

"What is Germany?"

"Germany is the Fatherland, ringed by foes."

It will not do to feed the same kind of propaganda again.

WASHINGTON TP

Special to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON TWP., Sept. 25.—The Cosmopolitan Country club met Friday night, Sept. 14, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hallowell and family. The program consisted of a reading by Mrs Sophus Peterson, teacher of the Clearview school, violin solo by Alice Johnson, accompanied at piano by her sister, Mrs. Peter Pantenberg and a number of violin pieces by Mr. Charles Hollowell and his daughter, Alice, at the piano. These old selections are always apprecited also. The committees as chosen for the remainder of the club year are as follows: Program, No. 1, Mrs. R. Campbell and Mrs. S. Sorenson. Program No. 2, Mrs. J. Lange and Mrs. D. W. Miller. Floral committee, Mrs. Charles Van Patter and Mrs. F. Randau. Membership committee: Bob Campbell and A. R. Lawson. Music committee, Velma Miller and Esther Lange. Visitors were Mr and Mrs. Henry Johnson and Myrtle Kalvig of Chicago and Earl Heng of Jewell and Mr. and Mrs. S. Peterson and son Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stultz of Ames spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Christofferson.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Christofferson entertained the Fairview Country club Friday night. The evening was spent socially. Mrs. Z. M. Morrison and Mrs. W. Meyers of Ames were guests.

Washington township has the champion potato grower in the potato contest just held in the state in C. F. Jensen who lives just east of Ames.

Mr. and Mrs. Chet Person and children and Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood and daughter attended the Napier P. T. A. meeting. Thursday evening at the Napier school. This was a meeting for the getting acquainted with the new teachers.

Mrs. H. W. Kingsbury and Mrs. Floyd Miller and children went to Adelphia, Saturday to visit at the Roy Freel home. Sunday Mr. Kingsbury and Mr Miller went to Adelphi and all came home Sunday evening.

Silo filling and cutting fodder has been keeping the farmers busy these days. Rynard Ryerson, Frank Kingsbury and Bert Jewett have filled their silos and Pete Pantenberg and G. E. Plagmann will fill yet this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Christofferson spent Thursday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Jensen. Thursday was Mrs. Christofferson's birthday and Friday Mr. Jensen's.

D. W. Miller of south of Ames and his father-in-law, John Maxwell of Elkhart left Sunday morning for LaForge, Wis., and other points.

Mrs. Tom Perry of Ames spent from Monday to Thursday nights, with Mrs. B. W. Kingsbury while Mr. Perry was away.

Mr. and Mrs. Rynard Ryerson spent last Sunday at the Harley Bates home at Elkhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Christofferson left Saturday for Cedar Rapids for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Howard McColly.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Plagmann and son Earl were Nevada callers Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Riley entertained in honor of A. P. Jensen's seventieth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Jensen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Holger Jensen and son, Richard Einer Jensen, Julius Jensen and son William, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Peterson and Ida and George of Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Larson and family of North Grant, Carrie and Margaret Larson of Ames and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Jensen. During the morning services were attended at the Lutheran church this being the day of the dedication of the new Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lehman and boys, of Slater and Mr. and Mrs. Chet Person and children had Sunday dinner with Mr. and Mrs. George Person at Ames.

Mrs. Sarah E. Riley and daughter Myrtle of Jewell went home Wednesday morning after a visit at the Victor Riley home. They and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bonner of Jewell and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Riley and Dorothy and Durward of Des Moines had been at the Victor Riley home last Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Van Patter has been quite ill with an infection in her finger.

If you have some fine vegetables grain, fruit or corn save them for the Washington township agricultural booth at the Diamond Jubilee celebration. The booth will be put in place the morning of Oct. 4.

FACTORY WORK IS SLUMPING—BABSON

(Continued From Page Two)

'floaters.' Such men may be employed at one place one week, and idle in another place the next week. Moreover, for several great industries such as building, and farming there is no regular monthly data on employment.

Manufacturing Employment Fair

"The United States department of labor figures on employment in selected manufacturing industries do, however, serve as a guide to the trend of conditions in certain industrial lines. Latest reports are for August. They show a slight increase from the July figures. The low figures in July were to some extent seasonal, caused by vacations, inventory shutdowns, and shop repairs. Consequently, the August increase was to some extent a usual seasonal advance. Encouragement is found, however, in the fact that this July to August increase was greater than any occurring between the same months for the past five years.

"It has been customary, when studying economic trends to compare each month with the corresponding month of the year before. On this basis factory employment in August is about 1.6 per cent below last year. This does not mean all lines are employing fewer people. Some industries are employing many more. The total change moreover, is relatively slight from last year and may indeed be attributed largely to the normal yearly decrease that has been taking place as a result of labor saving machinery and improved efficiency, rather than to any general falling off in industrial activity.

"Employment on the farms is generally good. Large crops are being harvested. While on the whole there is no real scarcity of farm labor, there is likewise no surplus.

"Building activity continues in large volume compared with past years, thus assuring work for hundreds of thousands of skilled craftsmen and unskilled laborers. There was, however, a decline of 11 per cent in contracts awarded last year. This decline may be only temporary, but if it should continue for several months it easily might be made to launch needed public construction as speedily as possible. The volume of road construction is a very important factor in keeping employment up. Building as a whole is a bulwark of prosperity. That is why it is so essential that money rates be kept within bounds. If they advance too high they will tend to check financing for construction purposes just as they did in 1929. Already new bond issues are less numerous. Experience has proven that building continues good just so long as money is plentiful and rates reasonable. Otherwise it tends to slow down.

Employment in Various Industries

"Never have we had more conclusive evidence of wide difference in prosperity of various industries than at the present time. On the one hand automobile manufacturing is at record levels, with employment 30 per cent above last year. On the other hand, cotton textiles are dead with 15 per cent less employment than last year—and last year was far from good in the cotton business. Agricultural implement makers are very active, employing 20 per cent more people, whereas shipbuilding is in the doldrums with 20 per cent fewer than last year.

"Activity in auto plants and some other machinery lines has resulted in a 10 per cent boost in the number of machine tool shop employes. Piano and organ factories have reduced their workers by 14 per cent. Curiously enough pottery making plants show 6 per cent more workers than last year, whereas brick plants show 9 per cent fewer. August is of course, a slack season in the clay and glass working industries. Other industries reporting more employment than last year are ice cream, printing and book-binding, fertilizers, carriages and wagons, women's clothing, millinery and lace goods, glass, enamelled ware, tobacco, and automobile tires. Industries reporting less employment are steam fittings, petroleum refining, cane sugar refining, cast iron pipe, cement, railroad car building, carpets and rugs, hosiery and knit goods, woolens, newsprint and candy.

Opportunities in Executive Field

"Opportunities for the young man of character and ability were never greater than they are now. While it is true that greater production is being obtained from a smaller number of men than 15 years ago, nevertheless there are more opportunities for good men than ever before.

"There are two reasons for this. First, high wages and increased purchasing power plus new discoveries and inventions are encouraging the development of new industries, such as aviation, radio, television, rayon, etc. Second, the old type of family-owned, one-man-controlled business is giving way to large corporations, owned by large numbers of widely scattered stockholders. Such companies are entirely impersonal. Jobs are no longer handed out on the basis of relationship, favoritism, pull, etc. The young man whose inheritance has been one of toil and poverty but who has brains, energy, and character is the one who is succeeding today. In this age of intense competition business can no longer tolerate incompetence or even just ordinary performance. This opens the way for young men and women with character and vision, no matter from whence they come. This applies in all fields; manufacturing, banking, or merchandising. Look at the great banking houses of New York today. Only two or three are being run by the sons of the men who founded them. The great majority are controlled by former clerks who were employes of the founders.

What Business Demands

"My organization has always given special attention to the type and character of new people coming with us. I have always urged my business friends to give earnest study for their personell problems. There is today an urgent need for executives qualified to cope with present day business problems. Statistics show that there actually has been a greater proportionate increase in executive positions than there has been in population. The young man of today has six times as many opportunities to became identified with a progressive business as he had 20 years ago. In talking with Mr. Eugene C. Gilbert, manager of the Personell company of Babson Park whose business it is to find qualified executives for business and financial organizations, he told me that his greatest problem is to find men really qualified to fill executive positions. New standards of ability are required, and an only moderately capable man will not do. Certainly there are more opportunities than ever today for the young man who is willing to pay the price in increasing toil and effort. For this week, as for several weeks past, business is running close to 2 per cent below normal, as indicated by the Babsonchart."

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Med'm coaches, coupes $1.50
Big 6 cyl. cars $2.00
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RAISINS Fancy Seedless 2 lb pkg 17c
PORK & BEANS Van Camp's, Campbell's 3 cans 25c
CALUMET Baking Powder; 1-lb Can 25c
HEINZ KETCHUP Large Bottle 23c
OLIVES Fancy Queen; Quart Jar 37c
APPLES Fancy Jonathans 3 lbs 23c
ORANGES Sunkist; Full of Juice; Dozen 39c
POTATOES Home Grown; 15-lb Peck 18c

POSE'S MARKET
Quality Meats at Low Cost
Sausage lb. 25c
Oysters pt. 45c
Hams lb. 30c
Bacon lb. 30c
Larson's Campus Market

We Welcome Diamond Jubilee Visitors to Ames
Hart's
Your Photograph will be your representative. Make it worthy of you. Have it made at—
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One Quart of Oil
—with every purchase totaling $1 or more. Just drive up to our pumps, and we'll do the rest.

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Pioneers Steal Entire Saw Mill South of Nevada

Pioneer sympathy moved an entire saw mill, excepting its massive fly wheel from a point south of Nevada to the timber along Skunk river east of Riverside park one night back in the '50's. Not a survivor is living today who was in that county-wide theft, but nearly every resident at that time time had a hand in it, mostly out of sympathy for the owners of the mill.

The old mill belonged to a partnership, one of the owners being Stephen O'Brien of the Ames vicinity. Thru some financial tangle, eastern money interests were attempting to drive a hard bargain with the owners so they essentially would lose the property. Local sympathizers caught the spirit of the situation an organized a big party of men to hide the mill in another county.

Guard Drinks

The first obstacle to be overcome was the night watchman who guarded the mill premises. Elijah Purvis disposed of him very nicely by dropping in for a friendly chat having at the same time a liberal upply of "old rye" in his pocket. Purvis did little more than tip the bottle, but his companion took deep draughts until he was dead drunk. Then the next step was to intoxicate the wife of the keeper. This took but little more persuasion and when she too snored peacefully the coast was clear for the business of dismantling the big saw.

Leave Flywheel

Everything was loaded on in good shape—even the big boiler for it could be rolled But the flywheel stumped them. It was too heavy for even the combined strength of the men who got a hand on it. A strange train of wagons and oxen drew away from the empty mill house. The oxen tramped along along with a steady gait under the star lit sky and the prairie grass fell to the right and left as the heavy wheels bore up the tons of iron and steel.

Out by the John Kyle's place southeast of Ames, the oxen team which was drawing the boiler, bolted for a pond of water, for a drink. The boiler rolled off the running gears in the big rush and had to be reloaded. But in spite of handicaps, all wagons reached the tall timber along the east side of Skunk river jus opposite Carr's swimming pool before sunrise.

The next night the men hauled the rig farther on west and finally hid it in the timber somewhere south of Boone. It was never returned.

MAIN STREET

Ames Main street taken some years ago, when the trolley line was considered quite a novelty.

Sprinters' Style of Finishing Race Bewilders Judges

(August 1, '79, Intelligencer)

A foot race between W. A. Wagner of this city and Sylvester Bates of Palestine township came off on the Driving Park track Saturday afternoon last. The distance was 100 yards; purse $10. There were two judges, but no referee. One of the judges gave the race to Wagner, and one decided that Bates was entitled to the purse.

It was a very close race sure, and there were some fine points to take into consideration before a decision could be made. Wagner ran with his body erect, his head and shoulders thrown slightly backward. Bates ran with his head and shoulder slightly stooped, or inclined forward. Both maintained these positions from the start to the score, and may be said to be their natural manner of running.

Both judges agreed that Bates' head and shoulders crossed the home score first, and both agreed that Wagner's feet and legs crossed first. One maintained that head and shoulders should win, the other feet and legs should take precedence in giving decision. For a decision in the matter, the above substance was communicated to the editor of the New York Clipper, he, by consent of all parties interested, being made referee.

Bates is one of the best runners in the state and can, without a doubt, beat any man in the state in a half-mile or mile race. The day previous to this race he beat Horton, of Nevada, in a 100-yard race and he was decidedly disappointed that he didn't get away with Wagner here.

Early Farmers Form Protective Union in 1858

In accordance with certain resolutions passed by the citizens of Story county, assembled en masse at the court in Nevada, January 30, 1858, the citizens of Franklin township, met at the residence of J. H. Keigley, February 6, 1858, for the purpose of organizing a protective committee to prevent the sacrifice of property at sheriff and constable sales.

Make Resolution

The house was brought to order by calling William McMichael to the chair and appointing Philip Bechtel, secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That whereas the scarcity of money and the pressure of the time, that we severally and mutually bind ourselves together to assist in preventing the sacrifice of our property at sheriff's or constables sales, notwithstanding we are all willing to pay our debts as soon as possible.

2. Resolved, That we have appointed a committee of three whose duty it shall be to appraise property when executed within this township at a fair average value. The appraisers are Solomon Young, William McCoy and John H. Keigley. And we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves that property shall not sell at less than two-thirds of its appraised value.

3. Resolved, Furthermore, that when property is executed that so many of us as can will attend the sale and see that it shall not sell for less than two-thirds of its appraised value.

4. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Story County Advocate.

Meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM M'MICHAEL, Chairman.

PHILIP BECHTEL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TWP

FRANKLIN TWP., Sept 28.—The Zenorsville Ladies' Aid society met Thursday afternoon with John Snedden with 14 members present. Guests were Mrs. Albert Smalley of north of Boone Mrs. Grover Meyers, Mrs. Harry Baker, Mrs. Lotie Williams, Mrs. Ray Crawford, Miss Nelson. After the general business meeting and a social afternoon the hostess assisted by Mrs. Grover Meyers and Mrs. Harry Baker served refreshments. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Fred Hines, Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. George Euler and son Charles of Park Rapids, Minn., were dinner guests Wednesday at the E. J. Hunter home.

Mrs. S. N. Kingsbury, Mrs. Louis Sorenson and Rose were dinner guests Tuesday at the M. O. Boyd home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard West accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Galen Wold returned to their homes Wednesday morning after a 10 days' vacation in Minnesota.

Paul Kluckholm of Ames was a caller Wednesday at the Guy Van Scoy home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Clouser spent Wednesday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Park.

Mrs. Harve Crawford and son Ray were callers Friday morning at the Oley Wold home.

Mrs. E. J. Hunter called on Mrs. A. J. Graham at Gilbert Friday afternoon.

Guy Mathews spent Thursday at the Fred McCoy home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cameron and Leonard of Boone and C. M. Manges were dinner guests Wednesday at the A. M. Gross home.

Galen Wold was a caller Friday at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Emma Christenson at Story City.

Mrs. S. B. Allen was hostess Friday afternoon to the members of the B. G. N. club birthday club at her home. Thirteen ladies were present. Guests were: Mrs. Alvin Read and Mrs. Guy Olson, both of Ames. A business meeting was held and plans were made for a halloween party the place to be decided later. At the close of the afternoon the hostess served refreshments assisted by Mrs. Anton Wike. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Ira Mathews, Nov. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Van Scoy and Charles spent Thursday evening at the A. M. Gross home.

Mrs. Ray Crawford spent Friday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Virgil Rainbolt.

Mrs. Galen Ward attended the W. H. B. club at the home of Mrs. Robert Rath, south of Ames Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Rath, they were callers at the Pete Larson and Glenn Banks homes also in the afternoon, Mrs. Ward remained and spent the night at the Rath home.

Mrs. Ira Mathews spent Wednesday afternoon at the parental A. W. Reynolds home.

Lem Deal and Guy Mathews returned to their homes Wednesday from a fishing trip to Minnesota.

Mrs. Harve Crawford spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Andy Eckard.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cameron and Leonard of Boone, Mrs. A. M. Gross and Mrs. Ida Ripkey were callers Wednesday afternoon at the George Baldus home south of Story City.

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Story County History in Three Years

Just three years ago the Ames Reliable Products Co. began business in Story county. Since its establishment in 1925, it has made real county history. Its growth from the start exceeded all expectations, and within a few months after its inception, the demand for Ames Reliable Products found its manufacturers working over-time to fill orders.

We attribute our expansion to the principles of fair and unprejudiced business. Today, we have salesmen going out into all parts of Iowa and neighboring states selling our feeds and minerals made from sensible formulas.

The man who feeds livestock for a profitable margin wants to put nutrients and minerals in his ration which will serve his purpose in a wholly satisfactory manner. It's when he drives the animals on the scales after the feeding period that the truth comes out.

The Ames Reliable Products Co. will continue to make Story county history. Its integrity and record to date prompts that assumption.

Ames Reliable Products Co.

Ames — — Elevator at Ontario — — Iowa

Workman Polishes Cyclone Defense for Opener

COACH PUSHES TEAM IN HARD DAILY DRILLS

Little Chance of Roe, Veteran Guard, in First Lineup

His offense ready with but a little polishing required, Coach Noel Workman of the Iowa State college football team has turned his attention to developing a defense that may halt the famed Cornhusker "powerhouse," when Coach Bearg brings his huskies to State field October 6.

For two weeks, the Cyclone mentor has driven his squad thru a series of the hardest sort of practices. For the first 10 days there were two sessions daily, drill on new plays and fundamentals and signal practice in the morning, scrimmage in the afternoon. A full game between two picked teams was played a week ago. On Thursday college classes started, limiting practice to one session daily. There were no scrimmages Thursday and Friday but today the first and second strings met again in a full game.

Hard Games Come Early

This year's Iowa State schedule does not permit gradual development of the team as the season advances for in the first three weeks of October, the Cyclones meet their two most powerful foes, Nebraska on October 6 and Missouri on October 20. A game with Grinnell is sandwiched in between on October 13.

Since a week ago, when the lineup of the first team seemed well established, there have been two changes of importance, both in the line. Orrie Roe, veteran guard of two years, seems definitely out of the lineup for the Nebraska game, the result of a severely sprained back incurred in game scrimmage last Saturday. He has not been able to report for practice since and Trainer George Nelson does not anticipate his return to the squad for several days. Kern, a reserve guard last year and a fighter of Roe's type, has been assigned to the vacancy.

At the other guard, Schweppe, reserve last year and expected to play regularly this fall, has failed to show up well in scrimmage and has been relegated to the second string. In his place is Schlenker, reserve tackle last year. Schlenker started at tackle this year but that position is now filled by Spears, 215-pound sophomore. Spears is green but Coach Workman and his assistants are pleased with the way he is picking up the fundamentals of line play. He looks like an ideal running mate for Fred Lutzens, 210-pound reserve tackle of last year.

Tegland Sent to Fullback

Continuing his search for reserve fullback material, Workman has shifted Tegland, 185-pound sophomore, from tackle on the second string. Tegland is tall, fast and shifty. He and Bennett, first-string fullback, are the two best punters on the squad. Don Wilson, reserve fullback last year, also reported this week.

Other changes in the squad include the shifting of Peterson, halfback, to quarterback on the second string and Ragland, reserve quarterback, to halfback. Elerick, sophomore halfback, has returned to the quad after a four-day layoff with a knee injury. His recovery gives Workman four good backs, Elerick, Wilcox, Ragland and Stevenson, as substitutes for Captain Lindblom and Trauger.

Today's scrimmage was probably the last hard workout before the Nebraska game as next week the coach intends to devote most attention to dummy scrimmages, his customary method of perfecting a defense.

"Our success this fall depends entirely on the way our sophomores stand up under fire," said Workman today. "The men have ability but they are inexperienced. We can't tell much about them until we see them in action against a strong team."

CHURCHES

Collegiate Methodist

Dr. Higley's sermon theme at the morning service at 10:45 will be "Direction and Destiny"; in the evening at 7:30 "Fragments." Mrs. Floyd Mason will sing, "My Redeemer and My Lord" from "Golden Legend" by Buck and Earl Getchell will sing "Cast Thy Burdens." Dionisio I. Aquino will play a number of violin selections at the evening service.

Sunday school with special classes for college students will meet at 9:30 a. m. Social hour of the Epworth League at 5:30 p. m., with devotional service at 6:30.

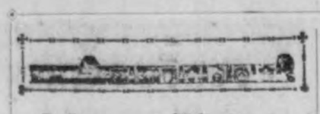
Mrs. Buck's piano numbers will be as follows: Prelude, "Simple Aveu" by Thome; offertory, "Cradle Song" by Torjussen; Postlude, "Country Gardens" by Granger; evening, prelude, "Nightingales of Lincoln Inn", by Oliver; offertory "London Derry Air" by Colman; "Postlude in G" by Stillman.

E. E. Higley,
Pastor in Charge.

BIRTHS

NEVADA—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kyle, a daughter this morning at Mary Greeley hospital.

READ THE WANTS



Money Player

The baseball players term a fellow who is at his best when the going is tough and the shoe pinches tightest a "money player." And they say Gordon Cochrane, who is rated the best catcher in the major leagues, is the best money player on the Philadelphia American League roster. Cochrane is shown here.

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs—	W	L	Pct.
New York	100	52	.658
Philadelphia	97	54	.642
St. Louis	81	71	.533
Washington	74	78	.487
Chicago	71	81	.467
Detroit	67	85	.441
Cleveland	62	90	.409
Boston	55	96	.364

Yesterday's Results

New York 11, Detroit 6.
Boston 1, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs—	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	94	58	.619
New York	92	60	.605
Chicago	89	63	.586
Pittsburgh	85	67	.559
Cincinnati	78	73	.516
Brooklyn	76	76	.500
Boston	50	102	.320
Philadelphia	43	108	.285

Yesterday's Results

Chicago 7, New York 5.
St. Louis 10, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, played previously.

Glenna Collett, Virginia Van Wie Meet in Finals

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Glenna Collett, of Providence, R. I., the women's golf champion of the United States, will meet Virginia Van Wie, Chicago star, in the finals of the 1928 women's national championship today.

Miss Collett went into the finals by defeating Mrs G. H. Stetson, of Philadelphia, 4 and 3, while Miss Van Wie won from Mrs. U. C. Hurd, Philadelphia.

HOME RUN CLUB

American League

Ruth, Yankees	53
Gehrig, Yankees	25
Hauser, Athletics	15
Simmons, Athletic	15
Blue Browns	14
Foxx, Athletics	13
Goslin, Senators	15

National League

Wilson, Cubs	30
Bottomley, Cards	31
Hafey, Cards	27
Bissonette, Robins	25
Hurst, Phillies	19
Hornsby, Braves	21
Cuyler, Cubs	16
Terry, Giants	16
Ott, Giants	17
Harper, Cards	19

Yesterday's homers: Ruth, Yankees, 1; Simmons, Athletics, 1; Miller, Athletics, 1; Cochrane, Athletics, 1; Goslin, Senators, 1; Reynolds, White Sox, 1; Hornsby, Braves, 1; Ginzales, Cubs, 1; English, Cubs, 1.

Totals: American League 472; National League, 608; season's total, 1,080.

Des Moines U. Defeats Central

DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Des Moines University football team Friday afternoon more than surpassed expectations when it tore into the Central college team, from Pella, and came out with a 43 to 2 win. Prediction had been made the Tigers would have a fast charging team this fall. The game was an Iowa intercollegiate match.

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YANKEES CLINCH PENNANT; CARDS VIRTUALLY "IN"

World Series to Start Thursday, Oct. 4 in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The major league pennant races are practically over, and barring a miracle, the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals will meet in the world series, scheduled to start next Thursday.

The Yankees clinched the American league pennant by their victory over the Detroit Tigers yesterday, 11 to 6. The Cardinals have to win only one more game to capture the National league championship, or if the New York Giants lose today, the effect will be the same.

By defeating the Tigers, the Yanks won their sixth pennant of the past eight years. They will enter the world series crippled by the absence of Earl Combs, probably the greatest center fielder in the game today, and with Herb Pennock, Babe Ruth and Tony Lazzeri suffering from injuries which may seriously impair their value in the post season classic.

Combs fractured his wrist in Thursday's ball game, Pennock may be unable to pitch at all, Ruth is limping, and Lazzeri has water on the shoulder, which makes it exeremely dangerous for him to use his arm.

Cards two Games Ahead

When the St. Louis Cardinals scored seven runs in the fifteenth inning at Braves field yesterday they practically clinched the National League pennant. The standing today is:

	W.	L.	Pct.
St Louis	94	58	.618
New York	92	60	.605

The only chance for the Giants to come thru would be to defeat the Chicago Cubs today while the Cardinals were losing to the Boston Braves and then defeat St. Louis at the polo grounds Sunday. In that highly improbable event, it also would be necessary for the Red Birds to lose two games to the Giants in the play-off series which would start next week, before a so-called "Subway series" for the world's championship would be necessary.

Having clinched the American League pennant, the Yankees now have five days of badly needed rest before the post-season series for the world's championship

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The following members of the New York Yankees, subject to the final approval of Commissioner Landis, are eligible for the world series.

Pitchers—Pennock, Hoyt, Pipgras, Heimach, Johnson, Zachary, Thomas and Ryan.

Catchers — Bengough, Collins, Grabowski, and Dickey.

Infielders—Gehrig, Lazzeri, Koenig, Dugan, Gazella, Durocher and Robertson.

Outfielders — Meusel, Combs, Ruth, Paschal and Durst.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The Yankees' probable lineup for the first game of the world series at Yankee stadium Thursday follows:

Durst, cf; Koenig, ss; Ruth, rf; Gehrig, 1b; Meusel, lf; Lazzeri, 2b; Robertson, 3b; Bengough, c; Hoyt, p.

County Football

Friday

Eldora 13, Colo 0.
Hubbard 18, McCallsburg 6.

WHAT THEY DID Yesterday

Rogers Hornsby: Hit a home run, batting in two runs and scoring one, in five times at bat.

Lou Gehrig (370): Hit double and single, batted in two runs, and scored twice, in four times at bat.

Freddy Lindstrom (358): Singled four times, batted in one run and scored a run, in five times at bat.

Al Simmons (350): Doubled twice and hit a home run, batted in a run and scored two runs, in five times at bat.

Jim Bottomley (325): Doubled once and singled once, batted in three runs and scored a run, in six times at bat.

Babe Ruth (321): Hit home run and a single, batted in two runs and scored two runs, in three times at bat.

P. Waner (370): Idle.

Reserved Seats for Husker-Iowa State Game on Sale Mon.

Reserved seats for the Nebraska-Iowa State college football game next Saturday will be on sale in Judisch Brothers drug store Monday morning, according to an announcement from T. N. Metcalf, director of athletics at Iowa State college, this morning.

These seats are put on sale for the convenience of downtown people and represent a choice block of seats, says Metcalf.

Many mail orders have been received and indications are that there will be a large crowd, according to Metcalf.

Parsons and Still Play Scoreless Tie

FAIRFIELD, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—The football teams of Still college Des Moines, and Parsons college, Fairfield, opened their football season here Friday afternoon in a scoreless battle. The game was played in a drizzling rain, and the slippery ball and uncertain footing caused both teams to stick to straight football for the most of the game.

Grinnell Meets Penn Team Today

GRINNELL, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Grinnell college, one of the four institutions remaining in the Missouri valley conference, ran up the football curtain today with a game with Penn college, of Oskaloosa.

SHELDAHL

Special to The Tribune.

SHELDAHL, Sept. 22.—Mrs. J. A. Erickson returned from Charlton Monday where she had visited relatives. Mrs. Erickson used to live at Charlton before coming to Sheldahl.

Mrs. Henry Erickson entertained Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Peterson of Des Moines at a chicken dinner Wednesday. Mrs. Peterson also called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Heine Peterson west of Sheldahl. On their way home they also called on Mrs. George Tesdahl.

Mr. and Mrs. John Graber, Roy Erickson, and Mrs. O. Sheldahl motored to Des Moines Thursday. Mrs. Sheldahl remained for a week's visit at the home of he daughter, Mrs. E. J. Anderson.

Sheldahl high won a game of Kitten ball against Polk City high Thursday afternoon, by a score of 8 to 3. The game was played at Sheldahl.

Phil Berggren has been appointed postmaster to succeed Edna Gaines who resigned her position after the postoffice burned last January.

Mrs John Halverson called on her sister, Helen Halverson at Slater Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Olson and son Tommie and their nephew from Whitmore visited at the Tom Christianson home Wednesday.

The sophomore class entertained the members of the high school at a masquerade party at the school house Thursday evening.

A musical program was given and gamt were played after which a dainty lunch was served. A good time was reported.

A large crowd attended the chicken supper and sale given by the Ladies' Aid at the M. E. church Friday evening.

The Alpha club met Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. E. Adams, entertained by Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Anna Erickson. The program consisted of music and readings after which a tray lunch was served.

Mrs. Roy Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sheldahl and William motored to Des Moines Saturday.

Messers George and Paul Ringenberg motored to Shenandoah Thursday.

SHELDAHL, Sept. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Patrick and family of Sheldahl, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Douageny and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Grigsby and daughter, Joy May, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zimmerman all of Ankeny gathered at the home of Mrs. John Daymude of Ankeny on Sunday, September 23, and very pleasantly surprised her, Monday being her birthday. A good time is reported by all.

A reception was given the teachers Tuesday evening. A large crowd of children and parents and others met to welcome the faculty of the school. A musical program was given as follows: Vocal duet, Ella Rose Mosebach and Eva Moore; address of welcome to the teachers, Rev. Herman; response and introduction of the teachers, Superintendent C. Millslagle; cornet and piano selection, Merinda and Margaret Sheldahl, entertainment "Frank's" quartet. Parents were then given opportunity to meet the teachers and get acquainted, after which games were played until lunch was served to all.

Miss Elizabeth Holland came Tuesday for an indefinite stay with her sister, Mrs. John Halverson.

Mrs. Tom Ryan of Blue Earth, Minn., is visiting at the Sevest Walen home.

IOWA CITY— (U.P.) —Basketball teams of Creighton and the University of Iowa will meet here Jan. 26, it was announced today by Coach Sam Barry. At the same time it was stated the Iowa game with St. Louis university, set for Iowa City, Dec. 3, had been cancelled at the request of the St. Louis school.

Radio Repairing

A constantly increasing demand has brought about a larger repair department. In fact, the demand has reached such a state that we were obliged to turn down many repair jobs.

We now announce a complete and capable repair service on all makes of radio sets and accessories.

STANDARD TUBES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE

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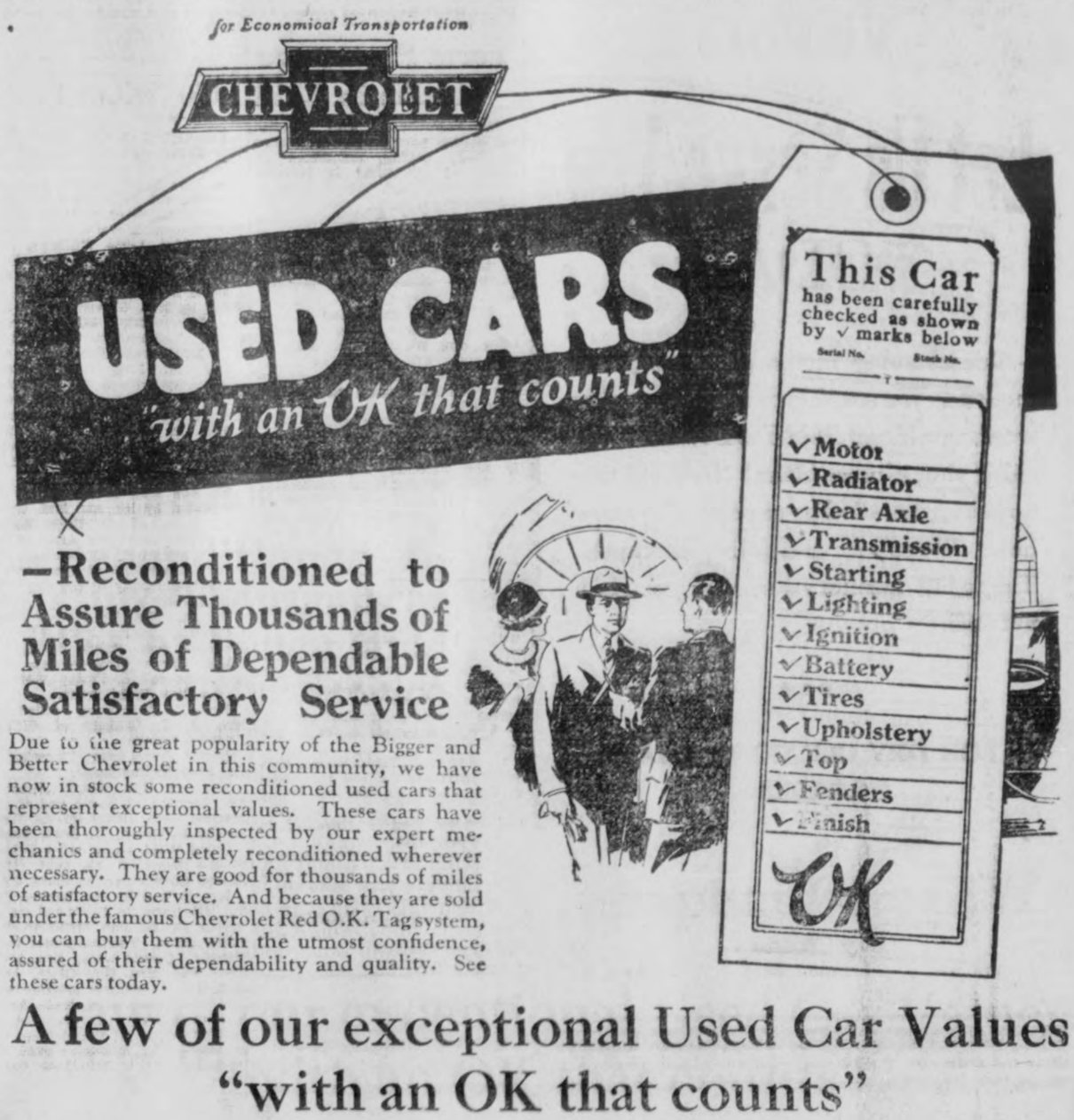
Everything Electrical
130 Main St. Phone 123

READ THE WANTS



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Due to the great popularity of the Bigger and Better Chevrolet in this community, we have now in stock some reconditioned used cars that represent exceptional values. These cars have been thoroughly inspected by our expert mechanics and completely reconditioned wherever necessary. They are good for thousands of miles of satisfactory service. And because they are sold under the famous Chevrolet Red O.K. Tag system, you can buy them with the utmost confidence, assured of their dependability and quality. See these cars today.

A few of our exceptional Used Car Values "with an OK that counts"

1927 Chev Coupe
Has 5500 miles; like new; bumpers and spare tire. A real buy.
With an O.K. That Counts

1926 Ford Coupe
New paint job; in mighty fine condition; fully equipped.
With an O.K. That Counts

1924 Ford Truck
With cab, body and Warford transmission. A mighty good truck.
With an O.K. That Counts

1926 Chev Coach
All new tires; finish and upholstery like new.
With an O.K. That Counts

1924 Jewett Sedan
Motor just overhauled; new tires; runs and looks good.
With an O.K. That Counts

'26 Stud'baker Duplex
All good rubber; motor perfect; runs like new.
With an O.K. That Counts

1927 Ford Coupe
Only 8000 miles; finish, tires, and upholstery like new.
With an O.K. That Counts

1928 Chev Truck
Runs and looks like new. Will sell with panel body or without.
With an O.K. That Counts

Several cheap Sedans, Coupes and Tourings priced to sell. E Z terms!

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AMES, IA.

ASSOCIATE DEALERS
John Hill Motor Co.—Story City
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Slater Auto Co., Slater.

Dependability, Satisfaction and Honest Value

Tubes

New and lower prices on Tubes as of October 1st, now in effect at our store

Eschbach Music House
206 Main——Phone 56

Tribune's Daily Farm News

Bureau Serves Supper
Tribune's County News Service

COLLINS, Sept. 29.—The first of a series of annual township meetings of the Story county farm bureau was held at the consolidated school building here on Friday evening, September 28, opening with a community supper, which was served in the gymnasium and attended by about 70 persons.

Following this eight members of Professor Erwin's class in vocational-agriculture gave a demonstration in rope tying; County Agent Hanson showed the film, "The Romance of Sleepy Valley;" officers were elected for the coming year; and the audience did some community singing.

The next meeting will be held on the first Friday evening in November at which time the new officers will be installed. They are: township director, Earl Robinson; vice director, Harold Carver; secretary-treasurer, Charles Hattery; township director of women's work, Mrs. H. C. Dennis-ton.

Roland Farmers Get Checks

Roland, Sept. 29.—Receipts of cream at the Farmers Co-operative creamery of this place showed a decided increase for the month of August and 62 patrons were paid checks of $50 or more for that period. Of these ten received checks for more than $100 each. This list is:

Jacob Risdal, $190.40; Odne Howen, $125.69; Jacob Twedt, $121.88; K. P. Teig, $119.84; Sam H. Twedt, $116.86; J. A. Christian, $114.15; Lewis Omuncson, $113.16; M. J. Rod, $105.02; W. W. Quam, $102.85; T. O. Savim,Est., $100.22; H. J. Amensen, $96.83; Cyrus Grove, $96.62; Jonas Arneson, $95.42; P. J. Peterson, $89.25; O. J. Rygh, $83.49; Juel Sanvold, $82.04; Henry Opstwedt, $80.55; I. J. Hill $79.39; A. J. Shold, $78.48; C. H. Risdal, $77.90; E. N. Waugh, $76.50; Ivan Sampson, $76.02; S. C. Olson, $75.17; H. M. Nassen, $74.07, EE Johnson, $72.89; T. O. Haaland, $72.56; L. J. Ritland, $71.60; S. L. Bielefeldt, $71.10; H. M. Peterson, $70.71; Mrs. Isabelle Olson, $69.90; Henry Cole, $69.26; Evans Bros., $68.67; J. M. Christian, $68.55; Henry J. Hoversten, $67.31; Porter Borwick, $66.63; Andrew T. Twedt, $65.91; O. G. Twedt, $65.88; Martin Minde, $63.68; O. O. Anderson, $62.84; O. J. Holland, $62.13; T. A. Sorem, $62.05; O. M. Jacobson, $61.24; Mrs. L. E. Rasmusson, $59.65; J. R. Grindem, $59.04; L. J. Townswick, $58.83; Ben Thompson, $58.61; Arthur Jacobson, $57.15; O. I. Sampson, $56.80 Ed I. Sampson, $56.61; T. N. Dueland, $55.91; Silas Nelson, $55.81; George Larson, $55.50; Otis Olson, $54.90; John Nerem, $54.90; John Nerem, $54.53; Lars Hougland, $53.82; E. B. Wierson, $53.28; T. C. Jacobson, $51.96; Elmer Jacobson, $51.27; Arthur Hovick, $51.18; Mrs. A. A. Hereim, $51.17; Severt Sjurson, $51.12; John Braathun, $50.26; G. A. Cole, $50.14.

Jensen Loses Potato Record

When on September 14, C. F. Jensen, who lives east of Ames, made a record of 616 bushels to the acre, thus breaking all official potato records for production within the state during the nine years the test work has been in progress, it was expected that he would retain the state championship for at least one year. Altho yields thruout the state this year have been exceptionally good, the nearest approach of the year to Mr. Jensen's record was 484 bushels made by Orris Secoy of Guthrie Center.

Now comes a lad named LeRoy York, the son of a tenant farmer living four miles east of Tipton, who obtained a yield of 647 bushels per acre, or 31 bushels more than that of Mr. Jensen. Almost needless to say, they were Irish Cobblers. Planting was made on a 9x36 basis, i. e. the rows were 36 inches apart and the hills in the row, nine inches apart, which is a trifle thicker than is ordinarily recommended. However, the year provided an ample supply of moisture and the extra planting was safe. The ground was a good clay loam with sufficient slope to give thoro drainage. Young York, who is taking his first year's work in vocational-agriculture in the Tipton school, used the school sprayer to keep away bugs and blight.

His records were officially checked by C. L. Fitch of the extension service, Iowa State college.

Lime Ordered for Collins
Tribune's County News Service.

COLLINS, Sept. 29.—Two cars of limestone of 40 tons each have been ordered for the use of Collins farmers thru the vocational-educational department of the school, co-operating with the county farm bureau, and possibly four or five more orders will be placed soon. The first car is expected to arrive next Thursday. It will be shipped from the LeGrand quarries.

Boys Specialize in Durocs

Paul Barker, for six years instructor in vocational-educational work at Huxley, and now employed in the same capacity at Iowa Falls, is in Story county today with a committee representative of his class of 14 boys, in search of 28 Duroc gilts to be used by the boys in their hog project during the coming year.

Each of the boys expect to have two extra good lifts. A community boar will be bought by the class and their surplus stock sold at auction in the fall of 1929, possibly during the annual fall fair and festival held in Iowa Falls.

The Duroc breed was accepted by the boys as more generally suited to their needs and meeting with more universal approval among their numbers. Thru their efforts of the coming year it is their aim to accomplish a definite improvement in the character of the Durocs grown about Iowa Falls.

The Majority of Motorists Realize the Economy of Quality

We employ highly qualified mechanics to serve the majority.

W. H. Nutty Garages

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

IOWA ROAD BOND BILL ENACTED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE 42D G. A. FOR SUBMISSION TO VOTE OF THE PEOPLE ON NOVEMBER 6, 1928.

(S. F. 1, Chapter 7, Acts of the Extra Session of the 42d G. A.)

An Act to provide a comprehensive program for improvement of the primary road system of the State of Iowa; to authorize the State of Iowa to become indebted in the amount of $100,000,000 in connection therewith; to provide for the issuance and sale of bonds of said state in evidence of said indebtedness; to budget the primary road fund so as to maintain the primary roads and aid in the payment of the cost of said primary road improvements and to permit the payment therefrom of principal and interest of said bonds and bonds issued by any county in said state payable from said fund; to appropriate primary road funds for the payment of the principal and interest of said state road bonds; to provide for the imposition, levy and collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said state road bonds; and to provide for the submission of this Act to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. The following portions of the primary road system (except such parts thereof as may heretofore have been paved) shall be surfaced with pavement:

Primary road number 1, from a point nine miles north of Fairfield by way of Birmingham and Keosauqua to a point on primary road number 3 south of Keosauqua.

Primary road number 2 from a point on primary road No. 61 west of Grandview by way of Columbus Junction, Washington, Sigourney, Oskaloosa, Knoxville, Indianola, Winterset, and Greenfield, to a point on primary road number 71 south of Atlantic, and from a point on primary road number 71 westerly to a point on primary road number 32 at Lewis.

Primary road number 3 from a point on primary road number 61 west of Ft. Madison, by way of Farmington, Bloomfield, Centerville, Corydon, Leon, Mt. Ayr, Bedford, Clarinda, Shenandoah, and Sidney to Nebraska City.

Primary road number 4 from a point on the Missouri line southeast of Hamburg, by way of Hamburg and Sidney, to a point on primary road number 34 north of Hilldale. Also from Avoca by way of Harlan, Denison and Odebolt to a point on primary road number 20 west of Early.

Primary road number 5, from Ft. Dodge, by way of Manson, Storm Lake, and Cherokee to Le Mars.

Primary road number 6 from Centerville by way of Albia, Knoxville, and Carlisle to Des Moines.

Primary road number 7 from Des Moines by way of Dallas Center, Guthrie Center, Hanglin, Harlan and Avoca to Council Bluffs.

Primary road number 9 from Lansing by way of Waukon, Decorah, Cresco, Osage, Manly, Forest City, Swea City, Estherville, Spirit Lake, Sibley, and Rock Rapids to a point on the South Dakota line north of Larchwood.

Primary road number 10, from Strawberry Point by way of Olewein, Waverly, Allison, Hampton, Clarion, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Linn Grove, Paullina, and Orange City to a point on primary road number 75 west of Orange City.

Primary road number 11, from Cedar Rapids by way of Independence and Oelwein, to West Union.

Primary road number 13, from Marion by way of Central City to Manchester. Also from Strawberry Point by way of Elkader to a point on primary road number 18 west of McGregor.

Primary road number 14 between Creydon and Chariton. Also from its intersection with primary road number 58 through Grundy Center to its intersection with primary road number 57.

Primary road number 15, from Ames by way of Blairsburg, Belmond, and Garner to Forest City.

Primary road number 16, from Mt. Ayr to Winterset. Also from Adel by way of Ogden, Ft. Dodge, Humboldt and Algona to its intersection with primary road number 9.

Primary road number 17, from Estherville by way of Emmetsburg, Pocahontas, to Rockwell City. Also from Perry to junction with primary road number 16.

Primary road number 18, from McGregor by way of Postville, West Union, New Hampton, Charles City, Mason City, Garner, Algona, Emmetsburg, Spencer, and Sheldon to a point on primary road number 75 near Perkins.

Primary road number 20, from Dubuque by way of Manchester, Independence, Waterloo, Iowa Falls, Webster City, Ft. Dodge, Rockwell City, Sac City, and Correctionville to Sioux City.

Primary road number 21 from Primghar to a point on primary road number 18 east of Sanborn. Also, from Ida Grove to a point on primary road number 20 east of Holstein.

Primary road number 28 from Martensdale by way of Ft. Des Moines to Des Moines.

Primary road number 30 from Clinton by way of Lowden, Cedar Rapids, Belle Plaine, Tama, Marshalltown, Nevada, Boone, Jefferson, Carroll, Denison, and Missouri Valley to Council Bluffs.

Primary road number 32 from Davenport by way of Iowa City, Marengo, Grinnell, Newton, Des Moines, Adel, Redfield, Dexter, Adair, Atlantic, and Oakland to Council Bluffs.

Primary road number 34 from Burlington by way of Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Albia, Chariton, Osceola, Creston, Corning, Red Oak, and Glenwood, to Council Bluffs.

Primary road number 38 from Muscatine to Wilton. Also from Tipton to Stanwood.

Primary road number 48 from Red Oak through Essex to Shenandoah.

Primary road number 55 from Dubuque by way of Luxemburg, Guttenberg, Postville, Calmar, and Decorah to a point on the Minnesota line north of Burr Oak.

Primary road number 57 from its intersection on primary road number 14 by way of Dike to Cedar Falls.

Primary road number 58 from Eldora to a point on primary road number 134 west of Eldora. Also east of Eldora to a point on primary road number 14.

Primary road number 59 from Oskaloosa by way of Montezuma, Tama, Traer, Hudson, and Waterloo, to a point on primary road number 10 east of Waverly.

Primary road number 60 from a point on primary road number 30 east of Boone by way of Madrid to Des Moines.

Primary road number 61 from Keokuk by way of Ft. Madison, Burlington, Wapello, Muscatine, Davenport, Dewitt and Maquoketa to Dubuque.

Primary road number 63 from Des Moines by way of Prairie City, Pella, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, and Bloomfield to a point on the Missouri line southwest of Bloomfield.

Primary road number 65 from Leon by way of Osceola, Indianola, Des Moines, Ames, Colo, Iowa Falls, Hampton, Mason City, and Northwood to a point on the Minnesota line north of Northwood.

Primary road number 69 from Leon by way of Lamoni to the Missouri line south of Lamoni.

Primary road number 71 from the Missouri line near Braddyville by way of Clarinda, Villisca, Atlantic, Audubon, Carroll, Sac City, Storm Lake, Spencer, and Spirit Lake to a point on the Minnesota line northeast of Spirit Lake.

Primary road number 74 from Tipton by way of New Liberty to Davenport.

Primary road number 75 from Missouri Valley by way of Onawa, Sioux City, Le Mars, Sioux Center, and Rock

(Continued on Page Eight)

MOM'N POP

NEIGHBORLY INTEREST

By COWAN

Double Service Want Ads

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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I. J. Weber, Dentist
202 Hamilton Bldg.
Phone 606

4—Strayed, Lost, Found

LOST—GERMAN POLICE DOG, 10 months old. Reward. Return to 223 S. Hazel.

LOST — GRAY MALE POLICE pup. Call 833-W.

AUTOMOBILES

6—Automobiles, Trucks For Sale

USED CARS PRICED TO SELL!

We need the room for New Cars

1927 Pontiac Landau
1927 Light Nash Sedan
1926 Nash Advanced Six
1926 Master Buick Coach
1927 Chrysler Coach
1927 Essex Coach
1926 Olds Coach
1926 Star Coupe
1926 Chevrolet Coupe
1926 Chevrolet Coach
1925 Maxwell Sedan
—and 20 more to choose from!

Ames Nash Co.
117 Fifth St. Phone 294

BUY A DEPENDABLE USED CAR from DUITCH BROS.

75 to choose from—at your own terms

—Hudson and Essex Dealers—

USED CARS

Chrysler 70 Roadster
Hudson Brougham
Oldsmobile Sedan
Chevrolet Coach
Several other good cars

MOTOR INN
C. W. Wiles Phone 728

BUSINESS SERVICE

13—Business Service Offered

PIANO INSTRUCTION LESCHETizky Method. Pupil of Alexander Wurtzburger. Grace Schilling 115 Washington avenue. Phone 2162-W.

DON'T FORGET YOUR CHIMneys and furnaces. Have them cleaned now. Burns. 804-J.

PIANO TUNING. W. F. WATson. Phone 927.

19—Health Service

WANTED—EXCLUSIVE TERRItory for representatives in counties north of Ames. Several for Story county, Ames. Electric Magnetic, Infra Red Ray blankets. A power for health. Free trial treatments. Call at 621 Douglas avenue.

BEAUTIFY YOUR COMPLEXION. The Mineral Fume bath is a king of beautifiers. Clears the pores and softens the skin. C. A. Regester, N. D. Phone 1960.

20—Repairing, Refinishing

FOR UPHOLSTERING OF FURniture and repairinfg. Call 491-W Orning Furniture shop. 107 Kellogg avenue.

EMPLOYMENT

22—Help Wanted, Female

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEwork. Call after 6 p. m., at 320 Thirteenth street.

WANTED — DISHWASHER, Savoy cafe.

23—Help Wanted, Male

WANTED—GOOD MILKER AND good hand with stock. Phone 1442-J.

27—Work Wanted

WANTED—WORK. SATURDAY high school boy clerking and delivery experience. 804-J.

WANTED — WASHING AND ironing, will call for and deliver. 1522 Kellogg avenue.

WANTED—FAMILY AND STUdent washings. Call 1214-W.

FINANCIAL

36—Money to Loan, Mortgages

TAXES ARE DUE BUT POSSIbly you do not have the money with which to pay. You can secure it from us, using your own security and repay in small monthly payments. Art Betterton, Tel. 1961. Woolworth building.

6% MONEY TO LOAN ON AMES residence, 6%. Little Brothers. Phone 196, 322 Main street.

WHEN YOU NEED MONEY, Call 1618 or come and see us at 229½ Main. Bennett Agency.

TO LOAN—PRIVATE MONEY ON Ames homes, 5 per cent farm loans. Lynch and Ash.

5% FARM LOANS. JOHN E. Judge, basement Ames National Bank building.

MERCHANDISE

49—Articles For Sale

FOR SALE—PEERLESS CORN popper. Cheap. Phone 753-J.

FOR SALE — BOY'S BICYCLE. Phone 2186.

FOR SALE—EIGHT DAY CLOCK. Phone 1212.

52—Garden Produce

FOR SALE — NORTHWESTERN Greenie and Ben Davis apples, $1.00 bushel. Windfall apples 50c bushel; onions $1.50 bushel; carrots beets turnips and rutabega $1.00 bushel; Acorn hubbard and banana squash, peppers, cabbage, egg plants, potatoes, dill and radishes. We deliver. Julius Jensen, West Lincoln way. Phone 1770.

FOR SALE—POTATOES, PUMPkins, cabbage, onions, peppers, squash, carrots, beets. Phone 62F4. P. O. Stone.

53—Plants, Flowers, Shrubs

FOR SALE—NARCISSUS, HYAcinths, Crocus, Daffodils, etc. Everts.

54—Household Goods

FOR SALE—NEW GAS STOVE Lorain oven regulator; refrigerator, 50 pounds, Whittall rug 9x12, walnut bed, springs, mattress, dresser, porcelain top table two kitchen chairs. Call 654-J.

FOR SALE—USED HOT POINT electric range. Four element top. Elements new last fall. For quick sale, $35. Naylor Electric company. Phone 1792.

FOR SALE — IRON BED COMplete, spring and mattress good shape, good rug, 7x9, sanitary cot and pad, clothes rack. Phone 163-W.

FOR SALE—45 NEW BRIDGE and floor lamps, $10 to $20 values, $6.85 to $14.75. Walsh's Furniture and Hardware. Phone 685.

FOR SALE—WILTON RUG, $15; gas stove, $5; floor lamp, $8; oak rocker, $7; man's fur coat, $15. Phone 1429-W.

FOR SALE — HEATER, $5.00. Buse burner, $5.00; table, 50c. Phone 1752-J.

FOR SALE—ALMOST NEW GAS range, $25. Phone 667-W evenings.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE HARD coal burner. 215 Hyland.

61—For Sale, Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—LARGE SIZED MELton overcoat; also gas range and dishes. 438-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

68—Rooms and Board

WILL GIVE BOARD TO ANYone wishing good home cooked meals. 110 Center avenue.

ROOM AND BOARD. PHONE 1308.

69—Rooms Without Board

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE ROOM, suitable for one or two persons. Men preferable. Accessible to either downtown or college district. 318 N. Russell avenue. Phone 301.

FOR RENT—NICE ROOM IN modern bungalow with widow lady; all home privileges; teacher or business woman preferred. Will board. 126 S. Maple.

FOR RENT—LARGE DESIRABLE front room. Mrs. Hardcastle. Phone 714-J.

FOR RENT—SLEEPING ROOM in modern home. Close in. Phone 552.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE ROOM, lady preferred. 709 Duff. Phone 669-LW.

READ THE WANTS

70—Rooms for Housekeeping

FOR RENT—NICE FURNISHED housekeeping rooms. Other good rooms. Phone 1764-W.

REAL ESTATE FOR RENT

73—Apartments, Flats

FOR RENT—SMALL FURNISHed apartment, near college; store; office. Chas. Miller, 132 Hayward avenue. Phone 486-J.

FOR RENT—FIRST FLOOR apartment. Immediate possession. Phone 1928.

FOR RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS over Best Electric company. Call 123.

FOR RENT — APARTMENTS. Phone 196. Little Brothers.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED apartments. Phone 788.

74—Barns and Garages

FOR RENT — GARAGE, 2518 Knapp. Phone 1539-J.

75—Business Places For Rent

FOR RENT—OFFICE ROOMS ON second floor on West Main street. Call 560-W.

76—Farm and Lands For Rent

FOR RENT — FIVE ACRES, well improved, with modern six room house. Very near college. Immediate possession. O. A. Hutton.

77—Houses For Rent

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS sleeping porch and breakfast nook. Apartment, four rooms, kitchenette and private bath. Phone 207 or 1515-J.

FOR RENT—FIVE ROOM MODern house, three blocks from campus. Call 2105 between 8 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FOR RENT—SIX ROOM BUNGAlow, furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession. Phone E. C. Sawyer, 25 or 210-W.

FOR RENT—FIVE ROOM BUNgalow, two lots, 1532 Kellogg. Immediate possession. E. C. Sawyer. Phone 25.

FOR RENT—SEVEN ROOM house at college, well located, close in, rent for a year. J. W. Latherow.

FOR RENT—MODERN HOUSE. Phone 196, Little Brothers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

81—Real Estate

FOR BARGAINS IN FOURTH ward real estate call the Campustown real estate office. U. S. Spring.

83—Farms For Sale

FOR SALE—120 ACRES NEAR Ames, all level black plow land. Good house. Large barn. Price $150.00 per acre. Write lock box L. Madrid, Iowa.

84—Houses For Sale

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IF TAKen soon. Practically new, five room bungalow with sleeping porch Fireplace, built-in features, oak trim, heated garage, corner lot. Close to Roosevelt school. Can give easy terms. W. A. Thompson. Phone 42.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL FIVE room bungalow on Orchard drive, south front, nice lot, garage. See this bungalow. J. W. Latherow.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 21.—Art McLung of Valley Junction was an overnight visitor Tuesday at the Orie Jones home. He left Wednesday morning on a trip to Minnesota.

F. W. Larson of Des Moines was a caller in town Thursday.

John Oness of Des Moines was a business caller in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Dudley Davis of Valley Junction is spending a few days at the home of her sister, Mrs. Orie Jones.

Hank Connelly of Adel spent a few days this week at the home of his sister, Mrs. Arthur Leland.

Arthur Everly, who had the misfortune to run a nail in his foot one day last week, was able to return to school Wednesday morning.

Miss Winnie Wire spent Monday and Tuesday in Nevada.

W. G. Long was a Des Moines business caller Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Smithart of Des Moines spent Sunday at the Addie Milier home.

Miss Lois Benfu, who is employed in Chicago, is spending a few days with home folks.

Mrs. Verne Prisnell spent Thursday with relatives in Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leland, Hank Connelly and William Ryan spent Monday at Baxter, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ferguson were Nevada business callers Monday morning.

Mrs. Hazel Cave returned to her work in Des Moines after a weeks vacation with home folks.

Silas Laythe returned home Wednesday from a visit with relatives in St. Paul and other parts of Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Ashby of Lafayette Ind., spent the past week at the George Clauson home.

J. E. Davis spent Thursday in Des Moines.

Miss Anna Leland left for Chariton, Ia., Friday morning to spend the week-end with friends.

Miss Carrie Maakestad of Seattle, Wash., is a guest at the Oliver Hill home.

Rev. Earl Platner and Rev. Donnie Platner are attending the U. B. Conference which is being held at Ames.

The Central Iowa Canning Company finished their corn run Saturday afternoon.

Andrew Olson who has been very ill is improving.

Mrs. Hattie McCracken is spending the week with a sister in Des Moines.

Mrs. Hans Hillestead and McCall Hillstead spent Thursday in Des Moines going down to attend the funeral of a relative.

Brick work was commenced on the new gymnasium Monday.

The Camp Fire girls served the Dorcas society lunch in the Dorcas building Wednesday afternoon after school.

T. J. McKee of Des Moines was a Cambridge caller Thursday.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wand of Marshalltown spent the week-end here with relatives.

Miss Anna Leland returned Tuesday evening from Chariton where she had spent the week-end with friends.

Mrs. Ora Groseclose, who is teaching in the school at Ogden, spent the week-end with home folks.

Mrs. Eugene Everly and children spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Bondurant.

Miss Doris Applegate and Eldon Harrison both of Cambridge were licensed to wed in Nevada last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Leland, Lewis Leland and Mrs. Ole Leland, were Nevada business callers Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Sutton and family of Maxwell spent Sunday at the Sam Bates home.

In the Central Iowa Canning company's run which was completed about a week ago, they canned 41,660 cases of sweet corn of as high a quality as has even been canned in Cambridge.

Mrs. Elmer Ruble was a Des Moines shopper Monday.

Mrs. K. A. Munson and children are enjoying a visit with her parents in Wisconsin.

Mrs. R. C. Tillotson, Byron Leland and Marie Leland spent Monday afternoon in Des Moines.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Mason and son, Howard, spent Monday in Des Moines.

Marion Cronk has bought the A. W. Southwick residence in the southwest part of town.

In the U. B. conference appointments we notice that Rev. Earl Platner and Rev. Donnie Platner are being sent to Russell, Ia., and Rev. Mintle comes to Cambridge.

Fred Hensley and Byron Leland spent Sunday at Indianola.

Five Best Radio

Saturday

WJZ network (NBC) 9—CST—Address Gov. Smith from Milwaukee, Wis.

WEAF Network— 8 — CST — Lucky Strike orchestra.

WDAF Kansas City (370)—11:45—P M.—CST—Night Hawk frolic.

WEAF Newark, (422)—7—CST —"Big Time."

Sunday

WEAF network—6—CST—Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.

WEAF network—6:30—CST—Capitol theater program.

WJZ network—7:15—CST—Collier's hour.

WEAF network—8:15—CST—National Light Opera Co.

WABC network—8:30—CST—The Black Crows.

WEAF network—6:30—CST — "The Park Bench."

Monday

WEAF network—9:30 — CST — National Grand Opera company.

WOR network—9—CST—United Opera company.

WEAF network—Time to be announced — Address of Governor Smith from Rochester.

WJZ network—Details to be announced—Address of Senator William E. Borah.

WJZ network—6:30 — CST — Roxy and his gang.

WRITE A WANT AD

Markets

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—

HOGS—5,000, bulk of run direct; market mostly 10@15c higher, spots showing more advance on hogs under 250 lbs.; no strictly choice 200 to 240 lb. weights sold; top $11.10 paid for choice around 250 lb. weights; occasional loads and odd lots better grade hogs $10.85@11.00; choice 354 lb. weights at $10.75; occasional and odd lots medium grade 170 to 220 lbs. $10.25@10.60; bulk packing sows $9.50@10.30; medium to good pigs $9.50; shippers took 1,000; estimated holdovers 2,000.

CATTLE—500; market compared a week ago: Better grade fed steers weak to 25c lower; choice kinds lost sharply at close after early advance; lower grades 25@50c off, stockers and feeders showing more decline; fat cows and heifers 25@50c lower; cutters and feeders steady; bulls strong to 25c higher; top fed steers $18.60, yearlings $18.40; western grass steers up to $15.50; broad outlet for stockers and feeders at $11.25@13.00, new low for the season.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000; for the week: 321 doubles from feeding stations, 17,000 direct; fat lambs 10@25c lower, strictly choice offerings showing least decline; top rangers early $14.35; practical top $14.10; few closely sorted kinds slightly higher; bulk range supply $13.50@14.00; bulk fat natives $13.50@13.75, few loads strictly choice up to $14.00; most throwouts $10.50@11.00; sheep steady; bulk fat ewes $6.00@6.50; feeding lambs slow, mostly few choice kinds up to $14.00, bulk $13.25@13.75.

NAPIER

NAPIER, Sept. 28—Mrs. J. E. Bennett and Mrs. Will Milliken were Ames shoppers Saturday.

Evelyn Walker and Leora Milliken visited Luther school Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tripp, Francis, and Henry, Mr. and Mrs. George Tripp were dinner guests Sunday at the parental Will Tripp home.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Tripp, Herman and Alice spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hanson and family.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Rex and family were Ames shoppers Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Walker, and daughter, Nina and Virginia and son Charles of Cambridge spent Sunday at the M. A. Kitchen home.

Dorothy Little gave a slumber party at her home Friday night those present were: Gertrude Callahan, Esther Allie, Gertrude Morris, Dorothy Cooper, Mable Bassett, and Bessie Keeney.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Soderstrum and son Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Soderstrum were Ames shoppers Saturday.

The Nokomis campfire group had supper at the school house Monday evening also a councilfire, at which they took in two new members also the "wood- gathers rank was awarded to two of the members.

M. A. Kitchen has purchased a new Farmall tractor.

Mrs. A. J. Kitchen was quite ill Sunday and Monday, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kitchen are at the home o ftheir son M. A. Kitchen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tripp, Miss Esther Ball also Mrs. Geo. Tripp spent Monday shopping in Des Moines.

Eva Kitchen spent Monday night with Esther Allie.

College Calendar

Sunday, Sept. 30.

All out to church Sunday. No chapel services.

LEGAL NOTICES

ORIGINAL NOTICE

To—D. B. WALTON:

You are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Iowa in and for Story County, the Petition of the Huxley Grain and Lumber Company, claiming of you the sum of $361.13 which sum is justly due plaintiff because of lumber and materials furnished you for the improvement of a certain building located on the Northwest two and one half acres (NW 2½) of Section 36, Township 82 North, Range 24 West of the Fifth P. M., Story County, Iowa. The petition will also ask the foreclosure of a mechanic's lien against said building and real estate. For further particulars see Petition on file.

Now unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of November term, 1928 of the District Court of Story County, Iowa, which will commence on the 29th day of Noember, 1928 and be held at the Courthouse in Nevada, Iowa, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

LEE, STEINBERG & WALSH, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

9-15-22-29; 10-6

Markets

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—(U.P.)—Grain range:

Wheat (Sept.)—Open $116, high $1.16¼, low $1.14¼, close $1.14¾.

Wheat (Dec.)—Open $1.18⅞, high $1.19, low $1.16⅞, close $1.17½.

Wheat (March)—Open $1.23½, high $1.23½ ,low $1.21½, close $1.22.

Wheat (May)—Open $1.26⅛, high $1.26¼, low $1.24⅛, close $1.24¾.

Corn (Sept.)—Open 95½c, high low 96½c, low 86c, close 86c.

Corn (Dec.)—Open 79c, high 79⅛c, low 78c, close 78⅝c.

Corn (March)—Open 80⅞c, high 80⅞c, low 79⅞c, close 80⅛c.

Corn (May)—Open 83⅞c, high 83⅞c, low 82½c, close 82⅞c.

Oats (Sept.)—Open 43¼c, high 45¼c, low 43¼c, close 43¼c.

Oats (Dec.)—Open 43c, high 43¼c, low 42½c, close 42¾c.

Oats (March)—Open 44⅜c, high 44⅜c low 44c, close 44¼c.

Oats (May)—Open 45½c, high 45⅝c, low 45c, close 45⅜c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The hopes of September corn bulls were smashed during the final session of the month on the board of trade today when the delivery dropped 9 1-4c, to close at 86c. The deferred corn futures were relatively firm. Wheat was lower, with September leading the decline. Oats lost a small fraction.

At the close wheat was 5-8 to 1 3-4c lower, corn was down 1-4 to 9 1-4c and oats were off 1-8 to 1 3-4c. Provisions made sharp gains.

Wheat displayed a heavy tone immediately after the opening. Trade was largely confined to evening-up of September contracts. The northwest and locals sold heavily and hedging sales were in evidence. No important news was received.

September corn surprised bulls by breaking sharply after opening strong. Shorts covered easily and longs found themselves overburdened. The market was active and erratic.

Oats trade was dull as everybody was watching the action of corn and wheat. Eastern houses continued to buy December.

Today's Markets

Prices bid by local dealers

Ames

Yellow corn shelled No. 3	83c
Yellow corn shelled No. 4	81c
Ear corn	81c
New oats	35c
Hogs	$9.60
Sweet cream	54c
Sour cream	49c
Eggs, buying	30c
Eggs, selling	35c

Business Directory

SANITARY PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.

Serves service seekers. Give us a trial and be convinced. Call 366 or 1154-W; shop 715 Clark.

STONEY GUS STONEBURNER & ANDERSON

WILL BUY
HIDES, FURS, JUNK
of all kinds. Highest prices paid.
Auto repairs and tires.
WM. SUMBERG
Back of Gilchrist Coal Co.
810 Second St. Phone 1748

A. S. ERICKSON
Contractor
Brick and Cement Work. We do all kinds of brick and cement work, foundations, fireplaces, cisterns, chimneys, cement walks, driveways, etc. PHONE 577-W

John Y. Luke
Attorney
Office in Hamilton Bldg. over Carr Hdw. Store
Phone 274

U. S. GRIFFITH & SON
Carpenters and Contractors
Plans drawn and estimates furnished. Property to sell or rent. Some good vacant lots. See us before letting your job for a new house, remodeling or repairing
216 So. Duff. Phone 1660-W

READ THE WANTS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

(Continued From Page Seven)

Rapids to a point on the Minnesota line north of Rock Rapids.

Primary road number 90 from Grundy Center by way of Reinbeck to a point on primary road number 59 south of Hudson.

Primary road number 99 from Davenport by way of Princeton and Camanche to a point on primary road number 30 west of Clinton.

Primary road number 134 from a point on primary road number 58 west of Elders to a point on primary road number 65 north of Hubbard.

Primary road number 117 from Anamosa to Maquoketa.

Primary road number 136 from Clinton by way of Charlotte and Delmar to a point on primary road number 61 west of Delmar.

Primary road number 141 from Denison by way of Mapleton, to Sioux City.

Primary road number 149 from a point on primary road number 63 west of Hedrick by way of Hedrick, Sigourney, and Williamsburg to primary road number 32 west of Homestead.

Primary road number 150 from a point on primary road number 32 near Homestead by way of Amana and Fairfax to a point on primary road number 30 west of Cedar Rapids.

Primary road number 161 from Dubuque by way of Cascade, Anamosa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Ainsworth, Mt. Pleasant, and Donnellson to a point on primary road number 61 southwest of Montrose.

Primary road number 218 from a point on primary road number 30 south of Vinton by way of Vinton, Waterloo, Wavery, Charles City, and Osage to a point on the Minnesota line north of St. Ansgar.

All other primary roads or portions thereof, contracts for the paving of which have been let by the Highway Commission prior to the taking effect of this act.

All other primary roads (except such portions thereof as may have heretofore been hard surfaced or graveled) shall be surfaced with gravel, sand clay or other type of low cost surfacing. Provided, however, that after the completion of 80% of the pavement herein authorized the state highway commission may surface with pavement as current primary road funds are available any road herein designated to be graveled, but current primary road funds shall not be used for paving roads herein designated for gravel when their use therefore will result in postponing the completion of the paving of roads hereinbefore specified for paving beyond six years after the taking effect of this act.

Sec. 2. Said work of surfacing the primary roads and the grading, draining, bridging, and incidental work in connection therewith shall, in so far as possible, be completed within six years after the taking effect of this act, provided, however, the program of primary road construction work in any county which has authorized primary road bonds shall not be delayed or retarded by reason of the adoption of this act.

Sec. 3. In order to provide funds with which to aid in meeting the cost of improving the primary roads as this act provides, the State of Iowa is hereby authorized to become indebted in the amount of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) and in evidence thereof there shall be issued and sold negotiable serial bonds of the state as hereinafter provided. The total amount of bonds issued hereunder shall not exceed one hundred million dollars. The total amount of outstanding state bonds issued hereunder plus the total amount of outstanding county primary road bonds, plus the total amount of outstanding bonds issued to refund county primary road bonds shall not at any time exceed the sum of one hundred million dollars. The proceeds of said bonds shall be paid into the treasury of the state to be expended in the improvement of the primary roads of the state as provided in this act, and for expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. The bonds herein authorized shall be general obligations of the State of Iowa. They shall be issued in serial form and shall bear interest at the rate of not to exceed four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Each bond shall be due and payable on the date stipulated on the face thereof, which date shall be not more than twenty years after the date of issuance, and said bonds shall not be taxed. Both principal and interest shall be payable at the office of the treasurer of the State of Iowa, or at any other place designated by the executive council. Each bond shall be signed by the governor under the great seal of the State of Iowa, attested by the secretary of state, and countersigned by the auditor of state. Interest coupons thereto attached shall bear the lithographed facsimile signature of the auditor of state, and the full faith, credit, and resources of the State of Iowa are hereby pledged for the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon. Said bonds may be of such form as will permit registration of ownership.

Sec. 5. All bonds herein authorized shall be sold by the executive council of the State of Iowa in accordance with the provisions of chapter 63 of the code of 1927. Said advertisement and sale shall take place before the bonds are printed.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of the executive council to cause to be prepared the forms of advertisements, resolutions, agreements, and other necessary forms for the use of the executive council in the advertisement and sale of bonds as provided in this act, and to prepare and cause to be printed the proper form of bond and to deliver said blank bonds to the proper officials for signature.

Sec. 6. The executive council shall from time to time by resolutions cause to be issued and sold such portions of such bonds as may be necessary to meet the construction costs of the road improvement outlined in this act, and all such resolutions shall be entered at large in the minutes of the council's proceedings. Such resolutions shall clearly specify the amount of bonds authorized, the denomination of each bond, the number or designation of each bond, the rate of interest which each bond shall bear, the date of each bond, the maturity date of each bond, and the authorization of the governor to sign said bonds, under the great seal of the state, the authorization of the secretary of state to attest said bonds, and the authorization of the auditor of state to countersign said bonds. Said bonds shall mature and be payable as follows:

Three million dollars ($3,000,000) in each of the years 1935 to 1937, both inclusive;

Four million dollars ($4,000,000) in each of the years 1938 to 1941, both inclusive;

Five million dollars ($5,000,000) in each of the years 1942 to 1946, both inclusive;

Six million dollars ($6,000,000) in each of the years 1947 to 1952, both inclusive;

Seven million dollars ($7,000,000) in each of the years 1953 and 1954.

When signed and attested said bonds shall be delivered to the auditor of state who shall countersign the same, charge the treasurer of state with such bonds, and deliver the same to such latter officer who shall be responsible therefor on his bond. The treasurer of state shall dispose of said bonds according to the terms of the sale previously entered into by the executive council, and shall credit the proceeds thereof to the primary road bond fund.

Sec. 7. Said primary road bond fund is hereby appropriated for and shall be used in the establishment and construction of the primary road system, including the drainage, grading, surfacing, construction of bridges and culverts, the elimination or improvement of railroad crossings, the acquiring of additional right of way, and all other expenses incurred in the construction of said primary road system, as this act provides. All of the provisions of the primary road law in so far as the same are applicable shall apply to the work done and the expenditures made under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. For the purpose of permitting payment of both principal and interest of the state road bonds issued under the provisions of this act the primary road fund is hereby budgeted in the following manner. The state highway commission shall, on or before July first of each year make an estimate of the amount required during the ensuing year to maintain the primary road system and shall transfer said amount so estimated from the primary road fund to the primary road maintenance fund. All moneys remaining in the primary road fund each year, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated and dedicated for the payment, first, of the interest and principal of the primary road bonds issued by any county, and the interest and principal of bonds issued by any county to refund primary road bonds, and second, the payment of the interest and principal of bonds issued by the state under the provisions of this act, maturing in said ensuing year, and the appropriation of said remaining primary road funds for such purpose shall take precedence over any other provisions of the law now in force or hereafter enacted in relation to said fund. Any amount remaining in said primary road fund in any year after setting aside a sufficient amount to maintain the primary roads and to pay the maturing interest and principal on both state and county bonds as above provided shall be used for the purposes enumerated in chapter 241-B1, code, 1927 as amended by acts of the special session of the forty-second general assembly.

The said commission shall thereupon certify to the treasurer of state, (a) the estimated amount of the primary road fund for the ensuing year, (b) the amount set aside for maintaining the primary roads, (c) the amount required for the payment of the maturing interest and principal of primary road bonds issued by any county and the amount required for the payment of the maturing interest and principal of bonds issued by any county to refund primary road bonds, (d) the amount required to retire county primary road bonds subject to call as provided in Sec. 10 hereof, (e) the amount required to pay the maturing interest and principal of primary road bonds issued under this Act, and (f) the estimated amount of the primary road fund for the ensuing year available for construction work on the primary roads.

Sec. 9. The maturing interest and principal of primary road bonds issued by any county, and bonds issued by any county to refund primary road bonds, shall be paid from the portion of the primary road fund budgeted for that purpose as hereinbefore provided. Thirty days prior to the maturing of any of said bonds or interest thereon, the state highway commission shall prepare a voucher in favor of the county treasurer and drawn against the primary road fund in the amount of said maturing interest and principal. Said voucher shall be paid from the primary road fund in the same manner as other primary road claims. The funds so received by any county treasurer shall be used for paying the maturing interest and principal of such bonds, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 10. Immediately prior to the May first interest payment date next following the taking effect of this act and annually thereafter, the highway commission shall ascertain the amount of funds in the primary road fund available to pay off and retire primary road bonds issued by any county and subject to call on said interest payment date. The state highway commission shall use such primary road funds that may be available for that purpose and shall cause suitable vouchers to be prepared and executed, and forward same to the treasurer of each county in which any of said primary road bonds are subject to call, an amount sufficient to pay the same. The county treasurer shall use said funds for the retirement of such bonds and for no other purpose. He shall immediately upon receipt of said funds call in and retire such bonds then subject to call.

Sec. 11. There is hereby created a primary road bond redemption fund from which all payments shall be made in redeeming primary road bonds issued by the state, and the payment of interest on said bonds. Whenever any bonds issued hereunder or interest thereon are about to mature, the state highway commission shall prepare a voucher drawn against the primary road fund and in favor of the treasurer of state for the benefit of the primary road bond redemption fund in the amount of said maturing bonds and interest. Said voucher shall be forwarded to the auditor of state, who shall draw his warrant therefor, and the same shall be delivered to the treasurer of state, who shall charge the primary road fund with the amount thereof and credit said amount to the primary road bond redemption fund. Said primary road bond redemption fund shall be used in the redemption of said primary road bonds and for the payment of the interest thereon and for no other purpose.

Sec. 12. In each year after this act becomes effective and until all of the bonds issued hereunder shall have been retired, there is hereby imposed and levied upon all the taxable property within the State of Iowa, in addition to all other taxes, to be included and added to the tax levied for state purposes, a direct annual tax for such amount as shall be necessary and sufficient, together with the amount available for that purpose from the primary road fund, to pay the interest and principal of all bonds issued under the provisions of this act, as and when the same accrues and becomes due. The proceeds of such direct annual tax are hereby appropriated for the payment of interest and principal of bonds issued hereunder and when collected by the treasurer of state shall be credited to the primary road bond redemption fund.

The treasurer of state shall annually certify to the executive council, prior to the time for the levy of general state taxes, the amount of money required to be raised to pay the principal of and interest on bonds issued under this act and maturing in the ensuing year, and said executive council shall annually fix the rate of tax necessary to be levied and assessed upon the valuation of the taxable property within the state to produce funds sufficient to pay such principal and interest, and such additional annual direct tax shall be levied, certified, assessed, and collected at the same time and in the same manner as are taxes for general state purposes; provided, however, that if money from the primary road fund has been appropriated and is set apart for the same purpose for which said direct annual tax is hereby levied and imposed, then the treasurer of state, in annually certifying to the executive council the amount required, shall specify the amount of money from the primary road fund so appropriated, and the rate fixed by the executive council shall make proper allowance and reduction for any such money so appropriated and set apart from the primary road fund.

Sec. 13. While section 15 hereof is in effect, the laws of the state relating to motor vehicle license fees and the gasoline license fees accredited to the primary road fund, shall not be amended so as to reduce the funds now arising therefrom, and the said proceeds of such license fees shall not be used for any other purpose than as specified in this act.

Sec. 14. If this act is adopted by the people, the state department of justice shall upon the adoption by the executive council of the first resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds hereunder immediately bring an action testing the validity of this act, and in that event the executive council shall proceed no further toward the issuance of bonds hereunder until the validity of this act shall have been determined.

Should the supreme court of Iowa hold that the use of primary road funds, derived from motor vehicle license fees and gasoline license fees for payment of principal and interest of state bonds as provided in this act is unconstitutional then this whole act shall be held invalid and no bonds shall be issued hereunder.

Sec. 15. The provisions of the seven preceding sections shall remain in force and effect without amendment, which will in any way affect the rights and security of the holders of any such bonds so long as any thereof shall be outstanding, except that this section shall cease to be effective after the expiration of ninety days after all of said bonds have been legally called for payment.

Sec. 16. The authorization voted by any county to issue bonds for primary road work shall become null and void as to any such bonds not actually issued and sold, immediately upon the issuance of any state primary road bonds authorized under the provisions of this act, and no county primary road bonds shall be issued thereafter. Any county primary road bonds issued after this act takes effect shall cancel the authorization, under this act, for the issuance of an equal amount of state primary road bonds, and said county primary road bonds, issued after this act takes effect shall mature and be payable at the times specified herein for the payment of an equal amount of the earliest maturing state primary road bonds.

Sec. 17. Interest accruing to the state on primary road bond funds on deposit shall be credited by the treasurer of state to the primary road bond fund, and shall not be diverted to the state sinking fund under the provisions of chapter 55-A1 of the code of 1927.

Sec. 18. This act after publication as provided by law shall be submitted to the people of the State of Iowa at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred twenty-eight, and shall take effect if at such election it shall receive a majority of the votes cast for and against it.

Separate ballots shall be provided for the electors, which shall be substantially in the following form:

(Notice to Voters: For an affirmative vote upon any question submitted upon this ballot make a cross mark in the square after the word "Yes". For a negative vote, make a similar mark in the square following the word "No".)

"Shall the following public measure, same being an act of the extra session of the 42nd general assembly, be adopted and approved?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(Here insert in full this law.)

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect immediately upon its adoption and approval at such election.

Approved March 14, 1928.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy of S. F. 1, Special Session, 42nd G. A.

Ed. M. Smith,
Secretary of State.

(Seal)

FROM a modest beginning, almost twenty years ago, we have grown to a place which entitles us to a position in first rank of fuel distributors. Our growth has been possible only because our business has been conducted in a manner which made its services useful to more and more people of the community each year.

To you as a member of the community we owe our growth. As the years come and go we want to continue to merit your good will and patronage.

Edwards
Coal Company

The Ames Daily Tribune

Story County's Daily

With correspondents in every town of Story county and many rural centers, The Tribune gives its readers complete coverage on county news. A regular salaried reporter at Nevada watches courthouse and other county seat happenings and reports daily to The Tribune by mail and by telephone.

In Ames, the largest city in the county, more news originates than anywhere else. Ames is the home of the county's two largest institutions, the Iowa State Highway commission and Iowa State college. Both are fruitful sources of news. The Tribune employs a special reporter solely for the Iowa State college campus. Every event of importance is reported in the news columns of this newspaper.

There is no news story of county importance that appears in any newspaper that does not appear in The Tribune. There are dozens that appear only in The Tribune.

A weekly farm page and a daily farm column is edited for The Tribune by Russell L. Reece, an experienced farmer, a former winner in state corn yield contests, once a prominent worker in farm bureau activities of Hardin county. Mr. Reece knows farming, knows the farmer's problems. Readers of many newspapers say that The Tribune farm page is one of the best published in Iowa and that means the entire country, for Iowa leads all states in the publication of farm news.

Mr. Reece is not a desk worker. Every day he is out over the county, burning up gasoline and wearing out tires, visiting the farmers, attending their meetings, discussing their problems, getting farm news directly from the farm.

Under Mr. Reece's direction, Tribune farm sale advertising increased nearly 200 per cent last year over the year previous. Advance bookings and early sale business indicate another large increase this year. Farmers of Story and surrounding counties appreciate the coverage the Ames Daily Tribune gives. They appreciate Mr. Reece's sale service.

Last winter, The Tribune sports page carried the result of every basketball game played in Story county—the complete box score whenever it could be secured. Story county was "basketball mad" and when the county tournament was played in February at the Ames fieldhouse, fans all over the county watched The Tribune to follow the progress of their favorite teams. This year The Tribune will give the same service not only thruout the basketball season but also for football.

Story county sport fans are interested in Iowa State college athletics, in the important athletic events of the country. They are reported on The Tribune's sport page.

Not only does The Tribune carry complete county news but it also gets complete state, national and world news reports over a full leased United Press day wire. The United Press association is the greatest international news gathering organization in the world. Its dispatches appear in Story county exclusively in the Ames Daily Tribune.

The Tribune is a subscriber to NEA Service, greatest feature and picture gathering organization in the newspaper business. Pictures of important news events appear in The Tribune while they are "red hot." The same syndicate supplies the famous comics, Mom'n Pop and Out Our Way, also a daily editorial cartoon.

A column "Scanning the News," written daily by T. F. C. of The Tribune staff, is widely read and commented upon. Scores of readers have said that they turn to that column first every night when they get their papers.

These are just a few reasons why thousands of Story county people are reading The Tribune every day, why The Tribune circulation increased more than 500 within the last six months. If you are not a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to become one. If you are now on the list, you know the importance of remaining there.

The Ames Daily Tribune

In Story County, by Mail, $3.50 per year

In Ames, by Carrier, $6 per year or 15c per week

Diamond Jubilee Edition

PRAIRIE SECTION

The Ames Daily Tribune

AND EVENING TIMES

VOLUME LXII — AMES, IOWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1928. — PAGE NINE

PIONEERS BLAZE NEW TRAILS

Milwaukee Railroad Builds Maxwell; Iowa Center Men Give New Town Big Start

Extensive Fire Sweeps Business District in the Midst of Building Boom, December 6, 1886

Maxwell got off to a flying start in the early '80's with the coming of the Milwaukee railroad. Only a scant two years elapsed after its settlement until it became an incorporated town, December 17, 1883—for incorporation, 67 votes; against, none.

In September of 1881 citizens in the southern part of the county were apprised of a piece of news which caused instantaneous enthusiasm. The item was as follows:

"The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company have had a corps of men going over the survey, thru the southern part of this county, straightening the line as much as possible. The present indications are that the railroad will enter the county near the center of the east line of Collins township, pass about half a mile north of the White Chapel, and cross Indian creek near the King crossing. Altho their railroad employes are not very communicative, yet the indications look as tho the company designed building the road at once."

Disregard Subsidies

This story was no false alarm and true to predictions, the Milwaukee officials being very desirous of having a line to connect with the Union Pacific at Omaha, built the road without asking for subsidies as many other roads had done before them. They paid no particular attention to the towns along the line of survey, intending for the most part to cut along between the North Western and Rock Island systems. So a suitable route was laid out east of Tama north of the North Western, brought across the North Western at Tama and continued in a westerly direction until it entered the southern end of Story county.

At this time the only towns which offered existing sites for depots were Iowa Center and Cambridge. However, the railroad management was fully alive to the opportunities which awaited their coming in that rich agricultural region and also realized the successful speculation which could be advanced in the sale of new town lots. Near the western center of Collins township, they halted and surveyed for a town which was destined to become Collins.

Iowa Center Favors Maxwell

Meanwhile Iowa Center business men sensed the unfavorable location of their village and they began to boost for a new town to be located on the railroad line about three miles to the south. With such a supercharge of enthusiasm and inspiration, Maxwell was from the start a booming town. It was founded by men of business influence and good judgment, who maintained peace and instilled the spirit of local confidence. This in part accounts for its early incorporation as a town.

A short time before the incorporation in 1883 the Maxwell House, a local hotel, was doing a tremendous land business among the emigrants. The school board had selected a site for the schoolhouse and accepted plans for work which was to be pushed forward. The Methodist Episcopal church had just been finished and was to be dedicated by the Rev. Paxton of Waterloo, Ia.

Town Grows in 1884

By 1884 there was a decided movement on foot to welcome the trade. The Meyer brothers enlarged their livery barn to meet the increasing demands. Mr. Shaffer, proprietor of the Maxwell House, was obliged to build an addition to his hotel to accommodate his patronage. Business was correspondingly good with a weekly run of 25 carloads of grain and stock being shipped from the little station. Mr. Forbes responded and built a much larger and modern storage house, installing at the same time, machinery for grinding all kinds of feed.

Bad Fire in 1886

But in the midst of all its boom, the thriving town was almost wiped out by fire. The conflagration started a little after midnight on the 6th of December, 1886, in Horton & Son's drug store where it was presumed an overheated flue ignited the timbers of the wooden building. At any rate, it spread quickly and wrapped in flames the whole side of the block.

S. E. Cooper and company lost their building but saved the furniture stock stored there; the Goodman hall was burned up, the Grand Templars and G. A. R. hall was wholly destroyed, Dickey, Hill and company building was a total loss, the Bank of Maxwell was a total loss except building vault, C. H. Dickey and Junius Pearson lost their household goods, W. H. Barnes salvaged his papers and books which were cached in the safe, and the Maxwell Tribune saved type, books and small press.

Women Fight Blaze

A great deal of excitement accompanied the fire-fighting activities in which the women took an active and helpful part. A passing freight train stopped and its passengers came up to bolster the formidable charges of the bucket brigade, while the engineer sent out piercing blasts from the steam whistle to warn the villagers. By dint of much work, Balwin and Maxwell managed to save their store, and the next morning the zero weather presented a peculiar decoration over the store front where the wet blankets had been changed to frosty stiffness.

The first mayor of Maxwell was J. W. Maxwell. He was followed by Dr. S. T. Goodman and J. O. French. F. A. Jackson was the first station agent, and A. F. McNall handed out the first mail that ever came to the postoffice there.

Business Establishments in 1887

In 1887 the business of the town was handled by the following: General merchandise—Maxwell and Baldwin; Dickey, Hill and Co.; hotels—Maxwell House, J. Bowen, proprietor; Monitor House, G. Cook, proprietor; attorney at law—W. H. Barnes; harness shop—J. B. Magee; Bank of Maxwell—H. A. Church, cashier; physicians—S. T. Goodman, M. D.; P. Joor, M. D.; C. E. Hoag, dentist; grocers—A. H. McNall; postmaster—D. M. Ruth; livery and feed stable—Urias Myers, proprietor; furniture—S. E. Cooper and Co.; meat market—Finn and Schroeder; grain and stock dealers—T. B. Schmetzer; W. G. Dicker; clothing store—George Sheldon; lumber dealers—John O. French; elevators—one by steam power and the other by horse power.

Farm implements—A. C. Cole, Bush brothers, and Bagwill and company; jeweler—George Benedict; city restaurant—C. D. Schroeder; blacksmithing—Henry Trefz; loans and abstracts—Smith and son, Nevada; printing office—Maxwell Tribune, L. R. Shepherd, editor; cemetery—new cemetery, nine graves; cemetery in Maxwell, 65 graves; total dead, 74.

Named for Merchant

Maxwell derived its name from the partner of the well-known pioneer firm of Iowa Center, Baldwin and Maxwell. These merchants secured the land, gave the railway one-half the original plat and right-of-way when the town was started in December, 1881. Other "Center" people moved in with increasing numbers. Charles Heitchin

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

SETTLERS HOLD FIRST ELECTION IN APRIL, 1853

Judge McCall Divides County Into Two Precincts

Story county settlers held their first election, April 4, 1853, more than two months previous to the founding of the county seat. In order to give a political aspect to the affair, Judge Samuel B. McCall, then judge of Boone county, and later captain of Company E of the 3rd Iowa Infantry in the Civil war, was authorized to divide the county into two precincts for voting purposes.

One of the precincts was known definitely to have been Indian Creek neighborhood or the eastern part of the county. The other included the western half, probably designated as the Skunk territory.

Preliminary nominations netted two slates for the voters' choice With the exception of one candidate, John Zenor of Squaw Creek vicinity who received a unanimous vote of 64, the tickets were voted straight. This first election was attended by no elaborate campaigning, "lambasting" nor party cleavages, but its significance has long been appreciated that the county government was inaugurated by a set of such capable officers.

Returns on the ballot count were as follows.—E. C. Evans of Bloomington was elected county judge by 37 votes to 26 for Adolphus Prouty; Franklin Thompson was elected clerk by 36 votes to 24 for E. H. Billings; Eli Deal became sheriff with a majority of 10 votes over I. N. Alderman; Otho French was elected surveyor by 31 votes to 19 for Franklin Thompson Shadrick Worrell had no opposition in his run for coroner and John Keigley won out over David Neal, 32 to 19. Judge McCall handled the election assisted by Adolphus Prouty and James Corbin, justices of peace.

W. H. FITCHPATRICK BREAKS COLLEGE LAND

W. H. Fitchpatrick, father of Mrs. Sarah McElyea of Ames, was the first man who tilled the Iowa State college land and made improvements upon it. The farm was leased to him in 1860 at the consent of the board of trustees. He had expected his sons, Joseph A., Winton, and John to help him out on the work, but the Civil war broke out and all three went into the service.

Mr. Fitchpatrick was a native of Virginia, but he soon emigrated to Indiana. After some time there, he moved farther on west and settled in the vicinity of Ontario, then called New Philadelphia. He was a merchant in New Philadelphia for a short time.

Mrs. McElyea's husband, Wesley McElyea, was a son of the man who taxied the first president, A. S. Welch to the college in 1869. Lew McElyea, of the Veterinary Supply company, located under the Union National bank, is a son of Wesley McElyea.

A. J. Graves, of Cedar Falls, took over the college farm as its first superintendent in 1864. The state had just created the new office which paid $1,000 a year and elected Mr. Graves to succeeded Mr. Fitchpatrick.

Civil War Vets Die Soon After Struggle

Tho a great thinning in the ranks of Civil war veterans has taken place in the last few years, likewise, a thinning took place immediately after the struggle was over. Following are some of the men who succumbed early in Union and Palestine townships. One is from Washington township.

James Meacum, James Whanten, Gus Illingsworth, W. C. Ballard, John Ballard, Henry Ballard, William Crum, Mose Crowser, Eli Elliott, Dave Breezley, Levi Stratton, I. Scott, Tom Dent, Sam Kelley, John Fields, William Lemon, William Tanner, D. Womack, Lem Kerr, A. P. Ball, James Sorton, George Yeasel.

Supervisor Board Organized in '61

The first board of supervisors ever organized in the county was composed of the following members:

W. B. Wiltse, chairman; R. W. Ballard, John H. McLain, T. C. Davis, A. G. Person, Joseph Seal, W. H. Richardson, Samuel Eagleberger, Noah Harding, W. C. Carr, Frank Thompson.

It conducted its first official canvass on Oct. 14, 1861.

WESTWARD HO!

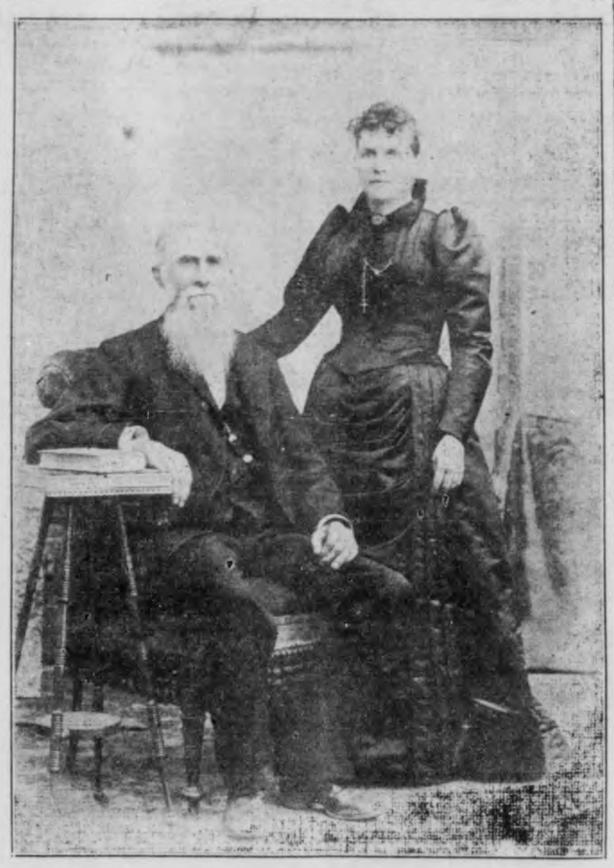
What strength! what strife! what rude unrest!
What shocks! what half-shaped armies met!
A mighty nation moving west,
With all its steely sinews set
Against the living forests. Hear
The shots of pioneer,
The rended forests, rolling wheels,
As if some half-checked army reels,
Recoils, redoubles, comes again,
Loud-sounding like a hurricane.

O bearded, stalwart, westmost men,
So tower-like, so Gothic built!
A kingdom won without the guilt
Of studied battle, that hath seen
Your blood's inheritance . . . Your heirs
Know not your tombs: the great ploughshares
Cleave softly thru the mellow loam
Where you have made eternal home,
And set no sign. Your epitaphs
Are writ in furrows. Beauty laughs
While thru the green ways wandering
Beside her love, slow gathering
White, starry-hearted May-time blooms
Above your lowly levelled tombs;
And then below the spotted sky
She stops, she leans, she wonders why
The ground is heaved and broken so,
And why the grasses darker grow
And droop and trail like wounded wing.

Yea, Time, the grand old harvester,
Has gathered you from wood and plain.
We call to you again, again;
The rush and rumble of the car
Comes back in answer. Deep and wide
The wheels of progress have passed on;
The silent pioneer is gone.
His ghost is moving down the trees,
And now we push the memories
Of bluff, bold men who dared and died
In foremost battle, quite aside.

—Joaquin Miller.

GILBERT PROMOTERS



Hezekiah Gilbert, for whom the town of Gilbert was named, is pictured here with Mrs. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert was an extensive landholder in Franklin township when the shipping point was created by the railroad.

Town of Gilbert Is Christened for One of Founders

Gilbert is one of the later towns in Story county, being laid out January, 1889. Its site was entered by Lyman F. Wisner and Joshua Saylor, September 8, 1855, and by H. B. Dinwiddie on August 4, 1855. When the railway came, now the North Western, Hezekiah Gilbert, who had been one of the most earnest advocates of the railway, was made postmaster on April 3, 1878.

Mr. Gilbert, Charles Matthews and J. Shepherd each offered 10 acres to the railroad and others offered five acres for the town plot, most of which was west of the track. Gilbert brothers were the first merchants on main street. Other pioneer business houses were Frank Wilson's store, Stewart and Thomas, Oliver's lumber yard, Gilbert Brothers' Cheese factory. The town always has been a large grain shipping point.

Frank Bently Post No. 89, G. A. R., was organized in August, 1883. At one time it had 18 members, but now the post is extinct with only a few survivors who still remain.

Abe Lincoln Gives Information With Great Diplomacy

Fred Tilden, one of Ames' few remaining Civil war veterans, tells one on Abraham Lincoln. It seems that a citizen living in a town near Springfield, Ill., wrote a letter inquiring of Lincoln as to the integrity of a certain lawyer in the neighobrhood.

In his keen diplomatic manner, Lincoln answered the letter concerning an unworthy rival something like this:

Dear Sir:

The man you mention is a practicing attorney in this town, I know him well.

In his office there is a table which I should judge to be worth about $10. Also there are three chairs and some law books which will probably sell for $15. At home he has a wife and three children, which would be reasonable enough at $50,000. But at his office, there is a rathole in one corner which bears watching.

Yours,
A. Lincoln.

M. C. ALLEN IS DEPUTY FOR CO. SURVEYOR, 1865

Aged Nevada Citizen Makes Extensive Land Sales

M. C. Allen, of Nevada, is one of the real pioneers of Story county. Not a man or woman is living today who was there when Mr. Allen entered the town, October 21, 1865. His arrival was hailed with delight by his uncle, William G. Allen, who had hired him as deputy county surveyor.

At the time of his arrival much of the land in the county was held by non-residents. There were no houses in Warren township and only about a dozen farmsteads in Lincoln township. Mr. Allen surveyed for about eight or ten persons in the township shortly after he took up his work. The largest store in the county was at Iowa Center, owned and operated by Baldwin and Maxwell. Besides handling the grocery trade the merchants offered banking accommodations.

Travels on Foot

Only one train a day was running thru Nevada and the western end had not advanced far beyond Boone. Most of the cross-country travel was done on foot, but if the occasion was urgent, a team could be hired at the old stage stable near where the water tank now stands.

During the 12 years that M. C. Allen held the county surveyor's office, he tramped hundreds of miles and probably has sold more land than any man in Story county. He surveyed the first addition made at Ames. On one occosion, he hiked north from Nevada into the southern edge of Hamilton county, and while there, a furious rainstorm came up. The return trip was made with difficulty by crossing three flooded streams. He was on the party which surveyed for the first Skunk river dredge.

Play Horseshoes

Mr. Allen recalls the old south

(Continued on Page Twelve)

SECRET SOCIETY OF '70 ROUSES NEVADA PEOPLE

The power and mystery which attends secret societies was at the height in Nevada in the middle '70's when there was organized a group of lively youths, caller R. E. C. A.

Charter members worked up a perfect outside interest in the organization by holding secret meetings on the top floor of the old brick school house. The real purpose of the order was benevolent in nature, and entailed a practice of leaving food supplies and dry goods at the doors of the needy under cover of darkness. But the members did not refrain from proceeding to initiate in a jubilant manner each applicant for membership which they thot could keep secret the ordeals of their ritual.

When the courthouse was being built, the members, numbering about 60 in all, decided it should be only fitting and proper for them to hold dedicatory exercises at the laying of the corner stone. So they placed conspicuous posters in the main buildings to impel the attendance of the curious and youthful. They were not disappointed, for on the appointed night, a great crowd watched a single file procession, garbed in black robes, go thru the simple rites of putting fingers in the hole of the corner stone. Nothing more was done but the organization had made a public appearance which left a deep impression among the citizens.

Rigorous Life Is No Handicap Among Ingenious Settlers

Rugged life aptly describes the pioneers' daily routine. Often they shouldered their axes in the dead of winter, walked to the timber a mile away and swung lustily at the heavy logs all day long. They ate a cold lunch of "hog and hominy" and chopped holes in the ice to obtain drinking water.

But game was plentiful and they seldom went hungry. Occasionally however, the meal supply would get low and if it occurred in severe weather the chances of making a trip to the far-away mill were not encouraging. On one such instance, H. H. Boyes' father, of Howard township, got around the difficulty by sawing off a block about two feet long from a large oak log. He hollowed out one end until it would hold about a peck of corn; then he took a hickory pole about six feet long, put iron rings on one end and drove in the iron wedge. The emergency corn cracker was complete and soon the family meal sack promised more johnny cakes.

Story City Begins in 1855 Under Name of Fairview; Promoted by George Prime

Pioneers Laid Plans for Future Municipal Beauty by Staking Out Liberal Areas for Streets

Story City is one of the original towns of the county, sallying forth under the name of Fairview about the year 1855. James Smith was the first pioneer to attempt a community center near its site, by building a mill on Long Dick creek just east of the town. It was a small affair but sufficed to grind the meal for neighboring settlers. Smith had expended $75 in setting up the dam, a building, several large boulders for millstones, and had given the place some prestige by calling it Smithfield, now an old recorded village.

Fairview Is Original Town

In 1855 George Prime promoted the little town of Fairview, engaging the services of Eli H. French, a surveyor, in laying out the building lots. With a decided promise for more buildings to follow, Noah Harding, George Prime, and Henry and Dan McCarthy erected a saw mill in what is now the city park of Story City. It operated for a time and supplied rough boards for frame buildings but finally was abandoned for lack of adequate water power. A man by the name of Jenness built the first dry goods store.

Twenty-three years later some distance to the westward, Story City was laid out as a town. Its sponsors appreciated the use which one day the little town might have for wide streets so they laid aside liberal quantities of prairie land for street purposes. For many years these broad roadways were convenient meadows for grazing livestock but with the building of pavement, wisdom of the past was transformed into beauty for the present.

Lambert Builds First Home

LaCount Lambert was the man who built the first house in the town. It was made by setting four crotches in the ground, covering them with prairie grass and siding up with quilts and carpeting. Other settlers who came about this time were John James, Samuel Bates, James McGee, Hiram Ferguson, R. W. Ballard and N. N. Sheffield. They were followed by a group of Norwegian emigrants, viz: Jonas Duea, Paul Thompson, Mons C. Grove, and E. R. Sheldall.

By 1881 Story City had made far greater progress than its struggling competitor, Fairview, so in December of that year, the two were incorporated as one. The postoffice of the place commenced business in 1857 under the mastership of Fred W. Rhodes. He was succeeded in years following by Noah Harding, Lars R. Larson and M. Swartout, who held the office in turn for nearly 30 years. Capt. W. A. Wier was the first mayor of the town. His two terms of office were broken by the short service of O. B. Peterson.

First Church Cost $6,000

The first St. Peter's Lutheran church of Story City was built in 1875 at a cost of $6,000. It was presumed to have had a congregation of 960 members, making it one of the largest churches in the county at that time. The Bethel Evangelical Lutheran church was built early also and listed a congregation of 150 members.

S. Larson was one of the first men to build a brick business block in the main part of Story City.

In 1886 the city council invested in a double cylinder force pump with 400 feet of two-inch hose with hook and ladders. In order to guarantee protection, a fire department was organized with these officers: R. Boyd, foreman; J. H. McElwee, assistant foreman; O. B. Peterson, secretary; and T. T. Henryson.

Story City has had two periods in its career—the Hoosier from 1855 to the Civil war, and the Scandinavian from the war to the present day. Its population is largely made up of Norwegians with considerable numbers of Danes. J. P. Duea was the forerunner of the Scandinavian emigration. He opened a store in the Estell building about the close of the war. He was soon followed by Norman and Hegland, store-keepers; Allen and Amlund, druggists.

When talk of a new railroad in the northwest part of the county appeared to be true, the settlers voted a tax on the condition that a town would be laid out and a train service established within a given time. The platting of the town followed in December of 1878, under the direction L. R. and E. R. Larson and Captain Wier. Buildings sprung up on Broad street and hopes for Fairview began to fade. Eventually, all of the latter's business men moved to Broad street in Story City between Park and Elm.

$10,000 Starts Bank

The Citizens' bank was organized as a private institution in 1882 by John Swan and Mr. Charlson with $10,000 capital. Swan also was owner of a flour mill which in its prime was one of the largest in the state with a daily capacity of 60 barrels. It was built in 1880 and cost $24,000.

Major enterprises included S. H. Thompson's cooper factory, and Butler and Mostre's brick and tile works. One organization interested in civic improvement and excellence seems to have been the Story City Improvement company, of which John Swan was president at its inception. The company financed the building of the Opera block on Broad street at a cost of $5,000.

First Lodge in 1886

The first lodge, Mizpah No. 249, L. O. G. T., was organized by Colonel Long of Kentucky on August 13, 1886. Its first officers were S. R. Corneliussen, W. C. T.; A. S. Allen, secretary, and Mrs. A. S. Allen, treasurer, along with 18 charter members. The first meeting place was the Story City school house.

On July 30, 1887, the Erick L. Sheldahl post No. 439, G. A. R., named after a popular Norwegian soldier of the community, was organized. Comrade Henry Wilson, jr., of Ames mustered in the 18 charter members. The original officers were: W. A. Wier, C.; George Larson, S. V.; H. E. Ferguson, J. V.; T. J. Moses, Adj.; H. R. Boyd, Q.; N. Erickson, secretary; B. Hollingsworth, chaplain; C. Torkelson, O. D.; A. Sampson, O. G.

Harding Builds First Bridge

Noah Harding was one of the foremost pioneers who settled in northeast Lafayette township. He became the second postmaster of Story City, was elected the first county supervisor from his township and built in it the first school, first church and the first frame bridge.

The Story City Herald, now edited by Paul Olson, was founded before the town was incorporated. Its editor was M. Swartout, who issued his first number on January 7, 1881. This was replaced by the Story City Review on January 17, 1885, a sheet which shifted the politics from republican to independent. H. C. Carlson was its editor. He was succeeded in 1887 by C. W. Allen and O. B. Peterson, who began to publish the Story City News.

At one time a great Scandinavian windmill towered above the trees in the center of the business district along Broad street. The heavy wheel, stripped of its sails of a more prosperous day, was a familiar landmark for many years previous to 1900.

The name of the first settlement, Fairview, was derived from the excellent view of the country lying outward in all directions.

Story County Is Supporter of G. O. P. Standards Thru 72 Years of Political War

Democrats Threaten Supremacy in 1857 by Electing Treasurer-Recorder and County Judge

In politics Story county is republican, and long has been republican. The G. O. P. organization did not come into existence until a year after the county had been organized so the first county election was a matter resting entirely upon the numerical superiority of the Indian Creek neighborhood or the Skunk river clan over toward New Philadelphia. In the final count the west group elected most officers.

Elections in the early days did not involve great expenditure of public funds and it was customary to hold elections with appreciable frequency. Four months after the first balloting, the politicians gathered their forces for the second encounter. The politics still were strictly local in nature. This time John J. Zenor was the successful candidate for sheriff. Others who won success were: Otho French for surveyor; R. H. Robinson for coroner; Adolphus Prouty for drainage commissioner, and Stephen O'Brien for school fund commissioner.

Party cleavages made their appearance in 1856, when John J. Bell was elected school fund commissioner over S. S. Webb and E. G. Day became clerk in the name of the democratic party. A year later the new constitution of the state was adopted and the practice of holding two elections a year was discontinued, save that there was a special election for school superintendent in the spring of 1858. Judge E. C. Evans who had served several terms as county judge dropped out of the office in 1857 upon the nomination of George A. Kellogg democrat, who vanquished E. B. Fenn, the republican candidate.

Democrats in Control

The seating of Kellogg and Lockridge to the offices of county judge, and recorder and treasurer, respectively, both democrats, convinced the opposition that the day of person preference had passed and that henceforth, voters must assume party alignment in order to secure a unified vote. The elections of 1858, in which two democrats won the offices which were to be filled, proved conclusively that the democrats were in control.

But the contest of the ensuing year was far from one-sided; it was one of the hottest struggles ever campaigned by the two leading political groups. The republicans nominated Evans for judge and democrats nominated Kellogg. The democrats nominated Sam S. Statler for treasurer, he being then deputy under Lockridge, and the republicans nominated T. J. Ross, who was a young merchant at Iowa Center. George Childs, a republican was renominated for sheriff to oppose H. B. Young.

Republicans Elect Ticket

In the meantime the legislative pot had been boiling and the outcome it of was that John Scott of Story county became the republican nominee for senator. His opponent was to be Henry B. Huff of Hardin county. At this time the senatorial district consisted of Hardin, Story, Hamilton and Boone counties, and the representative district of Story and Hamilton. Political discussions rose to an unprecendented heat and editorial expressions were restrained only with great difficulty.

Straight voting was the order and in its fury it turned the tide tide of democratic supremacy in Story county. The republicans elected their entire ticket and headed on a long stretch of victories but they experienced no little trouble and excitement in overwhelming the active democrats. The nominating convention at Nevada and subsequent election of John Scott to the senatorship marked the first notable victory by any citizzen of the county in a convention of several counties.

In this famous convention, the democrats made their first bid for the Norwegian vote by tendering to Jonas Duea the nomination of drainage commissioner. The increasing numbers of the settlers of this nationality had begun to command serious consideration. However, the democrats seem to have made two mistakes which ruined their title to the Norwegian support. They had nominated Duea without asking him if he would accept said nomination and had laid at his disposal an office which was considerably unimportant at that time and was regarded as complimentary.

Makes Public Statement

Duea did the unexpected by informing the public thru the newspaper columns that he was a confirmed republican and that he was not all flattered by the attempt to bribe him into party support of the democrats. His firm remarks were sufficient to swing the entire vote of the Norwegian settlement to the republican. This is one explanation of the lasting leadership of the G. O. P. organization in Story county.

Following the outbreak of the Civil war, politics were relegated to a minor position. However, the choice of members of the General Assembly seems to have retained some of its original enthusiasm inasmuch as Thomas C. McCall of Story county was elected republican representative after a vigorous contest over the issues of war. Colonel Scott of Nevada was still holding his senatorial chair while doing service in the army as lieutenant colonel of the 3rd Iowa infantry, but shortly the senate disallowed duplicate service and his seat was declared vacant.

Lack of proper political spirit and greater interest in the war seems to have been responsible for the loose election to fill the emergency senatorship. E. B. Potter was nominated by the democrats and thru their concerted efforts he was put into the office.

Maxwell is Elected

A split in the democratic ranks over the support which some of its members insisted on giving to the Lincoln administration brought leading democrats, including George H. Maxwell, to the republican forces. This was very timely for Maxwell, who was almost at once nominated and elected representative from Story county. A peculiar handicap developed in the efforts of D. P. Ballard's friends to place him in the county clerk's office. He was in the army when nominated, but the legality of the choice was substantiated upon advice that he would have returned to civilian life by the time he was to be sworn in. He was duly elected because of his home popularity, but the votes were of no avail in the following January when he still remained in the ranks. At last the boys did get home but J. A. Fitchpatrick was elected to fill the office, which he served for a long time afterward.

Post-war interest was not lagging and the republican conven-

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

CAPT. GREELEY

Capt. W. M. Greeley, who was one of the foremost public-spirited men Ames has had since it was founded. The cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Fifth and Douglas bears his name.

Captain Greeley Gives Memorial Hospital to Ames

Captain Wallace M. Greeley was one of Ames' most venevolent men. He presented to the city on September 25, 1916, the Mary Greeley memorial hospital, erected at an expense of $80,000 without thot of praise of personal gain. The act was an outward evidence of a great love for his fellowmen and the memory of his beloved wife, Mary Victoria.

Greeley started his career as a poor boy on a farm in Orleans county, south of Lake Ontario in New York state. Along in 1862, he joined the Union forces and took his place in the Civil war as a private, later attaining the rank of captain. In March of 1866, he came to Iowa and engaged in farming about one and one-half miles south of the Fourth ward.

In 1873, the Greeleys moved to Ames where the energetic farmer became a successful banker. In this new enterprise, he proved a brilliant financier and amassed a fortune during his life-time. His stint for saving goes back to the Civil war days when he sent home his army wages to his father who in turn deposited it in the home bank. At the end of the war, young Greeley found he had $3,000 in his account.

A touch of pathos surrounded the family while in Ames. They had no children which survived them in death, their son having died early in life, a blow from which the couple never fully recovered. Then when their only nephew also passed away, Mr. Greeley, was sorely grieved. The only living descendant who bore the family name, too, had been taken away. Mrs. Henry Wilson, a niece now in Chicago, still lives.

The large brick home at Fifth and Douglas, now occupied by the Adams funeral home, was built by the Greeleys in 1881. Previous to that they lived in the old house just across from the hospital.

The captain was a member of legislature from this district for three terms and served Ames as its mayor for a number of years.

When he offered the hospital to the city of Ames, it was necessary to present the proposition of acceptance and maintenance to a popular vote. It was accepted without dispute, along with $3,000 which was tendered for the original maintenance costs.

Dr. A. B. Maxwell, A. H. Munn, L. C. Tilden, George Judisch, C. L. Seveily, L. M. Bosworth were members of the original hospital board. The building was planned by E. F. Rasmussen, architect, and was erected by the Neuman Construction Company of Des Moines. It has three floors, with a sun parlor on each floor. A total of 30 rooms take care of the patients. The operating room is on the top floor. The basement composed the kitchen, rooms for help, X-ray room, boiler room, diet kitchens and chart rooms.

Mary Victoria Greeley for whom the hospital is named, was born in Erie county, New York. She, like her husband, was a teacher in her twenties, and it was at a teachers' institute that she met him. She died December 31, 1914. Mr. Greeley was a descendant of Horace Greeley, the famous New York editor, who told young men to "go west."

HOGGATT MAKES FIERY SPEECHES

Colonel Comes to Aid of Greenbackers

Of all the names closely associated with the early development of Ames, few rank ahead of Col. L. Q. Hoggatt. More than that he was a deciding influence on numerous occasions in county politics. Colonel Hoggatt hailed from Indiana, and long before the town of Ames was proposed, he had settled on a farm west of Grand avenue and extending from Lincoln way north for a quarter of a mile.

He was a veteran of the Mexican war and had served in the Indiana legislature prior to his emigration to Iowa. He held many public offices during his lifetime and when not in office he was usually campaigning for some cause in his forceful way. He served as marshal in Ames during its early stages and many questionable ordinances made his existence a weary one.

Is County Sheriff

In 1861 Colonel Hoggatt was elected sheriff of Story county. During this first term, he made plans to enlist for service in the Civil war, but his fighting career was cut short in a tragic manner when he lost his leg in a threshing machine on the eve of his expected departure for the battle-front. He was re-elected sheriff in 1863 and from that time on he remained active in politics tho not always supporting the same party.

He headed the successful anti-monopoly movement in the county in 1873. After this break with the republicans, he turned to the cause of the greenbackers of populists and threw all his enthusiasm into the fight against resumption of specie payment by the government. However, his oratory was in vain and the populist movement was beaten in its first encounter. But in 1878 the greenbackers threatened in Iowa when they fused with the democrats and elected Hoggatt their candidate from the ninth district.

Greenbacker Enthusiast

It is told that Colonel Hoggatt drove from town to town in the district in his famous one-horse buckboard, delivering fiery speeches in an attempt to thwart the cause of specie payment. He was the object of much ridicule from the press for the rash statements which he included in his argument, yet he succeeded in gaining the candidacy. When it came to the polls, the matter was not as favorable; the old ninth district was republican and chose to elect Governor Carpenter. But Hoggatt was the only Story county man to get a nomination and he conducted a magnificent campaign while it lasted.

Among other things which he did in belittling the arguments of his oratorical opponent in a public debate, was driving pins into his cork leg while the other fellow was talking. This distraction was amusing to Hoggatt who believed they thus would fail to hear all of the dangerous counter statements.

Supports Ames Always

In county matters, the old colonel would always line up for Ames, regardless of what was under discussion. And so he boosted for the narrow guage railroad being put thru to Ames, and objected very vigorously to the present court hourse being built at Nevada. However, it is told of him that he was a fine sportsman after the Ames plea for the court house had been passed up and came over to Nevada to the dedication of the new county building and delivered an address.

His most important achievement in politics was his election to the fifteenth generally assembly of Iowa. The house of representatives was equally divided between republicans and the anti-monopa of which Colonel Hoggatt was a natural leader. Many verbal battles ensued in which the Story county man was frequently heard to challenge the statements of the republican opposition.

He had prepared a resolution setting forth the order for an immediate investigation of the business conduct of Iowa Agricultural-college, but was prevented from giving it when John Gear, a strong republican was elected speaker of the house. Tho Hoggatt's resolution had the right of priority, it was drawn up by a man who belonged to the opposite party from the discriminating speaker, hence the colonel's disappointment.

School Tax Doubles Over 20-Year Period

During the last 20 years, there has been a gradual increase in the tax levy for school purposes in the county, so that the average tax has more than doubled. Teachers now command a salary ranging from $120 per month to $225, whereas in the beginning they worked for $45 and $50 per month. Everything else has changed in proportion.

The school tax formerly was about 12 mills on the dollar. For consolidated schools that figure has been boosted to 33 mills on the dollar.

OLD COOK RESIDENCE

One of the oldest houses in Ames stands right across from The Tribune office. It is known as the Cook house. The little tree at the right of the picture has long since grown to its full height.

J. Duncan, Editor, Regrets Refusal of Higher Education

J. E. Duncan, father of Mrs. L. C. Tilden, bought the Ames Intelligencer from John Watts, Mrs. F. H. Schleiter's father, in 1882, thereby continuing a journalistic career which began when he was 17 years old in Pennsylvania. Newspapering was his choice at that time as opposed to the opportunity of going to college. In after years, despite the fact that he became well educated, he regretted not having made good his college opportunity.

The Intelligencer office under the Duncan ownership was housed in the old building which stood on the Ames National bank corner. Duncan purchased the lot for the present L. C. Tilden home in 1884 from Mrs. A. McFadden, widow of the first publisher in Ames. He also owned the half block on the east side of Burnett from Ninth to Tenth on which a stone barn offered shelter for the livestock kept on the pasture to the northwest.

Duncan died October 6, 1900, after having been an invalid for about ten years. He was appointed postmaster in 1890.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

In 1872, John Fisher, a brother of Andrew Fisher, and a woman that was with him were drowned in the Des Moines river at Elk Rapids, three miles west of Madrid. He lived with Hiram Leach at the time. His body brought to the home of his sister and buried in one of the cemeteries south of Ballard's grove.

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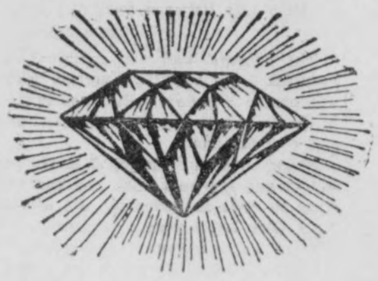

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MANY TERRIBLE INDIAN TALES WORRY PIONEERS

Spirit Lake Massacre Causes Upset in County Seat

In the days when our fathers were busy with the broad-axe and oxen teams in building homes and breaking the virgin prairie sod, they scarcely needed a radio or a wild west show to revive in their minds the lore and tradition of the American Indian. The aborigine red man roamed about in close proximity and stories of his plundering expeditions and horrible massacres were real terrors which chilled the blood of many a pioneer.

And so one morning before sunrise in the spring of 1857, when a family arrived at the McClain house in Nevada, their horses covered with foam and the wagon loaded with valuables, in a great state of excitement over the Indian uprising to the northwest, citizens of the county town promptly sent out a wild alarm to the immediate neighborhood.

The new comers hailed from the direction of Story City and probably had deserted a home somewhere in Hamilton county. They told of a ruthless attack on the whites by the savages, a tale which spread like wild-fire in the village. There was great confusion among the settlers as they made ready to defend the women and children in the old courthouse. Old muskets were brought forth from their peaceful resting places and impromptu barricades were set up for emergency.

In the midst of all this excitement, the news came that a really great disaster had taken place near Pillsbury's Point on West Okoboji lake the week before. The life and property of that frontier settlement had been wiped out in a brutal assault by the Indians, but they had not proceeded far beyond the scene of the bloody attack. The alarm in Nevada changed to genuine absurdity and doors were once more unbarred. Citizens repaired to their homes with slightly less tension as the details of the awful Spirit Lake massacre went from mouth to mouth, but the loaded guns, kept within easy reach, served to bolster the courage of the more timid wives.

A habit among peaceful Indians, which often terrorized the farm women left alone at their cabins, was that of appearing at a convenient window and scrutinizing the interior of the room within. If the dusky visitor perceived the owners at home, he would open the door and make himself welcome without considering the order of his acquaintance.

A pioneer housewife northwest of Nevada was peering out a window at her cabin one afternoon when she noticed several Indians approaching on horseback from a ridge close by. She was terror-stricken, but managed to give the cabin a deserted appearance by pulling down all of the shades and concealing herself in a dark corner.

In a few minutes, the clatter of hoofs told her that the Indians had arrived. She heard them steal around the house, try the latch on the door and rattle the windows. Then in a few minutes, all was quiet. Soon the woman's curiosity got the best of her and with gun in hand, she stepped to a nearby window to survey the world outside. The Indians were just disappearing in the distance. But to convince herself that no redskins were loitering around the premises, she opened the window, whisked over the low ledge and tiptoed around the cabin. Only after she had made a complete circuit, did she take in a full breath. In such ways the peaceful wayfaring Indians often caused a great deal of alarm.

OLD CHURCH

Old church at Bloomington which was once a well-known community center, in the years previous to the founding of Ames in 1865.

WELCH LOCATES TREES WITH BAG OF POTATOES

Adonijah S. Welch was not only the first executive to guide the destines of Iowa State college, but he was a landscape gardener of no little talent. Among other problems which confronted him after arriving on the campus was the task of landscaping the college grounds. At that time, open prairie was within a stone's throw, and few trees graced the knolls and slopes which overlooked the college creek.

In short order, President Welch devised a plan by which he would determine the location of the many trees which would be required. He was a firm believer in the extreme informal system of planting and much of picturesqueness of the present day campus can be attributed to his idea.

When he got ready to set out trees, he called in his hands and told them to follow him and do as they were bid. With a good deal of curiosity, they eyed the basket of potatoes which President Welch carried out on his arm. Directly he gave one a forceful toss over his shoulder and told one of his assistants to watch it, go to the spot where it lit and there plant one of the young trees. With the delivery of the next potato, another assistant did likewise.

And so in this odd manner, President Welch insured a wholly informal arrangement of the trees which now beautify the campus in

HANNUMS OPEN FLOURING MILL

Is Located North of Ames

Robert Hannum, pioneer millwright of Hannum's mill, came to Ames in 1862 and bought an old carding mill of John Elliott, a brother-in-law. It was located on a rise of ground very near to W. P. Coon's barn about three miles north of Ames. In 1863, the structure was converted into a sawmill. Two years later it was equipped for grinding flour with water power.

After this latter change the mill became known far and wide as one of the few points where the whole grain could be converted into edible flour. Thomas Hannum, father of Robert, followed in 1865 and became associated with the mill. In 1870, they discarded the waterwheel and installed a steam boiler. A third floor and new bolting cloths soon were added to the process. By this improvement the Hannum plant became one of the first class flour mills in the country.

Settlers looked forward to the trip to the mill with a great deal of concern and excitement. At this common gathering place, friends and neighbors met each other for the first time in weeks and reviewed the happenings in their respective communities. That was in the days before the rural free delivery and daily newspapers. People came early in the evening and stayed all night, rising early the next morning so as to hold their turn at the spinning burrs.

In 1882, the Hannums moved the machinery to Wall Lake in Sac county where more wheat was being raised and where they could be nearer a railroad and a coal bank. Thomas Hannum died in that year and the ownership remained in the hands of his son, Robert.

Their first mill building stood for some time on the original site north of Ames, until Dan McCarthy bought it and moved it to a spot on the Fourth ward of Ames along Lincoln way near the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. McCarthy converted it into a barn for his imported horses.

Mrs. S. C. Bradford of 602 Duff avenue, is a daughter of Robert Hannum, and recalls the isolation of the prairies in the early days. Her father died in Des Moines in 1921.

Campbell Is First to Enter Lincoln

John Campbell was the first pioneer to make his home in Lincoln township. He came in 1854 and settled on section 12. He was followed in 1855 by Jacob Miller, Thomas Reagan, John Gilmore, Mr. Buckdaw, Levi Norton and H. C. Wickham.

Emigration ceased for a period of five years, until W. H. Terwillager came as the vanguard for a heavy influx of settlers.

On February 13, 1865, Eliza Ballard, 18, daughter of Morman and Susan Ballard, died from the injuries sustained when she was run over by horses ridden by two lads engaged in a race after dark. One of the lads was her cousin.

MILLWRIGHT

Robert Hannum, proprietor of Hannum's mill which ground grist north of Ames for many years.

STORY COUNTY IS G. O. P. STANDBY

(Continued from Page Ten.)

tion when it assembled at Nevada in 1865 was attended with a great deal of speculation over nominee timber. Joseph A. Fitchpatrick, H. F. Murphy, J. G. Beckley, W. G. Allen, Charles P. Robinson and Isaac T. Evans were named on the ticket and thru the staunch support of their party members they were put into office. They faced some portentious opposition, however, when a third group, called the "Soldiers party" lined up a ticket of ex-soldiers, playing war records in with political planks. But since most of the republican candidates had fought for the Union, the loyalty question did not prove the major issue.

Scott Becomes Lieut. Governor

Col. John Scott was accorded a high honor in 1867 by being elevated to the lieutenant-governorship of Iowa. His wide reputation as a public man was manifested at the state convention when his nomination was accepted without objection. In 1868 when General Grant was elected president, Colonel Scott again threw his hat in the ring by contending for the candidacy of congressman from the old sixth district. A stampede in the convention itself, caused by a false report that Charles Pomeroy of Fort Dodge had won the nomination by a certain vote, snowed Scott under when the Blackhawk delegation suddenly deserted its own man, Judge Couch of Waterloo, and balloted for Pomeroy.

In the same year, the republicans nominated Torkel Henryson for the recordership, inviting for the first time the Norwegian vote of the county. However, Samuel Bates who had been refused the nomination rallied a combination of bolters to defeat Henryson. It was good politics on the part of the republicans tho and, Henryson took his defeat willingly.

The general assembly of 1868 abolished the office of county judge, which had gradually declined in power until it offered little incentive for politicians. In its place they created the office of county auditor.

The Nevada slough controversy raised its ugly head in the campaign of 1869 and county seat politics was torn asunder with the bolting of the men on the south park. The regulars on the north side were further nettled when the bolters joined with the outside citizens of the county to elect the opposing ticket.

Two Counties Deadlock

In 1871 Story and Boone counties deadlocked over the nomination of a state senator. Boone proposed to get the lion's share by causing its 13 votes for A. J. Holmes, the Boone aspirant for the office. Story remained steadfast in the interest of G. M. Maxwell, but only had 10 votes. When the Boone delegation came to Ames to organize a convention, they found no delegation present from Story. However, they went ahead and nominated Holmes. Dan McCarthy, spokesman for the Story delegation which had met quietly in a nearby office, attempted to parley with the Boone group but of no avail so Maxwell was also nominated on a separate republican ticket. In the ensuing election campaign, Maxwell improved his opportunities and won the majority of votes at the polls.

A fight for the representativeship in 1873 was but one of the many upheavals in politics of that year. In Story county the republicans had nominated A. W. Stewart, then of Ames, but the coalition of democrats and disaffected republicans upset things by nominating L. Q. Hoggatt, an energetic Ames man, and launching upon a most vigorous campaign. The new group was called the anti-monopoly party and it stood for busting the ring of republicans." Hoggatt quelled the strength of Stewart and won the election when the regular republicans split and supported both Stewart and Colonel Scott.

Solicit Norwegian Vote

In 1874 the republicans applied what they had learned the year before and invited the attention of the Norwegian vote, by nominating Ole K. Hill for recorder. Hill was elected and it was the general opinion that the county went republican in a democratic year mainly because this man was one of the candidates for county office.

Thru the '80's, politics rode a comparatively calm sea, and except for a little flurry over a congressional nomination, Story County maintained its reputation of giving the largest republican majority of any county in the state. In 1880 after a redistricting had been made which put Story in with Boone, Webster, Hamilton and Hardin counties, there was considerable dispute in the convention at Webster City as to whom should be nominated for congress. Colonel Scott was all but nominated when a technical error ruined his last hopes going to Washington.

"Two terms and out" became the watchwords in 1889 with the result that the continued practice of holding office as long as the voters would consent was suddenly thrown into disfavor. The convention further cinched this general rule by passing a resolution effectually discouraging the long term policy.

Hull Goes to Congress

John Hull of Boone was elected to congress in the early '90's and for 20 years afterwards was the representative from Boone and Story counties. However, his continued election from one county was a minor detail inasmuch as both counties had made satisfactory agreement that they would alternate the state senatorship. In 1896 the primary system was adopted for subsequent nominations and much excitement was wrought over the McKinley-Bryan fight for the presidency and the Shaw nomination for governor. The people of the county were unusually active in their participation in the argument and held many rallies and listened to many speeches. It is a coincidence that Shaw gained sufficient popularity to become a successful dark-horse candidate for governor while out campaigning for McKinley.

Is Cummins County

From the beginning of the century until about 1925, Story was a Cummins county. Albert B. Cummins first ran for senator in 1899 and tho he had the hearty endorsement off the people in this county, he was defeated. But in 1901, he came into the limelight by being elected to he governorship of Iowa, which office he served for three terms. Then in 1908 when he ran for U. S. senatorship from Iowa, he again was supported by the county and his majority started him out upon a long public career in national politics.

While the Cummins force was gaining momentum, a biennial contest between Captain Hull and Judge Prouty of Des Moines sprung up which aligned the voters for one or the other with fiery campaigns Hull was nominated in 1902, 1904, and 1906, receiving each time the subsequent election, but in 1908 Prouty came thru for a decisive victory over his ancient rival. Even the patronage which was purported to have come from Ames people because Capt. Hull located the new postoffice was too small and Prouty emerged with a majority of more than 1,000 in Story county alone.

Skromme Enters Politics

In 1910 a contest between W. P. George of Ames and M. S. Helland of Slater developed a new angle in politics when Lars J. Skromme of Warren township ran on a distinctly prohibitionistic ticket. In the ultimate, Helland was nominated but died soon afterward; George was elected; and Skromme received a heavier vote than the democratic candidate.

75 Years Young

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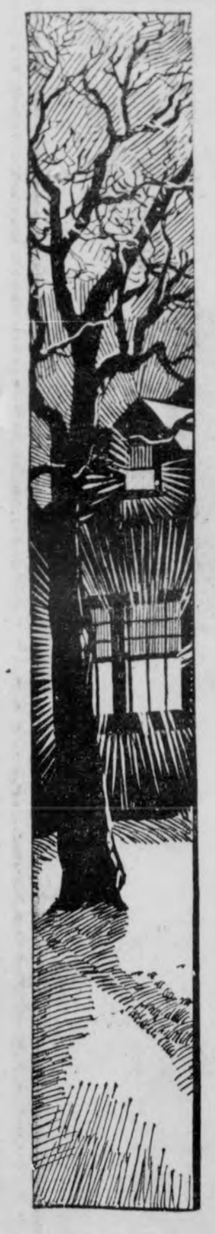

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18 MILLS SAW STORY'S TIMBER

Power Is Furnished by Water, Steam

Saw mils were once abundant in Story county—some 15 or 18 in all, scattered over the south half and western part of the county. Two of the forerunners were operated by water power. One was built on East Indian creek in 1885-56 by Samuel McDaniel, on the northwest quarter of section 23, in Nevada township. This pioneer mill contributed much to the building of the immediate community, but it finally became useless.

Jairus Chandler erected another water power saw mill on Skunk river at the northeast corner of Cambridge about 1854. Corey's mill on Squaw creek operated on water power in the northeast quarter of section 14, Washington township.

McCowan's steam saw mill was in the western part of Iowa Center, but it was moved to Mingo, Jasper county, in April, 1886. There was a steam mill for a short time on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 7, Nevada township; also one in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the same section but it did not remain long.

Robinson at Iowa Center

Squire J. P. Robinson, of Iowa Center, located a mill on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 29, in Nevada township and during its two years of existence, it was busy reducing the heavy timber. The Hiestand's built a mill race over on Squaw creek in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 33, Franklin township, about 1855 but it was soon supplanted for the more reliable power from a tread mill.

Thurman's saw mill was located about a mile south of New Philadelphia in July, 1856, by Dan and Henry McCarthy, who had moved the machinery from Fairview (Story City) in 1855. It was placed on Luther creek and did considerable sawing until its removal to the northwest part of the southwest quarter on Onion creek, until 1873 when it is supposed to have been taken to Ames by McNaughton and converted into a flouring mill.

Stevens Mill at Ames

A steam saw mill operated by a Mr. Guy was located near the east quarter section corner of section 26, Nevada township. Scott and Stevens steam mill at Ames was at the foot of the hill just south of the Bourne Oil station on East Lincoln way. It was put into operation in 1868.

Smith's mill was situated on Long Dick creek in the center of section 18, Howard township. Its chief handicap was lack of water with which to run the water wheel, so it soon became idle.

The last water power mill of any consequence in the county was the Nellis mill, located about one-third of a mile south east of the Cambridge depot. It was doing a good sawing business as late as 1887.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

The old Victory bell at Iowa State college which hangs in a small belfry behind Central building was once suspended in a tower on the site of Thomas Sloss' office. It was moved so that the students might more easily hear its warning notes in the morning and its welcome tidings at meal time.

FIVE GENERATIONS

Mrs. John Presnall (center), a pioneer of Walnut Grove, lived to see seven great, great grandchildren descendants before she died in 1921. In the five-generation picture above are, left to right—Mrs. Betty Bates, Cambridge, daughter; Mrs. Myrtle Yeoman, Ames, granddaughter; Mrs. Edna Crossley, great granddaughter; Robert Crossley, great, great grandson.

FIRST COURTHOUSE IS BURNED, DEC. 31, '63

Story county's first courthouse, a rough frame structure, was destroyed by fire on the last day of the year 1863. A furious December blizzard was raging at the time the blaze was discovered, probably about 9 o'clock in the evening. A subsequent warning quickly brought to the scene most of Nevada's citizens and by concerted effort most of the county's records were saved.

All of the money had been stored in the safe and presumably was beyond the destructive heat, but an examination the next morning, in weather with the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero, revealed that many of the notes and bills were badly charred or scorched.

Officials estimated that $1,672 were lost thru burning. T. J. Ross, county treasurer, bundled the recognizable national currency in tight packages and forwarded them to Washington, D. C., for redemption by the government. A total in bills of $9,243 was all that could be identified with certainty and the remainder of the loss had to be stood by the county.

W. M. White, county superintendent and W. G. Allen were the accountants appointed by the Board of Supervisors to make an investigation of the affair. Their findings held no one in suspicion and deigned that Treasurer Ross and his helpers had done their duty in rescuing the county records at great peril to themselves The fire was believed to have originated from a defect in the flue.

M. C. ALLEN SURVEYS STORY COUNTY LAND

(Continued from Page Nine.)

square in Nevada, where he officed for about ten years previous to the final removal to the north side. The Ringheim building just north of Hotel Story was the first brick building to be put up in the town. Over on the west side of the court house grounds, there were several business buildings. They stood on the lots just south of the Presbyterian church. In under the shades of the trees there, the village loafers pitched horseshoes with great spirit.

In the latter '60's, a hotel was opened on the west side of North Main on the site of the present oil station. A man by the name McKnight ran it. The hotels of that time often became involved in the liquor controversy which was regularly settled at the polls. Sometimes the "wets" would win and in other elections, the "dry" came off victorious.

Town Ball Is Popular

"Town ball," forerunner of baseball was played on the south park, treeless at the time, and it commanded a great deal of interest. Mr. Allen is the only living member of that original team. He played at catcher's position most of the time. One of the early rulings specified that a put-out was scored if a foul ball was caught on the first bounce.

Only one church was in existence when Mr. Allen came to the new county seat; the Cumberland Presbyterians had erected a small building just south of Hotel Story. The Methodists were holding meetings in the old court house. He tells of three disastrous fires which have swept the town. The first one took every store on the west side of Main in the block just north of the court house. The second blaze swept clean the next block north on the west side. The third took the east side.

One of the first brick buildings the opera house block, was built with shares, then the Knights of Pythias bought it. Tolbert and Day ran a mill in the northeast part of Nevada. It was later purchased by the Lockwood Grain company.

Mr. Allen has in his possession an old Jacob's staff which supported the level compas when the Iowa State college farm was surveyed. In that period, the average surveying equipment consisted of a Jacob's staff, a compass and a heavy Winter chain.

Appreciates Health Early

Tho he was 85 years old, June 22, M. C. Allen walks about with a sure step and has few of the infirmities of old age. When a lad of 12 years, he learned to appreciate the meaning of good health. He was seized with pneumonia in the aggravated form, and after his recovery, he resolved to take the best care possible of his body.

He enlisted in the Union army, September 20, 1861, and spent three months at Camp Chase, Columbus, O. Some weeks later a surgeon discovered a varicose vein in his leg. Tho it did not trouble him, the assistant surgeon urged his discharge, with the result that he was honorably discharged June 3, 1862. His father died in the Civil war while serving in Missouri.

The old Hoggatt house where William E. Deal lives at 927 Fifth street is supposed to be the oldest landmark in the city of Ames.

EVAN C. EVANS READS LAW IN FIRST COURT

Early Magistrate Had Great Variety of Duties

When Evan C. Evans became county judge in 1853 he virtually controlled the county government. His powers were almost illimitable under the first constitution of the state of Iowa which was adopted at the admission of the state in 1846.

The Board of Supervisors had not yet been created and the county money was collected and distributed much after the rulings made by the first judge. The variation and extent of the duties which Evans discharged during his long term of office demonstrates the versality which must have been required of him. But he continued in that capacity, with the exception for a year of democratic power, until he voluntarily refused the office in 1865.

Several of the Judge Evan's first duties were the permanent division of the county into townships; the securing of early record books; and the contracting for the building of the first courthouse.

He held original jurisdiction over the trials which in the beginning were held at his home near Bloomington, then an enterprising village northeast of Ames. It was at his home that the first district court was held in the county, occasioned by the Lowell murder near Iowa Center.

Under his direction, the affairs of the county were handled with integrity and honesty. He filled the judgeship for about a dozen years, at the end of which time the office had been greatly curtailed by creation of the Board of Supervisors and sundry other powers had been transferred to new offices or to existing ones.

The first office from which Judge Evans administered legal advice and directed county business was located in the Alderman store. He was obliged to enlarge upon his official paraphernalia by buying with his own money, several rather primitive record books. With a dry goods box for a stronghold, he managed to keep the public money in right channels, what little there was of it. The condition of the county coffers was rather delapidated until building lots could be sold to newcomers.

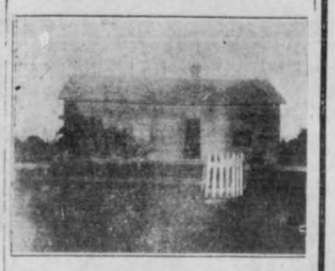
Later on when he had built a cabin of his own, the judge transferred the county archives to his own domicile. Any caller might have wondered at the sheafs of paper chucked in the cracks between the logs. This was the original pioneer filing system and its sole redeeming feature was constant availability when a reference was to be made.

Among the other duties performed more thru public spirit than from receipt of a liberal salary, the judge often financed business trips to Des Moines with his own money.

Few judges of this period ruled with stern righteousness and Judge C. J. McFarland of Boone was one of the outstanding extremists against this system. It is told of him that a jug of whisky, a store of good yarns and great aggressiveness were his chief attributes. At the second term of court Aug. 14, 1854, Judge McFarland demonstrated his ingenuity in procuring whiskey by admitting a number of farmers to the bar as practicing attorneys. The chief requirement was a liberal quantity of liquor, of which the judge got his full share.

He delighted in mixing liquor with his conduct of the court. Neither was his lust for hunting staid by his grave position and many times he has adjoined court to give time for the shooting of prairie chickens in a little meadow, which was within his line of vision as he faced the courtroom. On other occasions he would desert the wrangling of the attorneys and hie himself to the out-of-doors, where he might engage in a horseshoe game with the village loafers. Drinking whiskey, playing cards and hunting characterized most of the trials over which this gracious judge presided.

OLD HOUSE



Old house at Bloomington northeast of Ames. Long before Ames was founded the mail was distributed from a hole cut in one of the walls of the house.

STATE LEVY IS 1.5 MILLS IN '59

Teachers' Salaries Are Boosted

The oldest set of treasurer's books in the court house archives at Nevada are the records kept by Joseph Turner in 1859. It reports the state levy as being 1½ mills on the dollar; county levy, the same; school, 1¼ mills; road 2 milles; school and mortgage, 3 1-10 mills; and teachers fund, 1 mill. Contrast that with the tax levy for schools in Washington township in 1927 which was 153.3 mills.

In 1859, a total of $14,236.92 was paid the teachers of the county and the building fund cost $11,175.84. Sixty-eight years later in 1927, the county expended about $700,000 in schools, not to mention about $15,000 for the county school fund.

The report of the county superintendent of schools, Oct. 27, 1870, refers to 87 subdistricts, and the independent districts of Ames, Iowa Center and Nevada. There were 2,186 males, and 2,112 females between the ages of 5 and 21 years of age in the county at the time. There were 77 schoolhouses, one log house, 62 men teachers whose average pay was $9.62 per week, and 87 women teachers whose average was $7.76 per week. The total value of the schoolhouses was $58,550.

School text books used were: Orthography, National and McGuffeys; readings, the same; writing, Spencerian and P. D. and S.; arithmetic, Davies and Ray; English grammar, Clark and Pinneos; U. S. History, Berard and Wilson.

The Olsan building was dedicated August 15, 1911.

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COUNTY'S CIVIL WAR RECORD IS TALE OF GLORY

Volunteers Offer Aid Within Week After Sumter News

The shelling of Fort Sumter in 1861 in Charleston harbor was the Confederate move which opened the Civil war and the news was hustled from state to state until it reached Nevada by hack from Marshalltown. Anxious citizens who had been following the controversy over the slave question then realized the gigantic task which confronted the national government—that of preserving the union.

Rally Quickly

Within a week Story county settlers held their first Union meeting in the old Cumberland Presbyterian church at Nevada. All of the political parties were represented and the excitement ran high as talk of war became grim reality. In a very short time a company was organized under Lincoln's call for three months' volunteers. Colonel John Scott, Paul A. Queal and George Child of the county journeyed to Des Moines to offer the services of the new company, but the Iowa's quota was already filled and it had to disband temporarily.

When the next call came for 300,000 for three years or the duration of the war, the company welcomed less eagerly the longer period of fighting, but individually the men responded in quick succession until they were scattered thru the following Iowa regiments: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 12th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 32nd, 37th, 40th, 44th, 47th, and 48th infantry and in the 2nd and 4th artillery, and also in the 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th cavalry. The county had only 300 population and could not furnish full complements of men for very many independent commands which explains why its squads became attached to groups being organized elsewhere.

Gallant Soldiers

Not an important battle was fought in the whole Civil war in which Story county's soldiers did not take part. Colonel John Scott, one of the commanders in the struggle says of them:

"They were with the immortal Lyon at Wilson's creek; with Gen. Grant at Ft. Henry, Donnelson, Shiloh and Siege of Corinth; with Rosecrans at Inka and Chickamauga; with Sherman in his first attack on Vicksburg, and in when it surrendered to Grant; with Hooker on Lookout Moutain, and with Thomas when he scaled the heights at Mission Ridge, and with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea, and engaged in every battle in that memorable campaign, with brave Corse at Altoona Pass when Sherman signalled from Kenesaw to 'Hold the Fort for I am coming;' with Sherman at Columbia and Goldsboro, and with Grant at Appomattox. They experienced the horrors at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, and joined in the triumphal march in the Grand Review at Washington."

Iowa to the Fore

The raw troops of the various companies moved to the scene of the bloody conflict and the battle for the Union was championed by boys from Central Iowa. In four commands, Company A of the 23rd infantry, Company B of the second cavalry, Company E of the 3rd infantry and Company K of the 22nd infantry, a great deal of the county's valor and heroism was demonstrated.

Company A of the 23rd was organized at Des Moines, but more than half of its number were enlisted in Story county by D. P. Ballard and S. P. O'Brien, the former of whom was elected first lieutenant and the latter of whom was afterwards second lieutenant. This company took part in the Vicksburg campaign and bore the brunt of the fight at Black River Ridge, charging in column and cutting off a large number of the Confederates who were endeavoring to retreat over the bridge. It went to Texas later on.

Queal is Organizer

Attorney Paul A. Queal, who had been instrumental in rallying the first volunteer company at Nevada shortly after the war broke out, again did a service by enlisting a large force in the county to join the Company B of the 2nd cavalry being organized at Marshalltown. He became first lieutenant of the company, was afterwards its captain and died in its command. The men of B company were in two major campaigns, the Corinth advance where they charged and captured a rebel battery; and at the Nashville encounter were General Thomas almost wiped out the army of Hood's Confederates.

Recruits of Company E, of the 3rd infantry assembled at Nevada, some of which came from Boone and Marshall counties. John Scott of Nevada was its first captain and the lieutenant colonel of the regiment. J. A. Fitchpatrick served with it from its enlistment until he was captured at Altanta. This command got its first baptism under fire at the battle of Shiloh Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. It did service at Corinth and breasted the Vicksburg campaign with Grant and met fearful losses in the assault on Stonewall Jackson. It was later divided, some men going to Atlanta and the others remaining in Tennessee. Toward the end of Sherman's march to the sea, the 3rd Iowa was consolidated with the 2nd Iowa, and united forces were nearly destroyed when their flank position was shaken by a ruthless attack from the rebels.

Scott is Colonel

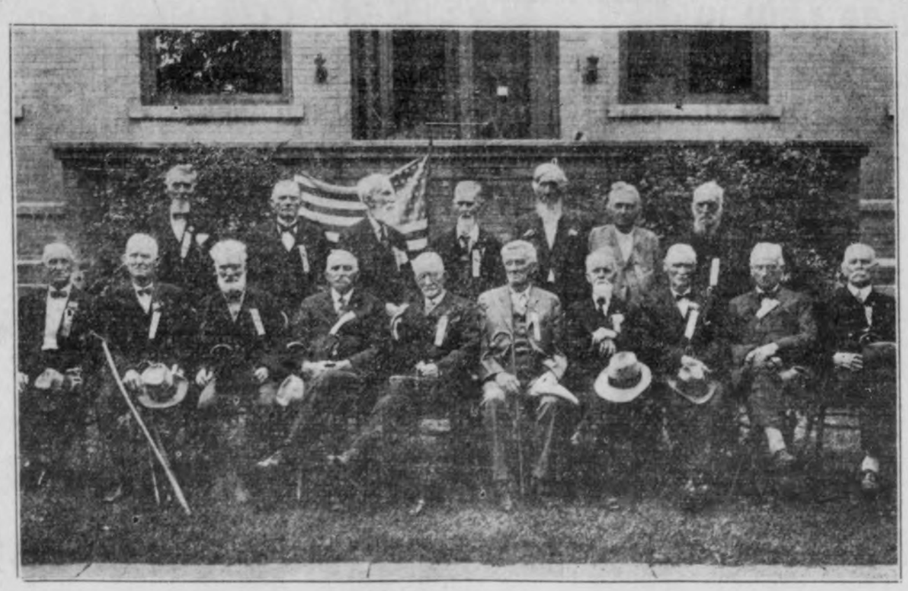
Company K of the 32nd infantry was a later organization being enlisted at Nevada to bolster the sadly diminished troops of an earlier call.

It was consigned to the 32nd infantry regiment much to the delight of its men because John Scott of Nevada was commissioned its colonel in recognition of his outstanding leadership while in command of the Iowa infantry. The regiment was divided during its first 18 months of service, being either in southeastern Missouri or across the river in Kentucky. It suffered tremendous losses at Pleasant Hill when it failed to get orders to fall back with the rest of the army and held its ground until the enemy had virtually cut it to ribbons. Its last campaign was that in lower Alabama,, where it participated in the sieges of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely.

Financial aid toward saving the Union was first extended by the county in 1863 when $100 was given to each man who should enlist thereafter, and if a married man he was given $50 more. Families of men in the service also received $100. After the war was over, soldiers' widows and orphans in the county received more than $46,000 in appropriations from the county treasury.

It was customary for the pioneer farmers to put newly broken land into wheat after it had laid in summer fallow. As more land was broken settlers seeded the new sod to flax in order to get immediate returns for their labor.

STORY COUNTY'S CIVIL WAR VETERANS IN 1927



Forty-ninth old soldiers' reunion of Story county, held at Nevada, August 18, 1927. This group represents nearly all of the Civil war veterans who remain in the county.

Standing, left to right are: E. B. Cramblit, Ames; Cyrus Highland, Slater; H. O. Hendrickson, Ames; William Gassaway, Gilbert; ——— ———; M. C. Allen, Nevada; W. H. Toms, Nevada.

Seated, left to right: Comrade Winkler, J. Q. Moore (now dead); John T. Ridgeway, George Barnard, Oley Nelson, Slater; F. C. Tilden, Ames; T. J. Miller, Ames; E. W. Shearer, Collins; Parley Sheldon, and Charles Hamilton, both of Ames.

CIVIL WAR VETS GO EARLY IN '61

Men See Hard Service at Atlanta

The first company of soldiers to leave Story county for the Civil war in 1861 barely survived the awful conflict. They saw service in every state south of the Mason and Dixon line except Florida, and when at last they returned to Nevada in 1865 their numbers had been reduced from 50 to 10 men.

At the time the company was in formation, it was explained by the government that only one such organization would be accepted from this part of the state. Boone and Story counties then formed a partnership and Captain S. B. McCall who had already recruited enough men for a company at Boone, brought about 40 of his men to Nevade as a nucleus for the ultimate company from this section.

An election of officers ensued during which a number of candidates did much useless hoping. John Scott of Nevada became captain; S. B. McCall, first lieutenant; and William A. Wise, of Iowa Center, second lieutenant. Those who were disappointed in this election afterwards were called upon to fill similar offices before the end of war.

This company, known as Company E, Third Iowa Infantry, was enrolled at Nevada on May 21, 1861, and was ordered into quarters at Keokuk the same day. It left Iowa Center where the citizens had prepared a bounteous supper and were intent on providing the men with amusement during a few hours at their disposal.

Upon its arrival in Keokuk, June 1, the men took up quarters and awaited the mustering process which came on June 8. The regiment was organized here and John Scott was made its lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant McCall then became captain of the company and George W. Crosley of Nevada, took his place. Crosley was afterwards promoted to major of the regiment.

The regiment left Keokuk the last of June for the south and from that time until the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, it was on the move and always in front. Its first battle was at Blue Mills, Mo., its last in North Carolina. It was in the battle of Shiloh, Siege of Cornith, and with Hurlbut on the Hatchie; with Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks on Red river; in Laumans reckless charge at Jackson, and Sherman's march to Medirian.

It marched all the way with Sherman from Clinton, near Donelson on the Tennessee, to Washington on the Potomac, via Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Boldsboro and Raleigh. It engaged in all the important events of that campaign, and during this march the regiment went out of existence. At Atlanta, all of its commissioned officers present were killed and it was then consolidated with the Second Veteran infantry, forming companys A, F, and I of that regiment; company E being a part of company A as then organized.

About the oldest barn around Ames is out south on Ash avenue in the Fourth ward. It stands on the farmstead at the east side of the road just off the paving. The frame is put together with wooden pins, no nails being used in the whole structure. This type of barn is very substantial and can endure terriffic winds, as this one has done since the '70's. Ed Graves, Ames insurance man, was present when Dan McCarthy held a barn-raising in honor of its completion. The first frame house out Ontario way was built by Dan McCarthy. It still stands in part about a quarter mile north of the Ontario school house on the west side of the road. It was built for James Ross, the father-in-law of Mr. McCarthy.

Anna Fleming, professor in mathematics at Iowa State college, was ranked as a major in the women's military corps at the institution in the '90's.

Corn Dodgers Are Mainstay for Pioneers

Corn pone and sow belly was no mythical ration with the '59'ers. As white wheat flour was unknown, corn meal was the staple bread ingredient. The recipe for making corn pone and corn dodgers was comparatively simple, and the flavor was surprisingly good.

The pioneer household always had its deep skillet without a handle. This was the "dodger oven." A batter consisting of corn meal, soda and buttermilk, milk or water was stirred up until it was of a heavy consistency—it would keep its shape when rolled in a ball. There were very few stoves then so the oven had to be lidded and buried in a bed of coals after the batter was placed in it.

In order to make three dodgers in one ovenful, three thick patties were laid along the outside of the skillet bottom, equal distances apart. As the heat swelled them, they crept toward the center until they almost covered the bottom. Plenty of flour kept them from running together. On a cold winter evening, a smoking-hot pan of dodgers made any pioneer's mouth water.

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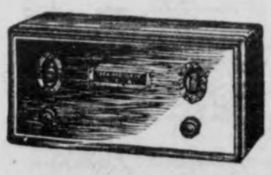

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Lumber for Settlers' Cabins Comes From Josiah Chandler's Saw Mill Erected West of Stream in 1853

In all his trip from New England and points west, the newcomer found few sections with as many boggy sloughs and wet bottomlands as those he encountered along the flat, sprawling Skunk on its course from central to southeastern Iowa.

Many stories are told of his harassing experiences in braving the waters of the well-night offensive Skunk only to become foundered in its bottomless mire before he had reached the main channel. As more permanent settlements were made in the county, a regular fording place became established by common consent near Cambridge. However, this crossing offered but little more hope to the pioneer as he halted on its eastern shore.

Hannum's Mill Crossing

Farther northward lying in a diagonal from Ontario, then (the enterprising village of New Philadelphia) to old Bloomington neighborhood was a trail which crossed the river near Hannum's mill. This mill was located on the bend of the river near W. P. Coon's barn three miles north of Ames on the Wilson highway. This crossing with the fording place at Cambridge bore the brunt of pioneer travel until the day of bridges relieved the county of a great inconvenience.

It was natural that a town should be laid near the avenue of traffic, crossing the stream, and in November of 1856 Cambridge became a reality. Three years before Josiah Chandler had built the water-power saw-mill on the west side of the river, a little north of the bridge. The steam flouring mill was built by J. Chandler and Dr. W. H. Grafton in 1854.

Statesmen Defy Skunk

At one time, considerable attention was directed to the delectable condition of the Skunk bottoms when several dignified statesman returning from the republican convention at Des Moines, were obliged to fight their way thru in the most informal and undignified fashion. The Des Moines paper of that period describes their having had "a glorious time on the broad avenue of the Skunk. The crossing is about a mile wide at Cambridge, and at this season is generally covered with from two to four feet of water, underlaid with an unfathomable depth of mud. Delegates, candidates, and all men of whatever dignity of profession who would fain cross Skunk, must strip to the buff and wade. We were not there to see, but can easily imagine the graceful picture of primitive purity presented by the noble aspect of this group of editors, senators and the Lieutenant governor at their head, manfully buffeting the raging waters of the classic Skunk."

Build First Bridge

Public subscription by this time had made an appropriation of nearly $400 which seems to have been invested in the building of suitable causeway to the main channel of the river. From the records it appears that the crude bridge at the end of the causeway from the mainland was rather private in nature and transients were charged toll. Dissatisfaction resulted from this arrangement and from January of 1868 "in consideration of $300 from the county treasurer to Mr. Billings, the operator under license, the gentleman is to issue family passes good for one year to bona fide residents of the county at the rate of $1. The ticket will allow the head of a family and its members free passage on presentation, across the bridge. Transient travelers will pay the same toll as heretofore established."

By 1887, Cambridge had extended in population until it was a town of 473 persons, interested in or patronizing two mills, one creamery, two elevators, two water tanks, two livery stables and two church buildings, that of the Methodist and the new one erected by the Norwegians.

Fire Razes Cambridge

Fire, which seems to have been the primary agency in the promotion of brick buildings, descended upon Cambridge in January, 1887, and wiped out Henry Fatland's furniture store, the agricultural implement house of B. O. Fatland, and the billiard, room and tenement house owned by Solomon Hagen. A previous fire in the winter of 1878 destroyed the store of Maxwell, King and Co.

The year 1881 was an epochal one for the town because it became incorporated and celebrated the coming of the Milwaukee railroad. Something of a boom, unprecedented since the days of the notorious Skunk crossing, gave the town much impetus as citizens began to realize the advantages of rail connection to the industrial centers and telegraph communication.

A number of residences and store buildings were in the course of erection soon after the town was incorporated in 1881. Green and Bryant built a hotel and restaurant building. The boom was further enhanced when Livingston and Rodearmel and Dr. Grafton laid the timbers for a large store two stories high. Dr. Grafton's hall was later used by the Masonic order for their lodge rooms.

"Drunks" Bother Citizens

The chief lamentation in the late '70's and the early '80's was the deplorable drunkenness which seemed to prevail in the town. At that time the saloons were running wide open and pious residents were horrified to observe the in' temperance of their fellow citizens. The Cambridge Reporter urged a clean-up of saloons as early as 1882, which action did take place a year later.

According to records, 1882 was mayor's year as a total of four were in the office at one time or another. The honor was passed around to each member of the city council.

Many Early Settlers

Some of the early settlers are as follows: W. H. Grafton, Josiah Chandler, J. C. Sladden, Mr. Harris, O. Chamberlain, Thomas Lowe, John Warren, John Grosclose, B. Netterfield, Kenly Dobyns, Amos Kelley, Daniel Finch, Robert Richardson, John Richardson, William H. Jones, L. Nellis, Mr. Rubar, Sylvester Chandler, William Breezley, Joseph Seal, A. P. Ball, J. Lee, M. D. Livingslumber for setts eab (gal 2)dje ac ton, C. Knight, J. W. Batterson, Mr. Doty, W. B. Womack, P. H. Ream, E F. Scott, William Allen, F. Lindsey, Hugh McKee, Ole Neerness, Mr. Crawford, Jairus Chandler, J. C. Kinsell,

Louis Crouser, Orin Crouser, Moses Crouser; Solomon Watkins; Nels Ashmore; Simon Arnts; Jacob Mikelson, who later became afflicted with leprosy, Andrew Mikelson; Peter Christian; John Kalsem; Ole Houge; Torger Olson; Hector Mason; Tom Weeks; Oliver Weeks; Thomas Houge; Richard Hopkins, grandfather of P. F. Hopkins, former Ames city manager, William Lemon; Thomas May; John May; Peter Hopkins; Dave Breezley; William Breezley; Mrs. Allison, Almond Hughes; James Batterson; A. B. Hiatt; John Oglesby; John Cook; Mr. Macy; Jim Thompson; G. B. Parish, Orma Hutton's grandfather; Sam Bosuot; Joseph Jones; and William Jones.

The first carload of stock was shipped out of Camrbidge Jan. 19, 1882, by Lockwood and company of Nevada.

The first one buried in the Cambridge cemetery was a Mrs. Hughes whose husband committed suicide by cutting his throat. The Hughes' lived about one and a half miles northwest of Cambridge on what was later known as the Dan Finch farm.

M. E. Class Opens in 1857

The first Methodist class in southwest Story county was organized in the summer of 1857 at the log cabin home of A. P. Ball on what is now known as the Levi Nerness farm. The preaching service of that day was conducted by Reverend Swearingen of Nevada. Other services were conducted after that by the Revs. Alex Pierce, James Baber, William Jacobs, of the United Brethern denomination and the Revs. Bluebaker and Flora of the Dunkard church. A Sunday school was organized at the home of John Ball in 1858. One of the old books out of that Sunday school library is in the possession of A. M. Ball of Ames.

The first teacher to teach in the public school of district No. 1, Union township, was M. M. Pettibone in the winter of 1858-9. He boarded around among the patrons. There were about 20 scholars who pursued their studies under his guidance. Church services and Sunday school were held in this log school house and the brick one that followed it for about eight years.

Augustus Illingsworth was the first Civil war soldier buried in the Cambridge cemetery. He died of disease and was shipped home in a plain box and buried exactly as he arrived. The box was opened just enough at the head to let his sister make sure it was her brother in the box.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

A college professor, S. A. Beach, Superintendent Frank Linebaugh and Freeman Conaway, editor of the Intelligencer, were accused of violating the street regulations in 1911 by walking on the sidewalks without carrying lanterns. As a result of their negligence they caused the upset of three cyclists late one evening. Bicycles then had the right-of-way over the pedestrians on sidewalks after dark.

MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SYSTEM PASSES UP IOWA CENTER IN ROUTING THRU COUNTY

(Continued from Page Nine)

built a hardware store on the southwest corner of Main and First streets. Ed Raft started a rival shop on the northeast corner of Main and Broad. A short distance away, N. B. Wilcox of Iowa Center started up a grocery.

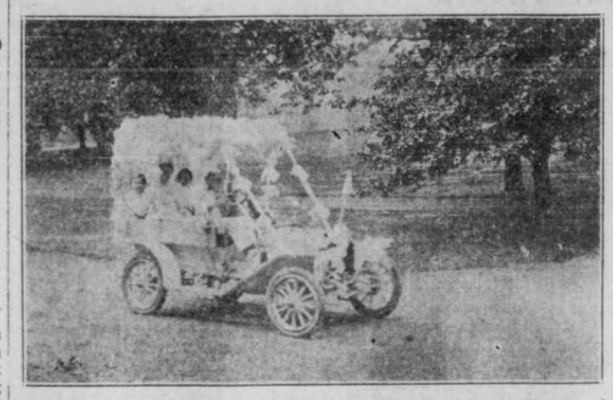
The first hotel was built at the corner of Railroad avenue and Main while the Bowen's hotel rose on the corner of Main and Second streets. King, Starr and Co. erected the first brick block, and Cooper and Co. opened the first furniture store.

Found Bank in 1884

The Bank of Maxwell was established by E. D. Dorn in 1884. It became the property of H. A. Church a little later, who in turn transferred it to Clark McClain.

The first town council besides Mayor J. W. Maxwell, were: J. O. French, William Starr, W. G. Dicker, G. W. Olinger, S. E. Cooper, and T. B. Schmeltzer with J. F. Allen. Other mayors were: S. T. Goodman—1885; J. E. French—1887; W. M. Starr—1889; and J. B. Wells—1890. Albert McNall was the first postmaster, appointed February 14, 1882.

EARLY AUTO CELEBRATES FOURTH



One of the early autos in Ames had its picture taken on the Fourth of July, 1907. It was the property of A. H. Munn.

FLOURING MILL BOOSTS TOWN

Settlers Drove Miles for Grinding

Next to having plenty to eat, the pioneer appreciated nothing more than a nearby flour mill where he might take his grain to have it ground. In the very early history of the county, it was a common occurrence to make a trip to Fort Des Moines, Oskaloosa or Iowa City with a load of wheat in order to obtain grinding services.

Josiah Chandler probably was the first man to relieve the county from the long overland journeys with several yokes of oxen hitched to a wagon of grain. He built a combined flouring and sawing mill, run by steam power about the year 1855 at Cambridge. Dr. Grafton also helped finance the outlay, which is reputed to have cost $13,000. It continued to do active grinding for more than 30 years.

Three more flour mills were put up shortly afterward in the vicinity of Iowa Center. The first of these was built by Messrs. Nathan Webb and Wood, a short distance northeast of Iowa Center at what was once called Webb's point. It was operated by steam in conjunction with a saw mill. H. O. Ayers became owner of it in the year following. Another mill which specialized in grinding wheat was built in the south part of town about the year 1856 and also was operated by steam.

Two well known mills in the western part of the county were Hannum's mill, situated on Skunk river just above the W. P. Coon place three miles north of Ames, and Soper's mill which was erected near the north quarter section corner of section 7 in Milford township. Thomas J. Miller, aged Ames pioneer, and his father once operated Hannum's mills, which was water an dsteam power combined. The main mill was moved to Odebolt, Iowa in the year 1882.

Soper's mill was built in 1862 by Thomas Hughes as a water power saw mill. It was re-modeled by Mr. Soper in 1871 who took up the grinding of flour. At the present time the old millstones may be seen along Skunk river on the site and the mill itself is being used as a barn.

Phantom Towns Fail When Advocates Are Dispersed by Rivals

Somewhere in the pages of a long forgotten prairie lore should be the brief story of two towns.

Goshen was one of them, hardly a town in its small extent, yet it possessed a postoffice which was maintained by Jeremiah Corey, Sr. It was situated about a mile south of Iowa Center. When Iowa Center began to flourish, Goshen postoffice was removed to the former place and Corey's duties were absorbed.

The gift of gab seems to have decided the supremacy of Iowa Center over Dayton. Jerry Corey and Tommy Davis were the exponents for Iowa Center while Milton Arnold made some attempt to interest settlers in Dayton, now a mere name in history. But Corey and Davis out-talked Arnold and thereby induced most of the pioneers to shy clear of Dayton and built their prairie mansions in the promising village of Iowa Center.

This they did to the great disappointment of Dayton's promoter and the little town of stakes, a mile northwest of Iowa Center, simply passed away a martyr of 1854.

J. L. Dana, of Nevada, laid off Colo in 1865.

H. L. Munn Lumber Co.

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Established in 1891

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Just 1 Week after Story County's Diamond Jubilee

We are here to greet our patrons after 10 years of business in Ames

The Rexall Drug Stores

LOWRY & THEIS—DOWNTOWN LINCOLNWAY PHARMACY—CAMPUSTOWN

A. J. GRAVES TAKES OVER I.A.C. FARM

In the spring of 1864, the board of trustees of the Iowa Agricultural college and model farm was authorized to hire a superintendent for the farm at $1,000 a year.

Peter Melindy, who was chairman of the board, referred the members to A. J. Graves, of Cedar Falls, a refined gentleman and a good farmer. The board accepted the endorsement and succeeded in hiring Graves for the position.

Mr. Graves started immediately with two yoke of oxen and wagons, loaded with household goods and equipment. Mrs. Graves followed next with a team, but she arrived at the college farm a short time ahead of her husband.

The new arrivals were out of bread and faced hunger until the resourceful housewife told Mr. Graves to get a bread board on which she could make biscuits. He skirmished for such a piece of lumber and finally took an endgate from one of the wagons. He made a good-sized board from this and it served its purpose for many years afterward.

E. H. Graves, Ames insurance man, is a son of this early family and was the first white child born on the college farm.

HIGHWAY BUILDINGS ARE WORTH $300,000

When the Iowa Highway commission was in the first stages of its existence in the rooms of Engineering hall at Iowa State college, interested parties began the work of establishing permanent headquarters for the commission in Ames. An association was formed in 1923, and the land where the headquarters building now stands just west of Grand avenue on Lincoln way, was purchased for $16,500.

This land was deeded to the commission, the deed stipulating that if the land ever ceased to be used for the purposes of the commission both land and buildings on it should revert to the donors. Buildings and lands are now valued at $300,000.

UNIQUE PAPERWEIGHT

George H. Kellogg, county superintendent of schools, has a unique paper weight in his office at the court house in Nevada. It is a chunk of petrified wood about three inches long and an inch square which he found northeast of the old Soper mill in Milford township.

Drainage Ditch Projects Launched Early in Story County; Flat Land Confines Water in Boggy Sloughs

When a settler was elected drainage commissioner in the early days of the county, he was complimented but that was about all. His office had no funds nor equipment with which to fulfill the stipulations of administration. Hundreds of acres of rich land lay drowned in water but he could do nothing.

From the very beginning when the pioneers wound their way across the ridges, carefully avoiding the sloughs and hollows, they had realized that the surface water could not escape to the streams because of the flatness of the country. So when a proposal was made in 1903 to drain out at joint expense a considerable area of swampy prairie, the interested farmers agreed to undertake the proposition. Previous to this time there had been some private tiling done and Skunk river had been straightened for some distance to reclaim flood land, but these original ditching enterprises were not hailed with much enthusiasm.

Ditches Cause Dispute

County officials engineered the 1903 job under an old, unsatisfactory law and as a consequence the patrons who were liable for assessments were wholly dissatisfied. The ditch had its outlet near West Indian creek, three or four miles south of Nevada and extended up a long swale to the North Western railroad . It was known as Grant No. 5.

Much trouble ensued and vast sums of money were spent in litigation and delays until the affairs were finally settled. While this undertaking ended in numerous disputes, its purpose was accomplished in part and several collateral county ditches have been added since to its drainage area.

New Laws Made

Effective legislation on the matter of systematic drainage was forthcoming as many other counties were handling similar disagreements over settlement of ditching projects. Thus, an amendment to the state constitution permitted the adoption of a law which provided that the drainage of wet farms was necessary to public health when a petition should be presented to the board of supervisors, and it should appear that the benefits to the land would be more than the cost of the ditch.

After the 1906 amendment land owners were more willing to undertake the draining of their wet land. The first of the second series of ditches to be cut in the county was the Warren-McCallsburg No. 8. It was comparatively successful and dissension over its subsequent assessments was considerably less than with the Grant township ditch. Shortly afterward, the Colo-New Albany No. 9, Richland No. 10 and Warren No. 11 ditches were put under way.

Marshall-Story is Famous

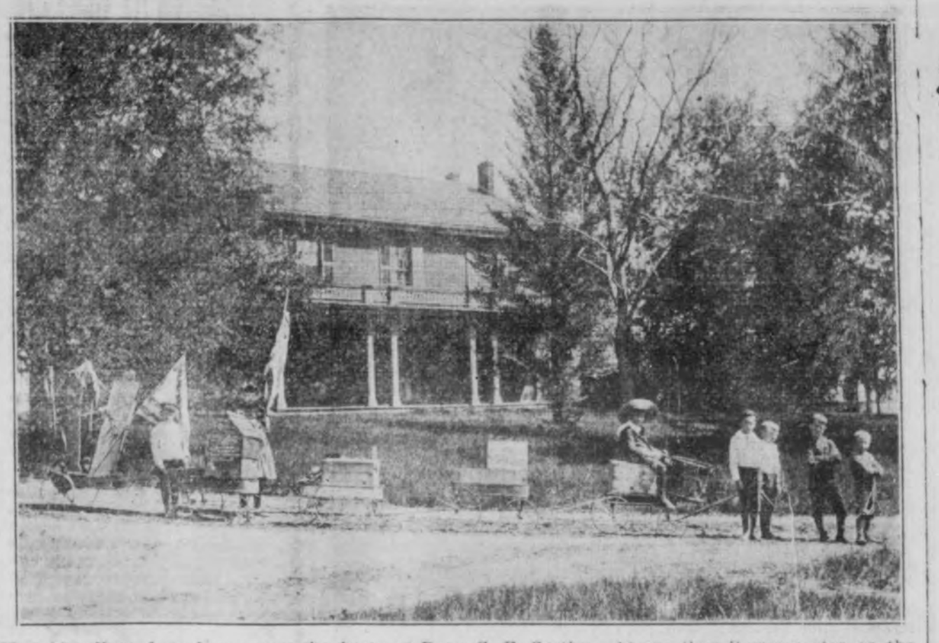
Famous among drainage ditch disputes is the Marshall-Story case which hinged over the several assessments made upon the adjoining farmers at the head waters as compared with the smaller assessments on landowners at the outlet. The big ditch coursed thru New Albany and Sherman townships of Story countl and emptied into a stream in Marshall county. Officials of the two counties worker jointly, but an expenditure of $50,000 and complicated conditions which arose during its construction gave rise to an ultimate trial in court. Many litiganis became united with the lawyers in a general schooling in ditch law particulars. Judge C. G. Lee of Ames heard the case which was characterized by a wide variety of appeals. At the close of it all, he visited the ditch in person and rendered a decision, whereby the owners at the upper end of the ditch would pay an assessment more nearly equal to the sum asked of the men near its lower terminus.

This court decision did not change the existing law, but it served to guide the assessing of farm land along watersheds of other drainage ditches. Since the first dredging work was started in the county, there have been 112 artificial channels cut thru to the isolated swales and inland sloughs. Farmers also have connected at many tile systems with the large open ditches. Much credit is due John M. Wells, who was county surveyor during the ditching boom.

In 1911, the college girls rebelled against the ruling in the domestic science department that they must do laboratory work attired in pink gowns. The red-haired damsels led the attack, charging lack of harmony with complexion and tresses.

The first paving on Main street and Grand avenue to Ninth was creosoted wood-block surface. It was replaced in 1926 with concrete.

OLD FARM HOUSE IS HISTORICAL POINT



The old college farm house, now the home of Dean C. F. Curtiss. At one time it was a stop on the overland stage line, long before the founding of Ames. Seaman Knapp, local insurance man, is standing second from the right.

CITIZENS MAKE LIBERTY LOANS

Reach Quota Easily in World War

Patriotism of the "folks back home" during the dark days of World war was accorded its fullest measure in Story county when time after time thousands of dollars had to be subscribed in Liberty loans that the war might go on to an Allied victory.

A certain pride was assumed by that community which was first to reach its quota in each of the loan drives. During the campaign for the second Liberty loan, the townships responded liberally and within a few days more than a million dollars had been pledged. E. A. Fawcett was county chairman of the bond distribution. The Second Liberty loan was launched in Ames at the Methodist church where within less than an hour's time, $160,000 was subscribed to Uncle Sam. The people's patriotism flowed in gold dollars to supplant their paying in blood. Enthusiasm was at its height when Congressman C. C. Dowell the chief speaker, gave a rousing address and closed by saying, "You cannot go to the trenches and take the place of the fellow there, but you can at least give them support from here, and the more you do the sooner you will bring them back."

Nearly $300,000 was subscibed in Washington township at that time. The meeting was presided over by E. J. Engeldinger, chairman of the Story county Liberty loan committee. The Ames banks added $10,000 each to the large sum already solicited.

CABINS STILL STAND

Two genuine log cabins are still standing northeast of Huxley. One is located in the house yard at the home of Mrs. Isabelle Sharp, and the other is the home of Amos Larson. The first one is over 72 years old.

The structural and hydraulic laboratory building just across the walk north of the College hospital is the oldest building on the Iowa State college campus.

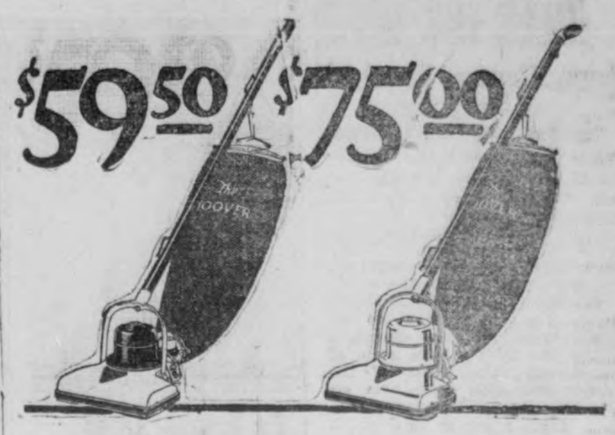
The First Congregational minister in Ames edited one of the first papers in the town. It was called the Reflector and was printed at Boone about 1869 or 1870.

INDIAN CREEK IN '75

The main rural population of Indian Creek township in 1875 consisted of the following persons; M. Ellison, N. B. Wilcox, D. A. Moore, H. Vincent, J. Ray, S. Coughenour, S. Whitaker, M. L. Alverson, J. Dunahoo, S. Porter, N. Webb, R. A. Robinson, J. Thompson, W. K. Wood, M. R. Dunnam, L. P. Wood, A. J. Smith, W. V. Smith, G. Lash, S. Flora, R. Bradshaw, A. Ray, D. W. John, T. W.John, W. J. Venneman, J. R. Hall, T. Morgan, I. Miller, G. W. Boltmott, S. C. Miller, J. P. Grumble, S. Flickinger, G. W. Bruner, S. F. Warren, J. Doty Baldwin and Maxwell, D. F. Shope, J. Brubaker, J. M. Olinger, J. T. Dunlap, N. P. Hall, R. R. Thompson, T. Harshman, W. C. Hall, R. B. Hankins, M. Pearson, J. Oply, J. T. Heeger, A. Wells, A. McConnel, A. Strickler, Charlotte Phillips J. P. Hand, T. Burner, J. W. Dawson.

Union township: P. K. Hill, J. Horton, G. Cline, O. Handy, D. Finch, E. Wine, W. Wilson, H. Cronk, J. C. Kinsel, J. W. Maxwell, M. J. Appleton, R. R. Paine, S. Chandler, A. P. Ball.

Palestine township: J. Stevenson, E. Tanner A. G. Person, Oley Nelson.



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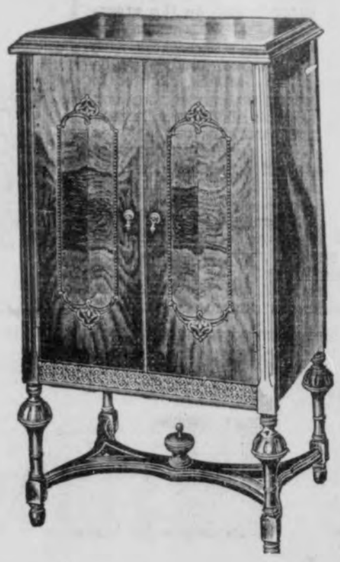

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For over twenty years this store has arranged for the footwear requirements of this community. With this experience back of us we feel that we have an unusually attractive layout for you this Fall.

In extending this invitation, we emphasize "new" because there are so many new style notes worthy of your attention.

Footwear for the Entire Family

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Dress shoes or oxfords, work shoes, boots, rubber footwear.

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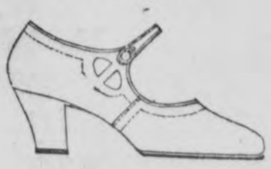

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CHILDREN

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Shoes That Satisfy

204 Main Street Ames, Iowa

FIRST MURDERER KILLS HIS WIFE

Iowa Center Shocked at Tragedy

The first major crime committed in Story county in the vicinity of Iowa Center, had far-reaching effect in many ways. The victim was the wife of Barnabas Lowell, a man of doubtful character who had come in with the early settlers and had settled on the west side of East Indian creek.

The first person outside of the family who was apprised of the murder was Mrs. Mary Hague, a widow who lived a little north of the Lowell cabin. One of the Lowell girls girls came over on a Sunday night and requested that Mrs. Hague come to their cabin at once to view her mother who was apparently very ill. The anxious widow hastened over with the excited daughter and the two soon discovered that the sick woman was really dead.

A coarse handkerchief was tied about the her neck and upon the the neighbor's suggestion that it be removed, Lowell objected very brusquely. The body was removed to the Mount cemetery and buried there, but neighbors continued to talk about the mysterious details of the incident. Finally Sam McDaniel went to Newton for a doctor. When the two returned to the scene of the murder they found evidence of foul play further inquiry resulted in the startling information from the Lowell girls that on the day of their step-mother's death they had been locked in one of the two compartments of the cabin.

In the adjoining room they had heard great scuffling and sounds as of someone choking, but they were unable to render aid. This information they withheld in the start mostly from fear of Lowell's great brute strength and sullen disposition. They said also that their own mother had died under similar circumstances in Ohio. The evidence was lodged against the man and his arrest was soon made by the constable.

The details of the case were presented to the first grand jury assembled in the county. It consisted of Joseph P. Robinson, foreman; Adolphus Prouty, Elisha Alderman, Nathan Webb, Shadrick Worrell, G. West, Samuel Heistand. Jacob Wheeler, John Hughes, George R. Zenor, Presley R. Craig, James C. Smith, Joseph Brouhard, Jonah Griffith and Judiah Ray. All during the examination, Lowell lay upon a bed in the house whre the group heard testimony, and he threatened violence to everyone who testified against him. Previous remarks about his having been a pirate and of his nasty habit of carrying a sheath knife on his leg did not make the settlers any too anxious to present their knowledge of the case.

However, Squire Robinson, as the examining magistrate concluded the evidence in favor of Lowell's indictment and then proceeded to do something beyond his power. The story goes that he addressed the prisoner in solemn tones at the end of the case, saying: "And it is the sentence of the court that you, Barnabas Lowell, be taken hence and hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead; and may God have mercy on your soul."

Of course the worthy magistrate had no such power to pass sentence of death and the matter was taken before Polk county district court upon Lowell's insistence for a change of venue, which body promptly found him guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced him to state prison for life. The prisoner died within three years after his confinement and the matter was permanently closed.

One of the bits of good which really came out of the gruesome incident was the trail which the settlers broke across the county in their journeys to the E. C. Evans cabin near Bloomington. It was the first time that the Indian Creek neighborhood trekked to the west side of the county in any appreciable numbers and by so doing begun the first main line of travel between the two communities. At this time not even a cabin marked the site of Nevada.

THE YOUTH OF AMES VICINITY BACK IN 1889

A group of 20 persons who called Ames their home town in 1889, posed for this picture. It is remarkable that out of the group no two were married and only two deaths have occurred since that time. Back row, left to right: George Koons; Mrs. Frank Weld; Mrs. Hugh Davis, Phoenix, Ariz.; F. E. Gunder; F. E. Allen; Elizabeth Cole; Mrs. Lester Rosenfeld; George Graham; J. H. Allen; (Reta Swan) now married, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Chris Jensen; Frank Morris.

Second row, left to right: Mrs. Phil O'Neil; (Jennie McMichael) now married in Canada; W. L. Morris, Jennie Gerard, deceased; Lynn Morris.

Third row: Miss Gertrude Morris; Mrs. Will Cole, and Mrs. Will Dodds.

COLLEGE GOES DRY

Prof. W. H. Wynn of Iowa State college was the original dry crusader for the institution, when in 1870 he presented a petition to the legislature of Iowa asking that a law be passed prohibiting a saloon within two miles of the college. The petition which was signed by nearly every man and woman in Ames passed the lawmakers' sanction and became the basis for a new law. Later it was increased to three miles and was the first prohibitory law passed for the protection of the college at Ames.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Shortly after the first saw mill was built in the hollow in Ballards Grove, the nearby settlers originated the custom of meeting beneath the "crooked limb" for a game of cards. The meeting place was known far and wide for its friendly tree which had a grotesquely bent and twisted limb. On Sunday afternoons the place was a very popular one.

Ives Marks Builds Old Seminary in Ballard's Grove

Along in 1858, a great deal of excitement prevailed in the Ballard Grove neighborhood as the word went around that a new seminary was to be raised by Ives Marks at the extreme west end of the grove. A "raising" meant that settlers for miles around were to gather together on the given day and devote their combined effort to the building of the new school.

Everything proceeded as planned without an accident to mar the day's celebration; very heavy timbers being lifted into place without hesitation. The building has a cupola on top to receive a bell which Mr. Marks expected to purchase with the collection of 10 cent donations from every person, children included.

However, the seminary did not last very long and never actually operated as a school for an entire season. Marks wanted to name the location Jerusalem, but his friends opposed him because they thot the name hardly suitable. In the war days, when the postoffice was located there, it became known as Palestine. But shortly, the government discovered another Palestine in Iowa and changed the name to Point Palestine.

In 1860, W. B. Hopkins bought the whole seminary and made a barn out of it.

W. A. "Billy" Sunday, noted evangelist, was born in a log cabin which stood on the farmstead now owned by Guy Dodds about a mile south of Ames. E. H. Graves Ames insurance man, went to school with him during most of the schooling that Sunday ever received.

COLLEGE Y.M.C.A. IS SCION OF MIXED GROUP

The Young Women's Christian association at Iowa State college had its beginning May 25, 1890, when the common organization of men and women was split into two separate societies upon the suggestion of L. D. Wishard, visiting secretary of the Y. M. C. A. It was his contention that a segregation would distribute more the responsibility of administration and by doubling the number of officers, more students would receive training in leadership.

Miss Maria Roberts, now dean of the junior college, was the first president of the Y. W. C. A. when the membership was 68, including faculty women. The first meetings were held in Margaret Hall, but during the winter of 1907 Alumni hall was opened and in this place the organization established permanent quarters.

In 1905 an adivsory committee of seven was chosen and its purposes were to furnish advice and suggestion, to assist in the finance to furnish a plan for the work and to make arrangements for a general secretary. Miss Ethyl Cessna acted in the capacity of first general secretary for which she received $25. Two years later the first full time secretary was accorded an office; Miss May Pardee was the first one and she drew a salary of $400 for the season.

The association has grown until it now numbers 431 students and 314 honorary members; a total of 745. The activities have been enlarged and expanded until they include study classes, interest groups, social functions, social service, co-operation with the churches, a friendly commision and regular Wednesday evening vesper services.

CURTISS' HOME, FIRST BUILDING AT COLLEGE

The old farm house, the present home of Dean C. F. Curtiss of Iowa State college, was the first building erected by the state for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college. It was the outgrowth of a bill passed by the state legislature of Iowa in 1858, which appropriated funds to buy land to be used for advancement of education in agriculture.

During the summer of 1859, the location for the proposed college was established and a 648-acre tract of land was purchased at $8.50 an acre. The present campus and other land north of the Lincoln highway was in this tract. In due time sufficient funds were procured to commence the building of the old farm house and barn. The farm house was started in 1860 and was completed in 1861 at a cost of $4,500.

First Farm Office

Originally, this venerable building was a brick structure with a wing to the east, a veranda across the south side and an office at the rear for the farm headquarters. In recent years concerted movement has been made to preserve the old house as completely as possible. A small porch was added on the west side and the red bricks were covered with a coat of grey stucco. The rooms remain about the same.

The old farm house and barn were the only buildings here until 1864 when the first frame house was built in Ames.

At that time stage lines were common means of transportation and their drivers plied between Marshalltown and Boone. Among the regular stops on the route was the college farm house. It also provided hostelry for transients and the story is told that every man who came to Ames at this time ate his first meal and spent his first night in the farm house. Herman Knapp, business manager of Iowa State college, says, "She was an old center and the folks there could always make a bed and set the table for one more."

Famous Residence

Many outstanding men have called the old house their home for a period of years. Prof. I. P. Roberts, who later became a dean at Cornell university; W. W. Morrill, later professor of agriculture at the University of Illinois; Dr. Millikan Stalker, head professor of veterinary medicine at Iowa State college; and Dr. S. A. Knapp, the second president of Iowa State college, all have lived beneath the hospitality and shelter of its roof.

"Tama Jim" Wilson lived here until he went into President McKinley's cabinet as U. S. secretary of agriculture. Upon Wilson's removal, in 1897, C. F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture at the college, moved into it and he has made it home since that time. The old building is one of the landmarks of the county which still remains.

"TEDDY"

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, center, helps Judge J. L. Stevens' daughter from an automobile in Boone in 1910. Judge Stevens is in the foreground at the right.

College Publishes "Producer" in '76

Probably the first paper published by the Iowa State college was the Producer, a monthly magazine published by and under the auspices of the State Agricultural college in 1876. The first issue was made in November, 1876. The editors were given as "A. S. Welch, assisted by several professors."

An important article is by C. E. Bessey, entomologist, on the grasshopper plague that year at the period of its greatest devastation, and a bulletin in regard to fighting is reproduced in entire. There is also an article on Dan McCarthy's last importation of Norman horses from France and various articles on farm and agricultural topics. It contained 20 pages besides cover.

The brick house which was converted into the Adams Funeral home several years ago was once the palatial home of W. M. Greeley. It is built on the site of the first house in Ames.

In Story County
75 Years

—have made a vast change. From the wild, untamed prairie its people have gone down thru the years with invention on invention.

Today, a man's voice travels across the nation in a twinkling. The pioneers are to be congratulated that they have made these great changes possible.

At Ludgate's
75c
Makes Magic too

It cleans, presses and pleases. The self-assurance of being tidily-dressed marks our customers.

"Clean Clothes Do Make a Difference"

Ludgate Dry Cleaning Company

Sheldon-Munn Bldg. Phone 1692 — Olmsted's Store Phone 21

Greetings to Story County

Allen Motor Co.

Bigger

for Economical Transportation

Cars CHEVROLET Trucks

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USED CARS WITH AN O. K. THAT COUNTS

Genuine Parts—Expert Repairing

Phone 395 — 222 Duff Ave.

ASSOCIATED DEALERS AT

Story City — Cambridge — Slater — Roland — Huxley

How to Grow and Harvest Dollars
Pays 6.2 per cent

The following table shows how money grows in the Ames Building & Loan Association:

INVEST—	5 YEARS	10 YEARS	15 YEARS	20 YEARS
$10 A MONTH	$ 723.19	$ 2,197.90	$ 3,872.60	$ 5,974.60
$20 A MONTH	$1,446.39	$ 4,395.80	$ 7,745.80	$11,948.88
$30 A MONTH	$2,169.79	$ 6,593.70	$11,617.80	$17,923.32
$40 A MONTH	$2.892.79	$ 8,790.60	$15,488.40	$23,995.06
$50 A MONTH	$3,615.99	$10,989.00	$19,363.00	$29,872.21

Not a dollar lost in a local Building & Loan Association i n over 35 years in Iowa.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at $1 per year

Assets Over $1,6000,000.00

A. H. MUNN, President — I. E. MELHUS, Vice President — CHAS. B. ASH, Sec'y-Treas.

The Ames Building & Loan Association

DIRECTORS
PARLEY SHELDON — C. J. LYNCH
J. C. CUNNINGHAM — A. H. MUNN
E. W. BLUMENSCHEIN

ORGANIZED 1914
Authorized Capital $5,000,000.00
AMES, IOWA

DIRECTORS
T. G. GARFIELD — A. T. ERWIN
G. P. BOWDISH — CHAS. B. ASH

Diamond Jubilee Edition

ANNIVERSARY SECTION

The Ames Daily Tribune

AND EVENING TIMES

VOLUME LXII — AMES, IOWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1928. — PAGE SEVENTEEN

AMES IS FOUNDED IN 1864

Two State Commissioners Establish County Seat

ROLAND BEGINS AS TRADE POST EARLY IN 1873

Sheffield Village Is an Early Rival in Howard

Tho Roland was not surveyed until 1881, it became established eight years previous as a trade center for Howard township. It was preceded by the little village of Sheffield near the present Sheffield cemetery several miles southwest of Roland. R. W. Ballard, an early pioneer, once told of Smithfield another village which was laid out about four miles west of Roland on Long Dick creek.

Duea is First

The coming of the Iowa Central railroad, on October 31, 1880, now known as the Minneapolis and St. Louis, brightened prospects for the towns and it was soon supplied with a depot building, a postoffice, express office and telegraph office. Jonas Duea was its first postmaster, who continued in office for many years. H. E. Carpenter was the pioneer station agent.

The Boardman creamery was established about 1880 and began the manufacture of butter in large quantities. A tile factory was started about the same time and turned out 200,000 tiles and 150,000 bricks in a season.

Has Legend Name

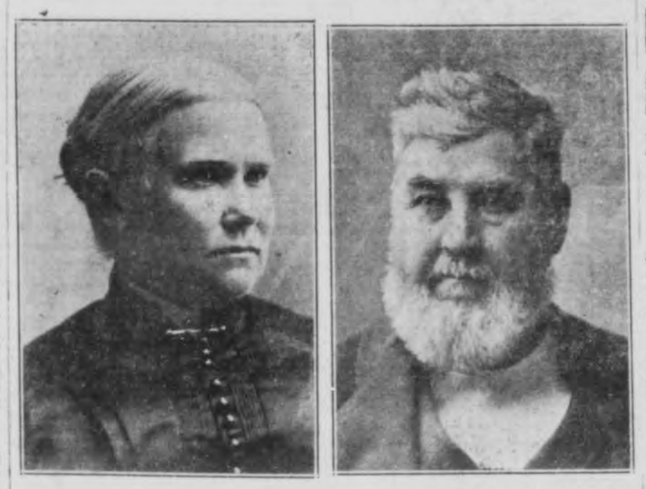
The name Roland, unusual and easy to spell, was suggested by John Evenson in memory of a certain legendary character of ancient Norway. Jacob Erickson entered the land on which the town is located, June 14, 1855. As the Norwegian emigrations increased in size, a Grange movement arose, with the result that the Norway Grange, No. 218, was established. This was followed by the Grange store in June, 1873. Jonas Duea was its proprietor. With him were associated John Evenson, Paul Thompson and Abel Oleson.

The postoffice was secured May 4, 1870, with Jonas Duea as its first nasby. A three-mill tax voted on December 3, 1880, brought tre new railway from Marshalltown to Story City. Then 30 acres on the south side of the track were platted for the town. However, Jacob Erickson, the owner, had died before the railroad reached Roland and the ensuing settlement of the estate delayed the official recognition of the plat until March 1883.

A hardware store was first on

(Continued on Page 21)

FOUNDERS OF NEVADA



Theodore E. and Hannah Alderman, founders of Nevada October 11, 1853. One daughter, Mrs. J. A. Mills of Nevada still lives. The log cabin of the Aldermans was the first on the site of the county seat.

Story Co. Law Makers of 1878

County officers of 50 years ago were: W. H. Gallup, senator; Frank Curtiss, representative for forty-third district; J. P. Hays, auditor; Jay A. King, treasurer; I. L. Smith, clerk of courts; O. K. Hill, recorder; J. F. Gillespie, sheriff; L. B. Baughman, county superintendent of schools; J. W. Boggess, coroner; R. H. Mitchell, surveyor; J. A. Mills, deputy treasurer; D. A. Bigelow, supervisor for 1878.

13 Superintendents Govern Schools of County Since 1871

Thirteen superintendents have served the schools of the county to date.

John Hays was the first one, taking office for one year only from 1870 to 1871. His successors are as follows:

A. K. Webb, 1871-1872.
J. H. Franks, 1872-1875.
C. H. Balliet, 1876-1877.
L. B. Baughman, 1878-1881.
Ole Roe, 1882-1892.
J. F. Reed, 1892-1895.
George Phillips, 1896-1899.
Fred Hansen, 1900-1906.
I. J. Welty, 1908-1910.
I. J. Scott, 1910-1912.
Maude Wakefield, 1912-1922.
George H. Kellogg, 1922-

ASHURST GIVES WAY TO ZEARING

New Town Laid Out in October, 1881

A traveler might have scratched his head and questioned his ears in '82 upon arriving in Zearing and discovering the name Ashurst on the depot. However, Ashurst, which was a name promoted by the railroad company, succumbed for lack of usage and Zearing became known far and wide as the new town in Lincoln township.

Settled Late

The northeast part of Story county was the last to be settled, not for any reason of inferior soil or topography, but mainly because the emigrants had entered from the southeast and west sides and they had staked out building sites soon after they had crossed the boundary line. So for a long time the county residents referred to the "fine grazing territory" in the northeast corner ,taking in most of Lincoln Richland, and Warren townships.

Zearing was laid out as a town in October in 1881 and was incorporated in 1883 with A. Williams as its first mayor. It was really a creation of the railroad as we had not been a community center like Nevada and Iowa Center, previous to the coming of the Iowa Central, now the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Clark Enters Site

A non-resident, Chester B. Clark, entered the site Aug. 20,

(Continued on Page 21)

T. E. ALDERMAN FOUNDS NEVADA IN OCTOBER 1853

Lee County Emigrant Favors Site of New Town

A little grey stone rests on the green a few yards southwest of the Story county courthouse in Nevada. It is the vestige of an epoch, for it marks the birthplace of Nevada.

It is the sole reminder of October 11, 1853, when Theodore E. and Hannah Alderman, flushing with pride and security, moved into their new log cabin, 16x20 feet, to make within its rough walls a pioneer home.

When it became known thru the scattered neighborhoods in June previous that the county seat was to be founded, a pardonable curiosity as to where it would be located was naturally aroused. A number of citizens were on hand when the commissioners, appointed by the state legislature, marked off the 80-acre plot on which was to be the county seat. Among these spectators was Theodore Alderman, a young farmer from Lee county, who was seeking a desirable location for a new store in some enterprising settlement.

Tho there was not even a log cabin to grace the prairie landscape when the commissioners came, Alderman liked the territory so well that he returned the following September for the lot sale. With his wallet of savings, he purchased two lots in the southwest portion of the present courthouse grounds. He engaged Squire J. P. Robinson of Iowa Center neighborhood to haul the logs for what was to be the first log cabin in Nevada.

The little structure was soon enlarged until it had a floor space of 32x40 feet. In it the Alderman's spent the winter of '53 and '54, furnishing provisions for the settlers and providing emergency quarters for the travelers who chanced to pass that way. Then John McClain arrived the next spring to build a tavern at the corner of Chestnut street at First avenue north. His hotel established Nevada as the first full-fledged town in the county, boasting a store and a hotel.

After the county seat had been properly located, a Mr. Barnard, surveyor from Polk county, platted Nevada into 49 blocks, including three separate half-blocks for public purposes. In later years, the residents had many occasions to regret the arrangement of these three half-blocks; the north half of the present city park; the north half of the pres-

(Continued on Page 20)

EARLY SETTLERS IN AMES

Mrs. Cynthia O. Duff (right) is the woman who bought the land for the site of Ames. She is reputed to have told the pioneer farmers in this locality that she was buying the land for an uncle in the east who wanted to come to Iowa to take up farming. In reality, the "uncle" was the North Western railroad.
Alexander Duff (left), husband of the redoubtable Cynthia, once tilled the land which now is the Longsdon dairy farm. It was part of the original purchase from Samuel Hiestand.

First Nuptials in Ames Reside Here After 60 Years

The first couple to be married in Ames—over 60 years ago—are still living today at 915 Kellogg avenue as the oldest couple in the city.

The marriage rites were performed by Dan McCarthy on March 8, 1868, in a room over Chris Sorenson's meat market, now the Home Bake shop. There was no minister of the gospel in town at the time so McCarthy was detailed to act as the marrying clergy. The nuptials were Mr. Eli B. Cramblit, Ohio native and Miss Mary Jane Nichols, who was born in New York in 1844.

The pair reside today in their home which they have occupied for 40 years, from which they have played a hand in the development of Ames since the late '60's. They were married about a year after Doctor Cramblit's arrival in Iowa.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

The first car that appeared in Ames is supposed to have been one owned by Montgomery Ward and company and exhibited here for one day only. It was an electric machine which was expected to make a trial run from the local North Western depot to the college and return, but it completely failed its pilot on the first lap and had to be hauled in with a team.

COUNTY TAKES JUDGE'S NAME

Joseph Story Makes Self Famous

Joseph Story, famous jurist for 20 years in the supreme court of the United States is the man for whom Story county is named. It has been a subject of wonderment that the name of a great judge, who favored liberal construction of federal authority and one of the leading Federalists, should be bestowed upon one of the new townships in Iowa when the legislative assembly doing the naming was to strongly democratic.

Indian Chiefs

Precedent to the naming of Story county, most of the counties had been christened in honor of the democrat senators of Iowa, native Indian Chiefs or veteran leaders of the Revolutionary war. But on June 13, 1846, the legislative assembly of the state set apart a portion of the then county of Benton, to-wit: Townships 82, 83, 84, and 85 of Ranges 21, 22, 23, and 24, west of the fifth p. m., Iowa, to be the county of Story. At this time however, Story county did not function as an independent unit, as its interior was entirely unoccupied by settlers.

Famous Line

Justice Story was born in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 18, 1779 and died in Cambridge, Mass., 10,

(Continued on Page 21)

Massachusetts Capitalist Gives New Church Bell to First Congregationalists

Town Was Named for Donor, Oakes Ames, Who Was Interested in Promotion of Railroads for the West

Railroad fortunes, donation of a sweet-toned church bell, and an appreciative response by the grateful congregation are the primary reasons why the largest town in the county now bears the name of Ames.

The first inference made concerning the naming of the new town which had been practically created by the coming of the railroad to the western part of the county from Nevada, was made in the Nevada Aegis, October 19, 1864. The short paragraph read as follows:

"The railroad company, as we learn, have determined to locate their next depot to the west of Nevada at a point on the Squaw fork, near Sheriff Hoggatt's farm. What name it will bear, we have not learned, but suggest the highly appropriate one of 'Ditto,' which has already the sanction of common usage in these parts.

The exact meaning of the word "Ditto" is not clear, at least historical accounts have failed to preserve its meaning.

Promising Town

At any rate the village was promising from the beginning and when the Congregationalists built the first church there, Congressman Oakes Ames from Massachusetts manifested his interest in the new town by giving a bell to the church. Mr. Ames was a financier and statesman who was closely associated with John I. Blair in the promotion of railroads thru the western territories. He was a man noted for his liberality and appreciation who was intensely interested in securing for the pioneers the new method of transportation, and it is only natural that Mr. Blair should name for his associate and friend one of the most promising railroad towns along the North Western.

Make Resolution

Upon receipt of the new bell, the Congregational society of Ames declared a resolution which was published and sent to Mr. Ames. It read as follows:

"Whereas, Thru the kindness and disinterested liberality of the Hon. Oakes Ames of Massachusetts we are recipients of a first class church bell, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, desiring to express our appreciation of his continued remembrance and timely and appropriate gift, do hereby manifest our gratitude for this exhibition of public spirit and generosity and tender to him our sincere thanks for this magnificent present; and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Story

(Continued on Page 21)

Story County Has 13 Consolidated School Buildings

With 13 consolidated schools, Story county ranks at the top for numbers among the counties of the state. Only Buena Vista has as many such schools for a county of the same size as Story, and Woodbury is the only one which has more consolidated schools, but it is a larger county.

To Maude Wakefield, county superintendent from 1912 to 1922, goes most of the credit for the consolidated system. She was very active in promoting the building of that system in preference to the scattered rural buildings.

The towns and townships which have erected consolidated school buildings are:

Collins, Colo, Fernald, Gilbert, Huxley, Kelley, Maxwell, McCallsburg, Milford, North Grant, Roland, Shipley, and Zearing.

Four Men Teach on First I. S. C. Staff

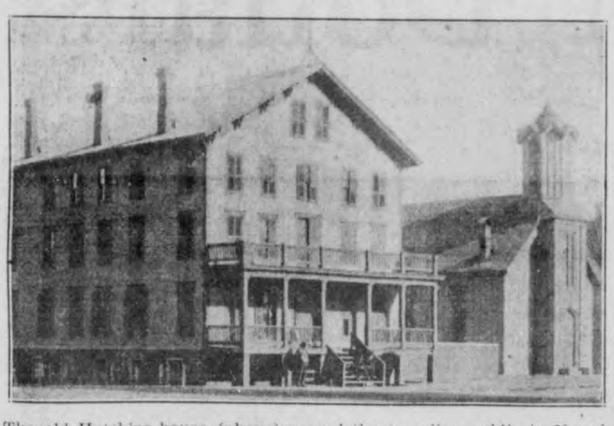
The first faculty of Iowa State college consisted of A. S. Welch, president; G. W. Jones, professor of mathematics; T. S. Townsend, professor of practical agriculture and zoology, and A. F. Foote, professor of chemistry.

When the institution opened its doors for the first time, a total of 173 students answered the opportunity. This number is considerably smaller than the number attending the Ames high school today.

FIRST CHURCHES IN AMES

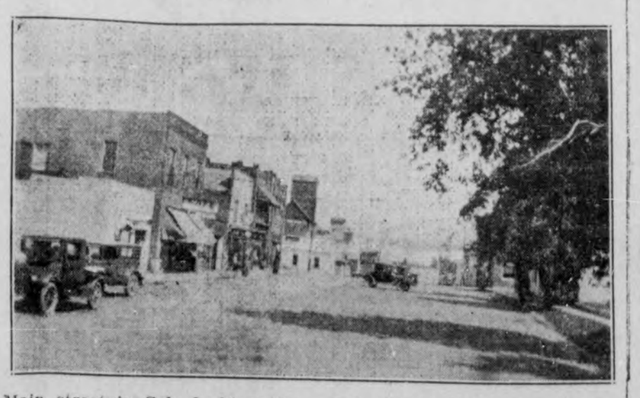
Early Ames churches. At the left in the distance can be seen the first Congregational church, next is the second Methodist church built here; and in the foreground is the first Baptist building. All were equipped with the familiar bell which pealed out the hour every Sunday morning in the pioneer days.

EARLY NEVADA HOTEL



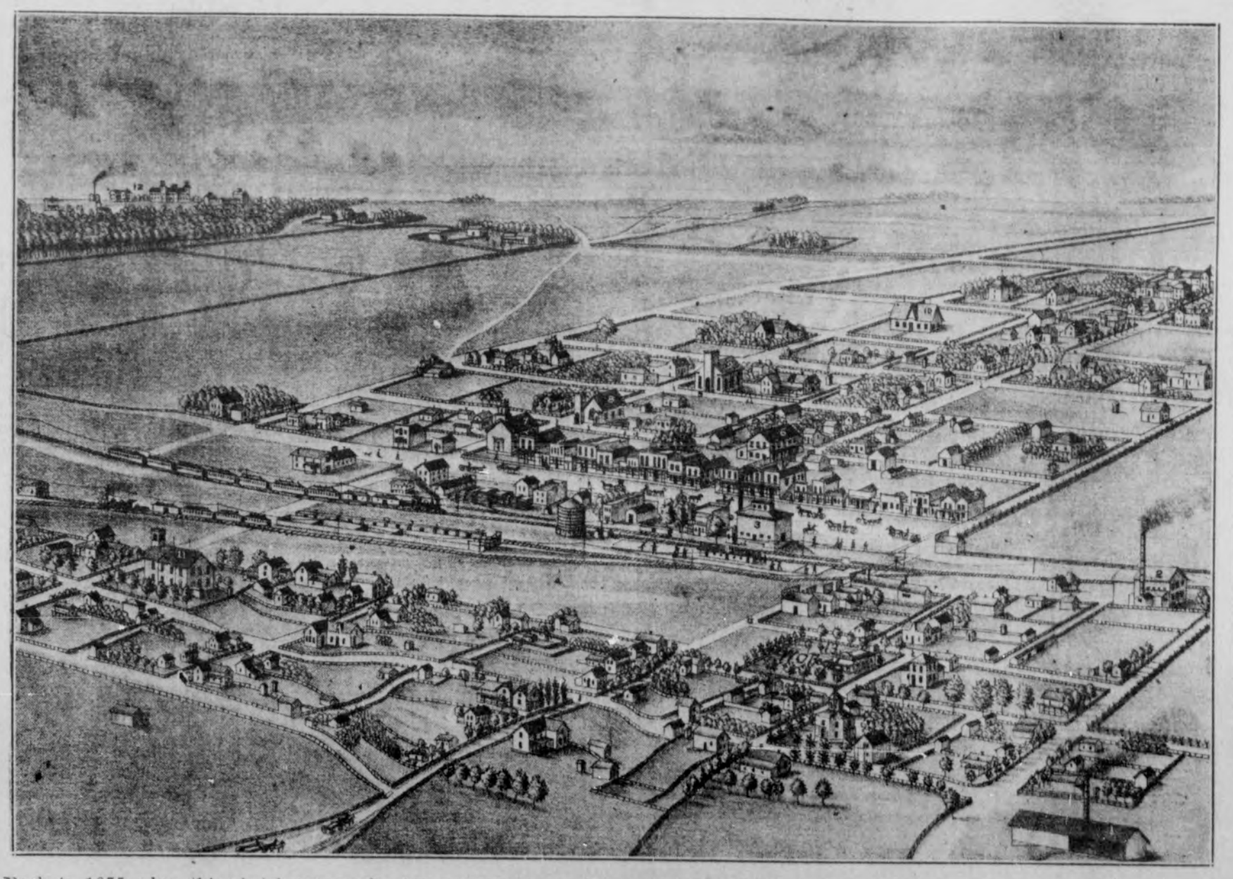
The old Hutchins house (above) served the traveling public in Nevada for many years. The Story hotel was built on the same ground in 1926. To the right is the old Cumberland Presbyterian church of Nevada.

MAIN STREET IN COLO



Main street in Colo looking east. Colo was the first town in the county to be reached by a railroad in the '60's. It was, therefore, the first shipping point.

VILLAGE OF AMES BACK IN 1875



Back in 1875 when this sketch was made, Ames was truly a village. As can be seen above, the small number of houses indicates the early period of the town. The three churches can be easily identified along Kellogg avenue, and beyond them was the old North school now the site of the Etta Budd residence at 804 Kellogg. The two buildings at the lower right were saw mills. The octagon house which stands west of the lower mill, can be seen today just off Duff avenue on South Second.

CAMBRIDGE IN 1928

Main street in Cambridge. It was over this same ground that the early emigrants traversed when they sought a fording place along the treacherous Skunk river.

FIRST SCHOOL IS SITUATED IN NEVADA, '54

Scattered Log Houses Provides Study Quarters

The three famous R's of childhood—readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic—were taught originally in Story county by William Margeson. The school was located in Nevada in the winter of 1854-5, consisting in the main of a log house that stood near the old D. S. Frazier property. School districts had not yet been organged and Margeson's compensation was secured from the parental subscriptions.

Log Schools

In the summer of 1855, Asa Griffith, of Bloomington, conducted a school in the same quarters, but he did not stay long and the duties of educating the younger generation fell upon Randolph Goodin, a little later in that same year. He also used a log house which was situated on the old Hutchins hotel corner. Then followed a period in which various energetic women of the community opened their homes for public instruction and not a few of them who had had the benefits of some education taught a select group of children.

R. C. Macomber

R. C. Macomber, who taught in 1858-9, was beloved by all who knew him. He was a native of Vermont who had received his education from Plainfield academy, Illinois. He was a brilliant chap and was pointing toward the practice of law, but after two years Iowa he broke down with consumption and lived only a short time after reaching his Vermont home.

The first frame school house, as claimed in Story county, was the renowned Walnut Grove school. It was located in the northeast corner of Section 1, Palestine township, north of Huxley, and was built in 1854-5 of native timber.

Poverty School

Wherever there was a sufficient number of settlers to warrant a school, a log house was erected or one of the neighbors would offer the front room of his cabin to the teacher. The home of Russell W. Ballard was utilized in this manner near Story City in 1857, it being the first school in that locality. A year later the Griffith school, often called the Poverty school, was built of logs. The seats were halves of logs, split, each with four straight legs to make it a sort of bench on which the pupils sat in silence. The floor consisted of split logs, flat side up, and notched at the ends so as to keep them level. Split shakes made up the roof and the walls were plastered with clay.

$22 a Month

Colonel Henry H. Rood, an early resident of Story county later at Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, began his career teaching a little country school northwest of Nevada where the Ballards' and Boyes' lived. He was hired at $22 a month and was obliged to board himself. Near his district were two other schools, one to the north taught by Jason D. Ferguson, who died in the Civil war, and the Keigley school to the west, well-known as the most elaborate building out with its room, 20 foot square.

In 1856 the county had six log school houses, situated mostly in the timber, of which one was in the north part of Nevada, one at the west end and one at the east end of Walnut Grove in the southeastern part of Washington township, one at McCartney's near the Utterback's on Indian Creek, one at New Philadelphia and one at Cameron's in the Squaw neighborhood.

Slough is Worry

The old brick school house in Nevada was built in the summer of 1859 on the lots east of the courthouse. It is recorded that the slough which separated the town for many years exerted considerable influence on the ultimate choice of the school's location. The anxious mothers viewed favorably the plan to erect the building close to the only decent bridge across the quagmire, holding that the danger from accidents would be comfortably lessened.

Haul Lumber

W. W. Spring of Grant township, who became a resident of Story county in 1855, hired Dolphus Kinzley to help him draw the shingles for this school to Nevada. With a wide-tired prairie schooner and five yoke of oxen the settlers conveyed the lumber portion from Father Coffett's mill to its destination in good shape. After that, a big jubilee was held and countless trips were made to Dr. Adamson's office for a certain prescription which returned its patients in an extremely hilarious state of recovery. But everyone was happy that the new school appeared a certainty and the celebration was but one expression of their joy.

Teachers Marry

Dr. Fuller of Hardin county was employed as principal and Miss May E. Moore as assistant. The two were married before the close of the term. The school at that time was divided into the summer term and the winter term. For the summer term of 1860, it was suggested by David Child, the local director, that Kate C. Woods and Mrs. Gossard be elected to the teaching vacancies. Their reputation in conducting schools in the late '50's secured for them the popular vote of the people.

Tax All Land

In the early organization of districts, the settlers required of all lands a taxable interest in schools. The few ones which existed first were thus able to include large areas in their respective districts. For example, Nevada school district took in a considerable portion of Richland, Warren and Lincoln townships. The wild lands were assessed at from $3 to $5 an acre while improved farms paid $6 to $10. In the course of events it became the duty of the local land agents to notify the non-resident taxpayers of the school assessments. The latter gentlemen responded willingly, supposing all the while that the value of their land was to be markedly increased by a nearby school. However, they later found to their dismay that the building was located as far away as six or eight miles. But the boundaries of the district were changed repeatedly until the county was covered with a regular net work of them.

The first district was recorded January 13, 1854. It contained 16 square miles, the center being in the section corner of sections three, four, nine and ten of Indian Creek township. Another district, No. 1, which centered in the corners of Grant, Union, Palestine and Washington townships, was six miles from east to west and four miles in width.

GILBERT CONSOLIDATED

Gilbert consolidated school, one of Story county's many fine educational institutions.

GUERILLA VOLUNTEERS ORGANIZE IN COUNTY

During the fierce engagements of the Civil war, a company was organized in Union and Palestine townships to preserve order and peace and to protect the southern border of the state against an invasion of the guerillas from Missouri On Saturday afternoons all summer long in 1864 this company drilled faithfully. It was a volunteer body, ready to go at a moments notice, but which actually was never called out.

A. M. Ball and Simon Stratton of Ames are two of the men still living who were members of the company. Amos P. Ball, father of A. M. Ball, was commissioned first lieutenant of the group by William M. Stone, governor of Iowa and commander-in-chief of the state militia. James Wright was then secretary of state and N. B. Baker was adjutant general. John M. Brainard was clerk of district court of Story county.

A. P. Ball joined the regular army in the fall of 1864 and saw service at the battle of Nashville. He sketched a rough map of the battlefield just before the two forces engaged in the heaviest fighting. This map is in possession of his son and it closely resembles the actual map of the city. Ball later was an officer in Company C of the 13th Iowa infantry.

EDITORS ARGUE OVER AMES COOKING SCHOOL

(Oct. 5. '77—Intelligencer.)

"There have been cooking schools for women before—but no nothing ever came of them." And so Forney's press doubts whether anything more than some interest attaches to the attempt now being made in the Iowa State Agricultural college at Ames to train young girls to be professional cooks.—Keokuk Gate-City.

That is hardly the idea at Ames, is it? As we understand it the purpose there is not to "train professional cooks" but to reach all the female students who want to learn the art and science of cooking. And if anything is needed more than another in this hand of happy homes with dyseptic inmates it is more good cooks. We think the idea at the agricultural college a good and noble one—and one that will result well. The experimental kitchen is in the very best of hands and we believe it will do good work—and a work which needs very badly to be done. A practical knowledge of cooking added to an otherwise finished education would be a good thing for every girl in town—Register.

A. F. Alm Runs Off First Ames Daily

A. F. Alm, of the Alm Shoe shop at the east end of Main street in Ames, tells of the first daily paper which was printed in Story county. The Ames Daily Intelligencer issued in 1911 when Freeman Conaway was editor. The townspeople took occasion to celebrate its arrival with a banquet and a speaking program; later visiting the Intelligencer office where souvenir copies were run off. Parley Sheldon was master of ceremonies. Alm was head pressman at the time and superintended the operation of the press.

The present Ames Tribune building was built originally for a roller skating rink, but after an unsatisfactory existence it was converted into a print shop. Alm was active in the printing business for a number of years.

OLD SCHOOL

A familiar figure on the landscape 50 years ago was the little country school house. Here is one of the few left in Story county which stands in Union township southeast of Huxley.

AMES FOOTBALL TEAM IS NAMED AT CHICAGO

Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Iowa Agricultural college on the Evanston field September 28, 1894. A story in the Chicago Tribune on the day following carried the mournful facts that Northwestern was "struck by a cyclone—It came from Iowa and devastated Evanston town—Team of eleven husky footballers from Iowa Agricultural college descends upon the Northwestern university kickers and leaves nothing but touchdowns and goals in its wake—Surprising result of opening game at the Evanston ground—Score 36-10."

This victory won for Iowa State college its widely-known nickname, "Cyclones." The story in the Chicago paper impressed the students so much that the name was perpetuated. Dr. T. L. Rice of Ames was manager of that football team which whipped Northwestern and he accompanied them when they went to Butte City, Mont., in the same year, 1894.

Benjamin Wilson, one of the brilliant stars of the team, whose great strength and speed counted for score after score, later made his way into the mining business at Butte. He died last winter, and at that time was heading one of the leading copper mines.

COURT KNOWS
May 9, '77

The supreme court has decided that all bridges less than forty feet in length are township bridges and that the township road tax must be applied to that purpose.

COUNTY'S TAXES MOUNT RAPIDLY

125 Times as Great as in 1859

The tremendous increase in the amount of taxes levied on township and municipal property in the county illustrates the growth of business and finance.

All of the taxes in 1859 totalled $14,523.04, while in 1927 they add to almost two million—$1,908,760.54. The increase is more than 125 times as great as it was 68 years ago.

The taxes by townships have been as follows:

	1859	1916
Nevada	$4,411.81	$21,194.40
Indian Creek	2,698.21	24,115.60
New Albany	2,698.21	27,285.73
Lafayette	1,269.74	20,169.63
Franklin	706.56	23,714.99
Milford	145.01	19,766.45
Washington	1,298.07	19,350.10
Palestine	650.64	17,719.13
Union	1,263.38	16,808.77
Collins	637.16	18,730.43
Sherman		22,263.55
Lincoln		21,461.85
Howard		29,635.60
Richland		24,216.13
Warren		22,452.57
Grant		59,223.89

BEARDSHEAR'S HUMOR SCARES '94 ATHLETES

When the Ames football players secretly planned to go to Butte, Mont., in 1894, they pondered over the means by which the knowledge should reach President William Beardshear. They respected their executive very much and did not wish to offend him, yet they were so bent on giving the Butte "braggarts" a good thrashing that they feared he might frustrate their plans should he become aware of them.

At last, however, just before the boys were ready to leave, several of them went to him and presented the truth; that they were going to play a Sunday game. The tale goes that Beardshear, in his characteristic vein of humor, threw a scare into the youths when he said "Here! Here! I can't allow that. That isn't what the board of education has me here for."

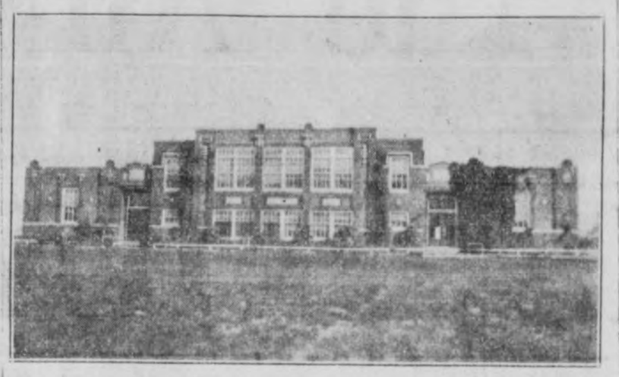
The boys were about to turn away with heavy hearts when the kind president settled the occasion by adding, "Well boys, I can't give official approval to that trip—but have a good time. And luck to you."

T. L. Rice, Ames dentist was manager of that famous football team and he accompanied Mellinger, captain, when they were delegated to expose the plans to President Beardshear.

County Fair in 1876 Gives Many Badges

At the Story county fair held at Nevada, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 1876, badges were given for the best exhibit of corn and cob mill, corn sheller, bee hive, ox yoke, two horse wagon for farm use, farm gate, pump for well, set of garden tools, sugar evaporator, washing machine, potato digger, machine for sowing grain, churn, cheese press press, spring wagon for market purpose, family carriage, sorghum mill, threshing machine mowing machine, reaper and harvester stubble plow, single plow, cultivator, harrow, corn planter corn plow, farm rooler, hay rake, ditching machine, and greatest display of farm implements of one exhibitor.

KELLEY'S FINE SCHOOL



Kelley's consolidated school (above) serves its outlying farming territory in a very useful way by providing valuable training in practical agriculture.

Mrs. Frank Schleiter Has Old N. Y. Sun

Newspapering has undergone a few radical changes since the September 3 issue of the New York Sun was put out in 1833. Advertising was sold at that time on the yearly basis for $30 in cash. The sheet was a little four-page affair, three columns wide. Most of the advertising was taken up with steamboat companies which announced fares to Albany for $1, likewise to Newport, R. I.

Mrs. F. H. Schleiter has the yellowed issue of the Sun at her home, 611 Kellogg avenue.

Bear creek in Howard township was so named because Isaac Smith killed a black bear near it 75 years ago.

Parno Jewelry Store

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
TWO WATCHMAKERS

Oldest Established Jewelry Store in Campustown

Gruen Watches

Cranford Building Phone 251

Ames, Iowa

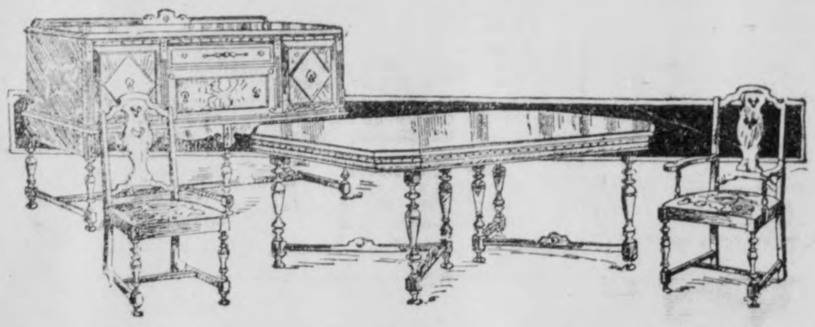
Henderson Furniture Company

Showing of Quality Furniture especially secured for the Diamond Jubilee will be displayed in our windows during the week of the celebration

2-PIECE THREE-TONE JACQUARD VELOUR OVERSTUFFED

Living Room Suite

Davenport and Bunny-back type chair. This suite has the well-known Nachman springs used in it. All web bottom construction, carved wood front rail. A suite that is high grade in every respect. PRICED VERY LOW **$98.00**



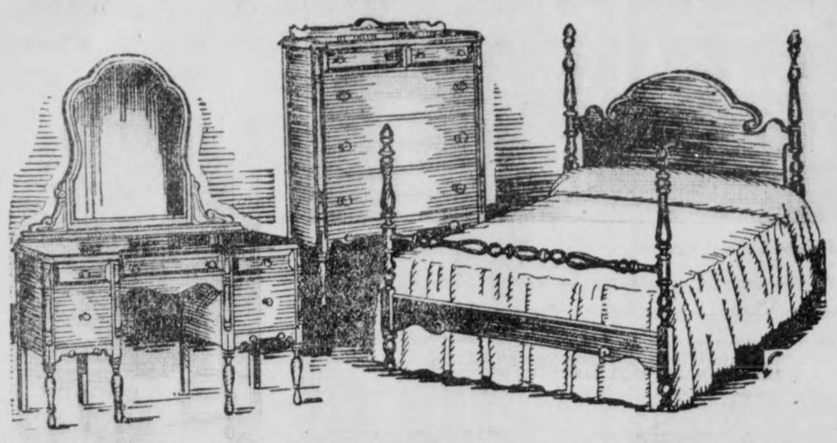
8-PIECE

Walnut Dining Suite

A beautiful suite of the latest design and very high grade in quality. A suite you can be proud of to have in your home. 60-inch Buffet; Oblong Extension Table; 5 Chairs, upholstered in blue leather; 1 Arm Chair. SPECIALLY PRICED **$112.50**

4-PIECE

Walnut Bed Room Suite



A suite out of the ordinary in quality, latest in design. Vanity, Chest, Bed, Bench. VERY SPECIALLY PRICED AT **$107.50**

Henderson Furniture Company

The Store Whose Customers Are Its Advertisers

Main Street at Burnett Ames, Iowa

Come On In-

The Mileage Is Fine

If you really want to get low-cost tire mileage, let us fix you up now with a set of new Goodyears.

Quality considered, Goodyears are the lowest-cost equipment you can buy, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that no one gets a better tire or a better price than you do.

No "special deals," no "extra discounts," no "long trade" line of taffy here—just "The World's Greatest Tire" at as low a price as quality can be sold.

You'll save a lot—we'll make a little—and we'll both be happy. Come on in—the mileage is fine.

We Have BARGAINS in USED TIRES

J. L. Dahl Vulcanizing Company

Phone 560-W 412 Main St., Ames

T. J. Miller Is Pioneer of Early Bloomington Center

Thomas J. Miller, 87 years old, familiarly known as "Tommy," is one of Ames' few living Civil war veterans. He can recall the aftermath of the Mexican war; has fought in the Civil war; and has seen Abraham Lincoln at close range on a number of occasions when the war president was still practicing law in Springfield, Ill.

"Tommy" Miller is one of the old-timers who settled in the abandoned village of Bloomington in the early days, long before the railroad came into Iowa. Not long after their arrival, the Millers operated a grist mill up Skunk river above W. P. Coon's place three miles north of Ames. It was superseded in time by Hannum's mill which changed to flour grinding. The old settler describes the country as being very thinly populated; there were only two or three improved places from Bloomington to Nevada; and Ames was just a stretch of low swampy ground over which he cut wheat previous to the Civil war.

Floods were not uncommon and after the coming of the railroads, farmers living east of the river were often obliged to walk the rails across the trestle in order to cross the raging stream. The heaviest rain that Miller ever saw followed the centennial celebration at Nevada, July 4, 1876, in observance of the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The Miller family was in attendance at the gathering but was weather-wise and returned early in the day. Scores of families were accommodated in Nevada homes that night because of the storm which was drenching the countryside.

Family is Mired

While on the way to Nevada, the Millers ran across the humorous spectacle of a family head who was transporting his daughters and wife, one at a time in his arms, from their buggy, mired in persistent wet clay, to higher, and dryer ground. Then he proceeded to yank the vehicle out of the hole with the aid of the team. He succeeded admirably and the happy family went on their way to to the celebration unmindful of such trifles as mud-holes.

The hero of this little incident was Mr. Tillotson who lived across the creek south of Ames. One of the daughters, Mrs. Fannie Carpenter, resides in Ames today.

On another occasion the Millers got stalled in the sticky clay just a short distance southwest of Bloomington while on their way to attend Christmas tree exercises in Ames. Their disgust with the soft condition of the road could hardly be magnified when they got stuck going down hill.

Before the grist mills and flour mills were built locally the pioneers had to drive to Iowa City with their whole grain. Next after these long drives, came the trips for coal to mines often at great distances. However, coal prospects in Story county excited considerable interest with the finding of several reputable veins southwest of Gilbert and in the neighborhood of Collins. It was to the Zenorsville mine, southwest of Gilbert, that Miller would go for his coal, setting out with team and wagon about 4 o'clock in the morning of the chosen day.

Civil Strife Waxes Hot

But in 1862 when the civil strife between the abolitionists and the rebels waxed hot, Thomas Miller enlisted in Company A, 23rd Iowa Infantry, and received the first order of war. All recruits assembled in the half-finished stock barn at the college, where Reverend Croy, Congregational minister, gave the departing men a touching address. Many neighbors had gathered to witness the departure and a number of them drove the soldiers to Des Moines in buggies and wagons.

Miller took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge. He was taken ill soon afterward and subsequently did camp duty. He was in the convalescent hospital during the siege of Vicksburg and was discharged at that place on the eleventh day of August, 1863. At the battle of Black River Bridge he lost his brother, Charles P. He also had another brother, I. T. Miller, who served in the 94th Illinois as a private and later a chaplain. In years afterward he was the Methodist Episcopal preacher in the town of Ames.

On the return trip from the war in September, 1863, Mr. Miller enjoyed railroad transportation as far as Marshalltown which was then the western extremity of the new railroad. From Marshalltown to Bloomington, he made the rest of the trip by stage. Back home once more, he entered the nursery business with Captain R. S. Osborne, the firm carrying on for about 10 years. Following that, he returned to farming until he was elected county treasurer in 1891, a public position which he held for two terms.

Ames Acquires Prominence

Meanwhile, the new town of Ames had been acquiring some little prominence over the county because of its fortunes in getting two railroads. Mr. Miller relates a few facts which reflect upon the appearance of the town in its infancy.

"My brother Sam had the first hardware store in Ames. It was located on the corner where the Union National bank stands, his store occupying one part of the old frame structure and the old drug store was operated in the adjoining part. Brothers Jim and Ichabod owned a dry goods store for a number of years in about where the French grocery is today. The old post office was located near where Bauge Shoe store is at present."

Farming was considerable more primitive then than it is now, and Mr. Miller tells of bringing double-shoveled walking plows to Iowa when his parents made the emigration with 11 yoke of oxen and two wagons. It was a common practice to sow flax on newly broken prairie as this crop was thot to improve the condition of the soil more quickly than would other grains. The grain cradles were just going out of existence, but Mr. Miller remembers of having bound behind one of them for a day when he was in his 'teens.

The little country school was the main center of the community during the winter, and many writing schools were held in the feeble light of one or two kerosene lamps. Spelling schools also were very popular. The young people would travel miles to take part in one of these exhibitions of mental proficiency. On one particular occasion, "Tommy" then a young man, accompanied a group of friends to a spelling bee held at the old Milford school. By the time the program had been completed, a furious blizzard had pounced upon the country and a blinding flurry of snow made it impossible to go any great distance with perfect assurance. Father McClain, a kind man who lived just east of the school, opened his house to the waifs and many of the visitors including the Bloomington lad slept beneath the shelter of his roof that stormy night.

Teachers Have Troubles

The difficulties of keeping proper discipline in one of the early schools is to be imagined from their size, often totalling 41 or 42 pupils of ages up to 25 years, and with no grades whatsoever. Mrs. F. M. Dawson, daughter of Mr. Miller, who resides at 223 East Sixth street, recalls the old Bloomington school which was one of the oldest and largest schools in the county. She also remembers distinctly the old frame house near the Bloomington church which served as the post-office. A hole had been cut in one wall to permit the passing out of mail to the residents. It was called the Camden postoffice then.

In the fall of the year, the Indians camped along the timber along Skunk river not far from the village. They delighted in teaching the white children how to talk their language and how to weave and string beads. Mr. Miller owned a tract of 17 acres of timber down along the river and many times while chopping wood there, he was startled to find a mature Indian only a few paces away, standing stock-still and eyeing him without saying a word. The dusky visitor had approached without making a sound, a habit which proved disturbing to the settlers when they were working alone along the river bottoms. However, the Indians which frequented the neighborhood were peaceful and never threatened life or property.

James Miller, a brother of "Tommy," once lived on the corner where Parley Sheldon lives now and he built the little long house which stands in Sheldon's backyard. At the southeast corner of Sixth and Crawford, where O. L. Ruggles now resides, Mrs. Miller's brother built a house for George Underwood, Ames pioneer. In its construction, he tried out the scheme of putting two windows opposite each other on the corner of the house. This arrangement can be seen today at the Ruggles home on Crawford avenue.

For about nine years after he was county treasurer, Mr. Miller operated a grocery store as a member of the firm of Miller and Korsen, and later under the firm of Miller and Son. From that time on he has remained in retirement from active business. His son, George A. has continued in the grocery business with the Tilden Grocery company.

MR. AND MRS. T. J. MILLER

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Miller, on their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Miller is now deceased. Mr. Miller, a Civil war veteran, lives with his daughter, Mrs. F. M. Dawson, 223 East Sixth street.

Ames Barber Objects to Wide-Open Sun.

Sept. 28, '77—Ames Intelligencer.

Postively no shaving after 12 o'clock on Sundays hereafter, at either of the barber shops.

S. S. Peterman.

NEVADA BARBER KILLS SELF WHEN LOVE FAILS

Disappointment over his failure to win the hand of a young woman in the vincinity was believed to be the cause of Story county's first suicide, Martin Batzner, Nevada's first barber. At the time of the tragedy, he was operating a barber shop with considerable success and was running a variety store on the side.

One Saturday after the rejection of his attentions, he borrowed a rifle from a neighbor. Upon putting his shop in good order late that evening, he went to an unoccupied log house in the south part of Nevada and shot himself thru the heart.

His absence the next morning at the breakfast table of J. G. Tanner, with whom he boarded, caused no anxiety as it was believed that he might have over-slept. However, when the missing man did not show up during the forenoon, search parties were organized and the alarm was spread thru the town. Many of the citizens scoured the bushes and the banks of the creek south of town, but of no avail. An examination of his shop revealed that it had not been entered since the night before.

Col. John Scott, pioneer of Nevada, found the body in the deserted house, the rifle still grasped tightly in the hands and a well-worn Bible near at hand. Appearance were that the self-destruction had been cooly planned and that the man had spent some time in meditation over the scriptural writings.

The shop occupied by Batzner has long since been destroyed, but it once stood on the north side of the south square which is now the city park of Nevada.

AMES BATSMAN BEAT COLLEGE NINE IN 1887

May 25, '77—Intelligencer—

On Saturday last the Actives opened their season's sport by playing the college nine, and done credit to themselves by good and efficient work. With practice the club will certainly become a good one and strong enough to get away with most, if not any club in this part of the state. The grounds were in very bad condition—the third base being entirely under water.

Following is the score:

ACTIVES	Outs	Runs
Keigley	2	5
Barstow	2	4
Holden	3	4
Byers	4	3
Barroll	3	3
Davis	4	2
Raft	3	2
Matten	3	2
McFadden	3	2
	27	27
COLLEGE		
Miller	3	2
Needham	3	2
Osborne	4	0
Branson	3	1
Smith	2	2
Moore	3	1
Gettsman	3	1
Griffith	2	1
Jackson	4	0
	27	10

The club will play the Boone boys next week and to the careful consideration of the Actives we commend the following from the Republican

"Whereas the Ames baseball club has heretofore scooped the Boone boys badly in every contest, and whereas, also that the manly game of baseball is something that should be encouraged, therefore our Boone boys have fully organized their baseball association and have put two nines in the field with the express purpose of getting away, so to speak, with the Ames fellows sometime during the season, as well as to give all outsiders an understanding that Boone will be second to no town even in baseball ability.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

How many persons remember the pastors of the Ames churches 25 years ago? John Chandler officiated at the Baptist church, F. D. Ferrall at the Christian, Charles H. Seccombe at the First Congregational, Charles Lyman Nye at the Methodist Episcopal, and O. L. Wilson at the United Brethren.

"Frisky at Seventy-Five"

Tho more than three-quarters of a century has elapsed since Story County was officially organized, its consolidated schools, modern churches and enterprising towns mark it as one of the most up-to-date territories in the country. It is entirely fitting that we pause for a brief period to pay tribute to the pioneers who built for us a commonwealth.

Welcome to Ames for the Diamond Jubilee

We are glad to join in celebrating the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Story County. As members of the Master Barbers Association of America, we extend a message of appreciation for our past patronage and pledge ourselves to service in the years to come.

O. K. Barber Shop — 219 Main — McGriff & Taylor

Cranford Beauty Parlor — Campustown — Cranford Apts.

College Barber Shop — Campustown — Parkhouse & Davis

Sheldon-Munn Barber Shop & Beauty Parlor — Sheldon-Munn Hotel — L. R. Shull

McCurdy & Briley Shop — 315B Kellogg Ave.

Midway Barber Shop — Campustown — C. W. Dunham

Lincoln Barber Shop — Campustown — J. Q. Meredith

De Luxe Barber Shop — 2801 West St. — Merle Ressler

Memorial Union Barber Shop — C. McNabb

Diamond Jubilee Presentation of

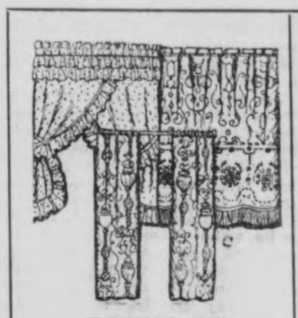
New Fall

Dresses

Sizes 16 to 46

$9.75

A special presentation of frocks from smart fabrics. Marvelous selections that prove all the latest and smartest dress laws of the Fall season. Every style that is shown is chic and the last word in correctness. Never before have dress fashions been as youthful and becoming. Fabrics of lustrous satins, satin crepes, flat crepes, georgettes, and velvets. All sizes for misses and women.



RUFFLED CURTAINS

Figured Voile Curtains of good quality, 2¼ yards long—sand colored background figures in the green or gold with plain colored valance to match.

$2.75 pair

27-inch WHITE OUTING

27-inch, fine nappy quality, especially desirable for all infant uses.

6 yards 75c

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN

39-inch, fine count unbleached muslin. For kitchen or bathroom curtains and tea towels. An Anniversary special.

8 yards 75c

FRAMED PICTURES

Beautifully colored, large size pictures in blue or gold frames. Old Fashioned Garden, Blossom Time, The Angelus, The Gleaners, The Approaching Storm, and other good subjects.

98c each

Jumbo Bath Towels 4 for 75c

Large Turkish towels, just the kind for bath. Double thread, fully bleached, neatly hemmed. Housewives should buy several at this price.

Pottery Boudoir Lamps

Exceptional quality, mounted on black wood stand, fitted with switch socket and two-piece plug. Raised flowers and birds on lamp and three colored lithographed parchment shade to match. Rose, blue or gold effect.

98c each

PILLOW TUBING

Closely woven linen finish pillow tubing. Fully bleached. A fine even weave for embroidery work. 42-inch width.

3 yards 75c

NASHUA SHEET BLANKETS

66x80-inch sheet blankets; strong twill weave from soft downy cotton. Blue, rose, gold, tan, grey or lavender. Whipped ends.

98c each

Women's Kerchiefs 3 for 75c

Fine linen, very attractive prints, hand embroidered corners. Others white with dainty embroidery.

IRONING BOARD PADS AND COVERS

A heavy woven ironing board pad that will not wrinkle. Cover is made of unbleached muslin. Complete with tape for tying.

75c complete

AMOSKEAG FLANNELS

These outing flannels are full 36-inch width and come in good patterns of checks and stripes. For gowns, pajamas and children's wear.

3 yards 75c

AMANA WOOL BLANKETS

66x80-inch, genuine Amana all-wool blankets in grey or tan plaids. Very special at this price.

$7.75 pair

GIRLS' WASH FROCKS

Fast color prints. Dresses that are impervious to repeated washings. Will give proper wear for the small modern. Sizes 2 to 6.

75c each

PART WOOL BLANKETS

Big, fluffy, beautiful and warm, part wool plaid blankets in colors of rose, blue, gold or tan. Are closely woven to insure exceptional warmth.

$3.39 pair

GOSSARD BRASSIERES

Sample and broken lines of Gossard brassieres of high grade brocade. Flesh color, all sizes.

75c each

WE FEATURE ALLEN-A HOSIERY

LAMP BASE AND SHADE BOTH FOR 98c

The Fair — AMES FOREMOST STORE

A VISIT TO OUR RUG DEPT. PAYS

Methodist Followers Hold First Meeting Near Iowa Center Schoolhouse in '55

Congregationalists at Ames Merge With Presbyterians; Norwegians Start Building Operations at Story City

The pioneer brought two institutions with him to the new west; one was the school and the other was the church. The church, which was the center for all neighborhood gatherings, was among the first buildings to be erected in a new community.

The early records of the Methodist church relate to a meeting held at the schoolhouse near Iowa Center, February 24, 1885. The county was included in the Montezuma district and was tendered the services of the Rev. John Parker as local preacher. A subsequent meeting was held at the house of George Holland, about two miles west of Iowa Center. At this meeting J. J. Cole was licensed and N. Applegate, John Parker, Elisha Alderman and John Anderson received license renewals. Ensuing plans resulted in the building of a house for temporary church quarters.

Early Meetings

In 1856, quarterly meetings were held at the homes of Baker's and McCartney's, at the town of Nevada and on the camp ground near Iowa Center. Men who influenced the proceedings of the conferences were: Joanna McCartney, the Rev. J. E. Hestwood, J. Haden, Richard Jenness, Melburn Pettibone, William Tichenor, Robert McCartney, N. Applegate, George Holland, S. W. Day, John J. Cole and Joseph Tichenor.

M. E. Organizes

About the last of May in 1856, the Methodist society of Nevada was organized at the house of J. W. Cessna, who then lived on the later site of the Waring house, famous hotel. The seven names entered on the roll were E. G. Day and wife, Mrs. J. W. Cessna, M. Pettibone, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. W. G. Allen and Mrs. N. A. Kellogg. It was the original organization of a Methodist congregation in Nevada.

By 1858 Sabbath school classes were held at Nevada, McCartneys, Applegates, Mullins, Bloomington, Smiths and at Cambridge. I. N. Holmes was presiding elder and R. Swearingen was local preacher. At a previous meeting the conference resolved that missionary aid no longer would be needed on that mission.

First Missionary

The Rev. N. C. Robinson of Vinton was the first man to do pioneed missionary work in Story county in the name of the Presbyterian faith. The earliest Presbyterian church was organized at Iowa Center in April, 1855, by the Rev. Thompson Bird of Des Moines, with Joseph P. Robinson, Mary, his wife, and Dr. Samuel Floyd present. Squire Robinson was declared ruling elder. The first minister, the Rev. B. F. Stewart, came to the congregation July 19, 1856. He also preached regularly at Nevada, Bakers' schoolhouse, at the home of Mrs. Mauge, and at Swedespoint and Boonesboro in Boone county.

In 1864 a new Presbyterian church was organized at Nevada, the former one having become badly scattered.

Nevada Presbyterian

The first Presbyterian church of Nevada was organized on July 28, 1857, by the Rev. B. F. Stewart and the Rev. Williston Jones of Iowa Falls. Thirteen members constituted the charter church group.

Eleven members formed the second union of the church March 26, 1864. D. B. Stout was elected elder and James M. Applegate, deacon. Isiah Reed, who was then studying at the Auburn Theological seminary, New York, was summoned to Nevada to become the new minister. He arrived to assume his duties on June 19 of that same year.

Sermon in Ames

The Rev. I. Reed was the man who preached the first sermon ever delivered in Ames. His charges were gathered in an unfinished building belonging to Deacon Kingsbury. During the sermon the floor gave way and caused a general scramble for the street. Lack of facilities and leadership is supposed to have been responsible for the Presbyterian people joining with the Congregationalists in building a church of the latter sect.

The Cumberland Presbyterians organized the first church in the southern part of the county in 1857 and built the first edifice in Nevada a few years later. A second organization of the Cumberland order took place in 1874, headed by the Rev. L. L. Lorimore with 13 members. The Rev. F. M. Johnson became the minister and the elders were L. McKim and J. H. Keigley; deacons, B. Confare and D. Spencer.

Johnson's Grove

The Evangelical Lutheran church of Johnson's Grove, northeast of Nevada, was organized February 16, 1865, by the Rev. J. G. Beckley with eight members. Services were held in the schoolhouse just south of the grove.

The emigration of Norwegians which concentrated at Story City and Roland in the north part of the county resulted in the building of the first Lutheran church in 1861-62. It was situated about one mile east of Story City. The lumber for this building was brought from the Des Moines river at a cost of $2,400. The first minister was the Rev. Mr. Rasmussen from Lisbon, Ill. His visits were few and far between but were attended full force when he finally did arrive. In 1870 another church was organized with the Rev. E. Johnson as pastor. Later that same year the congregation built a church one mile west of Roland at a cost of $2,000. In 1876 another Lutheran church was built, two miles north of Story City for approximately the same sum of money.

Lutherans Build

The Roland church was built in 1873 and the Story City edifice was erected in 1875. These two churches were the largest in the county at the time of their dedication. The congregation of the Bergen Lutheran church of Roland approved plans recently for a new church to be built in 1929 at a cost of $75,000. It will replace the original building with an L-shaped structure of Gothic design and will seat 600 persons. The old bell will be installed in the belfry of the new building.

A man named Jessup first proclaimed the United Brethren faith in 1855. He was the forerunner of Ives Marks of old Palestine, who belonged to the same faith and who became well known at Nevada and other parts of the county. The first confirmation service in Story county was performed by the United Brethren denomination at Iowa Center on September 1, 1858.

Free Will Society

The Free Will society, an organization in favor of good liquors being kept by respectable men for medicinal, mechanical and religious purposes, made known its views in 1856. Isaac Romaine, E. B. Dean and James Ferguson were members.

The Rev. I. H. Rees preached the Baptist faith as early as 1854. He lived at the later site of Ames on or near to what is now Black's addition to Ames. The Rev. Job Garberson, a farmer residing near Bloomington, presented various aspects of the Baptist denomination to the early settlers there. The members of this church were centralized at Ames.

Irish Catholics

Irish Catholic families, among whom were Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Monahon, John Conahan, Owen O'Neil, Daniel Doyle, Daniel Mugan, John Connelly, Richard Hopkins and John Guthrie, came to the county in 1853-55. There numbers were not great enough for more than a decade to build a place of worship but they were visited at intervals by their priests. The early priests were Fathers Brigil and Delaney. During the latter's time, in 1870, a church was built at Nevada. Shortly afterward, the Catholic neighborhood at Colo financed a building of their own.

Besides the churches mentioned above, there were Christian churches at Ontario and near Bloomington; Evangelist churches at Iowa Center and Colo; Congregational and Baptist churches at Ames; a church of United Brethren at Palestine (between Midvale and Huxley); a church of Adventists at Nevada and Iowa Center; and the Dunkards, Winebrenarians, Spiritualists, and the Universalists.

M. E. CHURCH

Pleasant Grove Methodist church is one of the pioneer country congregations which remains today as a progressive denomination. At one time a rival church stood on the right hand side of the road at the base of the long hill about a mile north of Dayton's park. Its followers were called Campbellites, while the Pleasant Grove supporters were hailed as Wesleyites. Some hot doctrinal battlers were brought to bear at the country school in that neighborhood as the children defended their respective churches.

50 YEARS OLD

The Bethlehem Lutheran church at Slater celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in August this year. The pipe organ which was installed in the building was the gift of Hon. Oley Nelson, long a member of the congregation.

PIONEER AMES MINISTER

The Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Mitchell on their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. K. W. Brown, 1014 Kellogg avenue, is a daughter of this couple. The Rev. Mitchell was second pastor of the Baptist church in Ames.

Thirteen Women Drive Out Ames' Only Saloon in History in 1868

Thirteen pioneer women of Ames, armed with hatchets, shawls and undaunted courage, drove the "snakes out of Ireland" in our fair city March 10, 1868. About the middle of the forenoon on that exciting day, they descended en masse upon the village saloon, which was quartered in the basement of the Sherwood House, where the Masonic Temple now stands.

When they entered the den of iniquity, the proprietor faced the angry matrons in great astonishment as he sensed inwardly their determination. They wanted the place cleaned out at once. When he muttered objections, they disclosed powerful arms and hatchets gleamed in the morning light. The preponderance of their arguments was alarming.

The news leaked out the back door and spread fast. Soon Sherwood, the owner of the building, repaired to the scene to prevent any violence being done. He parlied with the dry forces and after suffering his ears to a most convincing array of evidence as to why the saloon must go, either peaceably or by a most painful and unprofitable death, he promised to have it out of town by 4 o'clock that afternoon.

No accurate report has been discovered as to how many bottles of whiskey and gin were sold immediately at a discount. But without fail the bar room furnishings were quietly removed to the loading platform at the depot. When the train pulled out, it left in its wake an empty hall, some sorrowful men, but a larger group of citizens who heaved a great sigh of relief as the open saloon faded away like the "tents of the Arabs."

Thirteen women crusaders returned to their respective households and from that day to this the thoroness of their work has never been threatened. Ames has never had another saloon. Several men tried to start up, but the hostile remarks from all sides scared the would-be dispensers of liquors into a quick departure.

Dr. A. B. Maxwell's mother was one of the women who contributed toward this early temperance movement. The group had organized at the Congregational church before the descent upon the saloon in regular Carry A. Nation fashion. They compromised with the owner of the place by agreeing to buy his candy and other sweetmeats if he would close the place. He responded like a gentleman, however, and was not nearly as offensive as the pepper which streamed down upon the indignant women from the hand of the hotel matron.

"LONG DICK" CREEK

Long Dick Creek in Howard township was named after a long-legged settler, who was nicknamed Long Dick.

During 1909 a $25,000 ice plant was installed in Ames. It was owned and operated by J. D. Murphy. Citizens thot it quite a novelty to be cutting ice on the Fourth of July.

ALDERMAN FOUNDS NEVADA IN 1853

(Continued from Page 17)

ent court house block; and the east half of the block immediately southwest of the courthouse block. The last named was the original courthouse block on which the first courthouse was erected.

A deep slough separated the half block on the south from the courthouse block on the north. And so it came about that two isolated business sections were gradually built up. To go from one section to the other meant a trip across a plank bridging over the boggy slough. This factor was largely responsible for the rivalry which came to exist between the north and south sides of the barrier. This jealousy entered politics with amazing force and many bitter struggles were fought back and forth.

T. J. Adamson was champion for the supremacy of the south park and T. E. Alderman led the offensive for the north side. After the Civil war, matters reached a point where the south-siders, in hopes of effecting a settlement in their favor, invited the north business men to a conference. At this meeting, the promise of a small sum of money failed to appease the north side interests and the discussion got so heated that it ended abruptly in a veritable explosion of wrath from one individual, leaving the matter tangled in more antagonism than ever.

Frank D. Thompson, lawyer and county superintendent who practiced law in T. C. McCall's real estate office, is to be given credit for his active help in securing the ultimate victory for the north side. The first strategic move in his direction was the secret solicitation for money with which to grade and drag Lynn street north from Court avenue. Plans worked well and in private envy, the south square business men attempted the same project but with less success.

Thompson and McCall then started the big emigration of south side merchants to the north area by giving away building lots Within a short time, the postoffice, butcher shop, clothing store, a hardware shop and several other small businesses had been relocated.

As the enlarged business district became established, it was evident that Lynn street was too narrow for a main thorofare—only 70 feet wide—so upon mutual agreement of the merchants, the west side moved back 20 feet and the east siders retaliated by paying the expense of the moving.

Hardly had the project been finished when a rumor conveyed the information that another business center was to be attempted at or near Blair's addition which bordered the first North Western depot located about two blocks east of the present depot in north Nevada. After proposing to move the depot to a point on Lynn street north, the business men were notified that for a sum of $1,500 and free land for a new site, the railroad company would be willing to move quarters. Active solicitation for the $1,500 and several prolonged interviews with railroad officials did bring about the desired results.

One little episode disturbed temporarily the peace of the undertaking when the few remaining south-siders forwarded a remonstrance to the North Western division superintendent at Clinton, Ia. The basic grudge back of their move was soon exposed, however.

Subsequent development of Nevada has been largely the development of county politics and government. Three courthouses have been built since 1853—the last one arousing an inter-town rivalry between Nevada and Ames when both towns made bids for the building.

In the Alderman house occurred the first death, the first birth and the first marriage in the town. The first birth was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alderman, January 13, 1854, and the death was of the same child in December of the same year. The first marriage performed was that of James Smith to Mr. Alderman's mother.

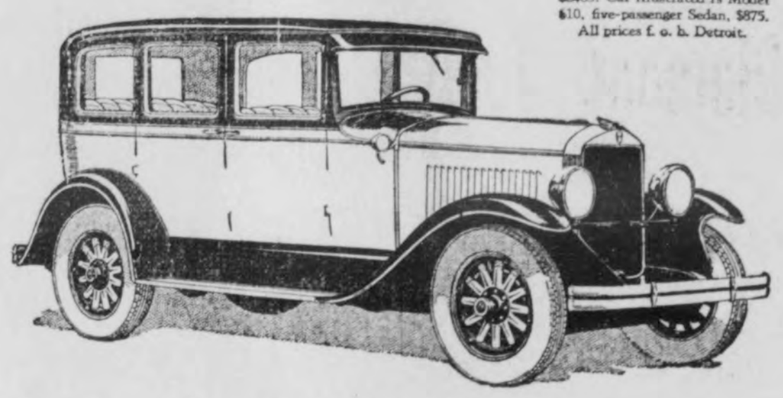
V. V. Adamson, who came in 1854, was the first physician in Nevada. He was followed by Dr. N. A. Kellogg in June of 1885. Dr. Kellogg died a year later, however, and the first adult to be buried in the Nevada cemetery. The story is told of his bereaved wife who would make frequent visits to the fresh grave on the ridge, surrounded by grass taller than a man's head. Here she often paused in her sorrow and remained until daylight had faded over the western slope. Only the crickets chirping in the grass broke the dead solitude, and rustling close at hand was enough to send her scurrying down the path to her home.

Public Approval

Six months' sales of Graham-Paige sixes and eights exceeded those of any twelve months in eighteen years. August—too, established a new all-time monthly sales record. We will continue to so manufacture each motor car that Graham-Paige may retain and increase this public approval. A car is at your disposal.

Joseph B. Graham
Robert C. Graham
Ray A. Graham

GRAHAM PAIGE



Five chassis—sixes and eights—prices ranging from $860 to $2485. Car illustrated is Model 610, five-passenger Sedan, $875. All prices f. o. b. Detroit.

C. W. Wiles

Distributor for Story County — Phone 728—Motor Inn Garage

GRAHAM-PAIGE

(13179-S)

Service Twins

We are not one of the oldest business houses but we are rapidly growing and we attribute our rapid increase to only a few things.

Good Service
Honest Weight
Quality Coal

"HI-HEAT" Coal makes scores of friends and once used they never change.

Phone 241

Kimler Coal & Ice Co.

Fuel Engineers

In The Days Of Poor Richard

It was said---
"A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned"

The truth of Ben Franklin's maxim rings today, with double its original force. The ambitious lads who began a life of thrift and independence 40 years ago are with us today as the truly successful men of this community.

Four decades ago—in 1888—the Story County Trust and Savings Bank began with them as a private institution, financed by a capital of $20,000. It was dedicated to service and to the common welfare of the territory outlying from Ames. Its principles of business were founded on the belief that a bank's duty is to assist with any proposition which shall work toward the upbuilding of the community.

In the month of May, 1890, the bank was purchased by Parley Sheldon, who became its president. The business was continued as a private banking institution until July of 1917, when it was reorganized by Sheldon and others as a State bank.

As we join in celebrating the Diamond Anniversary of our county, we cannot resist pausing for a brief retrospect of the growth of this concern. It has been very gratifying, and we deeply appreciate the patronage to whom it has been dedicated.

For the future--- We amplify the policies of our founders,

Courteous Attention
Prompt Service
Absolute Dependability

Story County Trust and Savings Bank

AMES, IOWA

Capital ..... $50,000 Surplus $20,000

DIRECTORS:— Parley Sheldon A. H. Munn C. G. Lee C. F. Curtiss W. T. Barr F. H. Schleiter

MORMONS GO WEST

(July 19, '70, Intelligencer)

Sunday morning last 596 Mormons passed thru Ames en route for Utah. They were transported by a special train over the C. & N. W. road which consisted of four baggage cars and fourteen coaches and were in charge of Mr. Cook, president of the Utah Missionary society.

Twelve Years

of successful business in AMES

We appreciate your business and we guarantee you satisfaction

SUITS $32.50 to $75.00

Lawrie THE TAILOR.

Phone 49—314 Main

Diamond Jubilee

— brings —

Real Shoe Values

October 4th, 5th, 6th

We have by Special Purchase, 200 pairs of ladies' and misses' high grade new Fall footwear. Values to $8.50. Diamond Jubilee Prices—

$4.75 All Sizes $5.75

In oxfords, strap and pump models, in all the wanted leathers and combinations; low, Cuban, and high heels.

HERE you are always attended by SALESPEOPLE who are SPECIALLY TRAINED in the art of Shoe Fitting—a service that is more than over-emphasized at this store. They are here to advise you—to enable you to get the type and size shoe that will best fit you. Thus you are assured of long comfortable wear at UNUSUAL LOW COST.

The Fair AMES FOREMOST STORE

Service That Pleases——Always the New in Footwear

Now Over 350,000 Owners Are Driving General Motors' Lowest Priced Six

The 4-Door Sedan · Body by Fisher

Because Pontiac Six offers infinitely more than other cars of comparable price, over 350,000 Pontiacs are now in use . . . It is the lowest priced six offering the style, comfort and silence of bodies by Fisher. It is the only low-priced six offering a 186 cu. in. engine with the G-M-R cylinder head. It is the only six of its price combining the advantages of cross-flow radiator, of foot-controlled headlights and of coincidental transmission and ignition lock. It is such features as these which are so impressive when Pontiac Six is compared with any other car of similar price. They typify the exceptional quality and value being built into this low-priced General Motors Six. Come in —and learn how much more you get for your money when you buy a Pontiac Six.

2-Door Sedan, $745; Coupe, $745; Sport Roadster, $745; Phaeton, $775; Cabriolet, $795; 4-Door Sedan, $825; Sport Landau Sedan, $875. Oakland All-American Six, $1045 to $1265. All prices at factory. Check Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices—they include lowest handling charges. General Motors Time Payment Plan available at minimum rate.

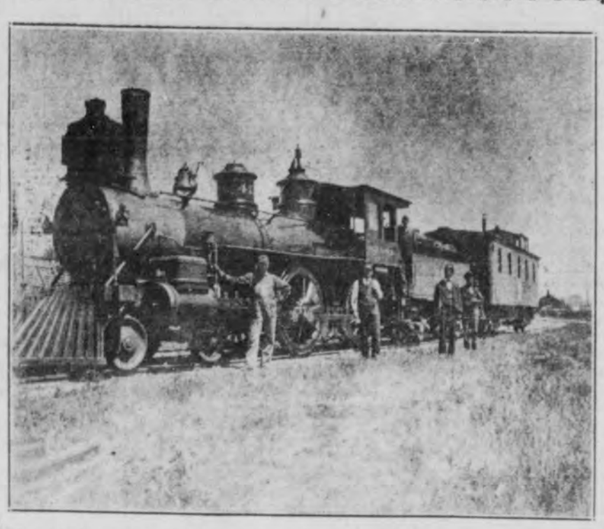
M. L. WEARTH

402 Main Street Phone 472

PONTIAC SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

EARLY RAILROAD ENGINE



The "Gallopin' Gussie" of the '80's. The old-time locomotive poses for its picture. Nowadays it would be a miniature beside the giant engines which travel on split-second schedule.

Advent of Railroad Epoch Means Success or Failure to Hopeful Pioneer Communities and Towns

Like a flaming brand, the pioneer railroad seared its way across the nation in the '50's, and linked the prairie with the industrial centers. Close proximity to the two slender rails of steel meant a future to the struggling pioneer village.

As in all counties, Story county had its railroad tragedies where an enterprising community blessed with a store or two, blacksmith shop, a mill and, perhaps a shoemaker vanished into the thin air. Sometimes the town was left isolated by the railroad because of its naturally unfavorable location. the railroad officials may have exacted too much in the way of contributions, or all too often, the little town decided to "buck" the promoters and refused to donate land and money for a depot.

The folly of the latter circumstance was demonstrated at Boonesborough when it held out against the railroad, contending that the North Western company could find no other suitable place to build a crossing over the Des Moines valley. The promoters tried to compromise with the leading citizens by offering to forego the customary cash donations, but they did not succeed and retaliated by shifting the railroad to the north and locating a depot on a new site where Boone is today. The new station was called Montana, for a number of years until the decline of Boonesborough was apparent, and when the name of Boone was permanently adopted.

Iowa Center in the north part of Indian Creek township was not favorably located and surveyors for the railroad declined to route the new line thru that place. Instead it was laid out about three miles south and the town of Maxwell came into being. Most of the Iowa Center business men became identified with Maxwell interests as soon as the railroad was assured.

In the western part of th county, there flourished at one time, the village of New Philadelphia. It was the first settlement made west of the Skunk river. Because of the difficulties of fording the river, its early pioneers were not aware of the settlement at Iowa Center until some time afterwards. In the course of events, the college was located upon a high stretch of ground west of Squaw creek, and the railroad began to display an interest in a new town to be located somewhere west of Nevada.

New Philadelphia did not bid sufficient funds to gain the good graces of the railroad promoters and its citizens were humiliated to discover that the new line would miss them by a about a quarter of a mile, after having already firmly established a town down on the flats east of Squaw creek to be known as Ames. There was general scramble to buy lots in the area north of New Philadelphia close to the railroad and Ontario came into existence as a means to subjugate railroad transportation. Some years later the name, New Philadelphia, was dropped from the map.

Bloomington was another town which was not suitably located on account of the bluffs along Skunk river west of it. Like the others it had to stand by and watch the railroad build into Ames. It was an original town of the county and enjoyed flourishing days until Ames was founded.

When the railroad missed a town, unless the community had good prospects for a cross railroad or a parallel line, the death knell for it had been sounded and it was only a matter of time until the existing business houses would be discontinued. Iowa Center, however, is one example where an original town, wholly disregarded by the railroads has persisted against one of the greatest of handicaps.

Nevada Has One on Ames—Sports Auto

From Ames Times, Aug. 13, 1903—

They have an automobile at Nevada. They haven't any at Ames and the Nevada fellows take a delight in coming over in the thing and traveling up and down main street. One mean old thing over there at Nevada had the audacity to start the story that the screen doors were broken off a store building by Ames people rushing out to see what it was, when the machine went by.

FIRST BOY

I. N. (Newt) Briley of Ames, who was the first white male child born in Story county. He was born June 30, 1852, about one and one-half miles northeast of Ontario.

CAMBRIDGE BOYS HAVE EXCITEMENT WITH OXEN

Two youths in the Cambridge neighborhood during the early '60's became angered at the obstinacy of a pair of oxen which they were driving in a yoke. Each animal persisted in swinging his hindquarters out on his own side. This got the yoke in a tangle and the wagon came to a standstill. So with a strap the ingenious boys tied the offending animals' tails together to keep them in proper alignment.

In due time they reached home and with customary unconcern they stripped the yoke from the oxen. But they forgot the auxiliary binding in the rear. Suddenly there was a snorting and bellowing as two steers strained in vain to pull their appendages free from the tangles of the strap.

The boys were stupefied until their mother ran out with a butcher knife and severed the connection permitting the animals to go free. There were no more tails tied after that.

Capt. K. W. Brown Early Ames Clothier

Captain K. W. Brown, now deceased, was one of the early merchants in the struggling town of Ames. He arrived in 1866, a short time after he was discharged in the Civil war and opened a little grocery store along Main street. About 1872, he became a traveling salesman of gloves, mittens, hats and caps. Also he had a clothing store in connection with his salesman enterprise. It was located in the building just east of the Puritan cafe.

Mrs. Brown came here in 1870 with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Mitchell, the second pastor of Baptist church. She was cashier in the Bigelow, Huntington and Tilden's store for eight years. She was married to K. W. Brown in 1886.

Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., Has 17 Members on Charter

The 17 charter members of the Ellsworth Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic at Ames, are listed on the original charter as follows:

D. A. Bigelow, D. S. Bosworth, Henry Leightner, A. H. Thayer, S. P. O'Brien, George W. Hodgson, William D. Lucas, M. Hemstreet, Ben Brenneman, Eli B. Cramblit, George G. Tilden, W. S. Anderson, Thomas M. Gossard, W. M. Greeley, Patrick Kelly, E. J. Bartlet, and Joseph Erb.

COUNTY TAKES ITS NAME FROM JUDGE

(Continued from Page 17)

1845. He had been dead less than a year when his name was taken by a county of land in the wilderness of the new west. His father, Dr. Elisha Story, was one of the "Boston Tea Party" and was later a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. In boyhood the son pursued his studies with great vigor and purpose and was graduated from Harvard university in 1798. After a period of training in law, he began a practice of law in Salem in 1801. He successfully filled the chair of representatives in the Massachusetts legislature and was elected to congress in 1808.

As a politician, Justice Story had a brilliant career and it was lasting thru his lifetime. Pres. James Madison appointed him the associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1811. Besides taking a very active and influential part in political affairs, he was an educator of some note, especially in the teaching of law where he had few equals. His writings on jurisprudence were widely read and their detailed analysis marked him as an outstanding figure in American history.

ASHURST GIVES WAY TO ZEARING

(Continued from Page 17)

G. Richardson, a subsequent owner of the plat, received a proposition from the new railway to locate a town, if he would give the right of way, five acres and land for switches, with half of the lots of a 20-acre plat. By November of 1881, the town was under way. It had been named Ashhurst by the railroad company, but Mr. Richardson finally won out on the name Zearing, so called after a Mr. Zearing of Chicago who promised financial aid to the embryo town.

Squires is Nashby

A. W. Squires was the first postmaster, taking oath, Dec. 20, 1881. The Farmers Bank of Zearing, a private concern was founded in 1887, by B. A. Armstrong. Some of the early merchants were "Gus" Tuttle and James Williams storekeepers; William Calhoun implement dealer; Patton and Johnson, hardware; W. Brooks, store; Joseph Ingram, groceries; Burkhart and Hix, lumber; John Rodgers, blacksmith; J. Golly, hotel; and S. F. Newton, physician.

The population of the township in 1880 was 387, but it boomed until Zearing itself boasted 200 person a few years after its debut.

The Evangelical church was the first house of the gospel to be erected in Zearing. It was a small building, had a bell and a congregation of 53 persons. The first school house was situated at the east side of the town, being two stories high and with a bell.

MASSACHUSETTS MAN GIVES CHURCH BELL

(Continued from Page 17)

County Aegis and a copy sent to Mr. Ames."

Railroad Scandal

Not long afterward, Congressman Ames was so unfortunate as to have his reputation clouded with a railroad scandal in the development of the Union Pacific system. He had distributed stock among men in a manner not wholly acceptable to officials and when the exposure of his doings came, he simply made a clean breast of the whole affair. For his sincerity, he was made a public example and suffered for a number of shortcomings of politicians with dishonest records.

He was serving in congress at the time of the exposure and shortly there followed a resolution by the house of representatives censuring him for his relations with the railroad company. The humiliation of this blow is thought to have greatly shortened his life, as he died soon afterward.

As affairs became settled, the true worth of Oakes Ames came to be recognized and one of his sons was elected to the governorship of Massachusetts, further elevating the name of the Ames family. That the city of Ames is named after one of the truly great disciples of public service has long since been demonstrated with the clearing vindication of his memory.

ROLAND IS TRADING POST EARLY IN 1873

(Continued from Page 17)

the plat. Next was Gaard's furniture store, the Solyust and Johnson's grocer. Abel Oleson opened a general store, Barney Jacobs, a grocery; John Axelton, a boot and shoe shop; D. Hegland, a hotel. By 1884 the Main street was well established.

Early settlers in Howard township in the Roland vicinity are: Jonas Duea, John Christian, Giles A. Fern, M. Erickson, John Michaelson, O. Laughland, Able Olson, Elias Johnson, Oliver Thompson, M. Hegland, Ole O. Hegland, S. Opstreet, Ole J. Olson, John Ritland, Jeremiah Olson, Ole Ritland, Sol Switzer, Paul Thompson, John Nelson, John Evanson, John Twedt, H. J. Wulfsburg, Knute Thompson, John James, R. W. Ballard, H. L. Ballard, H. F. Ferguson, P. S. Rasmussen, Erick E. Evans, and Kr Olson.

1928 Is Story County's 75th Anniversary

— and —

Buick's 25th Birthday

Like the pioneer who transformed the fertile loam of the prairies, Buick has been active in an automobile era of unprecedented progress.

For Four Years

—we have been interested in Buick automobiles, giving to our patron owners the maximum of service and satisfaction. You must drive the Silver Anniversary Buick to fully appreciate its superiority.

Visit Us During the Jubilee
See the New Buick

Moody Motor Company

Ames, Iowa

326 Main Phone 120

Onto her finger and into her heart

So beautiful, so tastefully cut and mounted, so worthy of her as it is, no wonder that your pledge of devotion in the form of a Bluebird Ring entwines not only her finger but her heart.

Bluebird Rings are admired and envied because they are *genuine* diamond rings in exquisite settings. They are *known* to be of standard value—backed by a Warranty Certificate for every buyer.

You can buy a Bluebird Ring for $50 to $500—and each is tagged with a metal tag plainly marked with the proper retail price we guarantee. Go over our selection of Bluebird Rings with the girl you love and pick out your ring for her.

Bluebird GENUINE DIAMOND RINGS

The Oldest Jewelry Store — in — Story County

Established in 1890 by Geo. E. Baker

The present generation will find our service as satisfactory now as the old settlers did way back when

Congratulations Story County, on Your 75th Anniversary

Your husband, too, would like a BULOVA

Take a peep at the watch your husband owns now—then look at the handsome, rich-looking styles Bulova Strap Watches we carry. He would be *proud* to wear a

BULOVA WATCH

For here is a timepiece that he can depend upon to tell time accurately throughout his entire life!

PRESIDENT—A famous watch. 14 karat gold filled case, handsomely engraved; 17 jewel; radium dial. This watch is curved to fit the wrist $50.00

TREASURER—14 karat white or green gold filled case, handsomely engraved; 15 jewel; radium dial and removable leather straps . . $29.75

Bulova Watches for Men and Women, $25 up

L. C. TALLMAN

Jeweler and Optometrist

TWO STORES AMES

236 Main Street 2532 Lincoln Way

Early Farming Gives Way to Mechanical Inventions; Reapers Replace Cradles

Massive Oxen Retire From Drawing Heavy Linch-Pin Wagons to the Mill Laden With Grain

To agriculture has come a myriad of changes, wrought by invention and education. Had the pioneer of the early Story county been able to perceive the future as it eventually came to be, either he would have prayed that his life could be delayed or in amazement he would have been glad that he had been born no later.

There is a colossal contrast between the farming of yesterday and the agriculture of today. To begin with, the 1928 farmer tills his soil with an ease only dreamed of by his predecessor of 75 years ago. Where tractors now chug along in sure and steady advances over the mellow soil, the lumbering oxen of 1853 put their shoulders to the yoke and with weary but powerful strides sheared the tough roots of the virgin prairie. Day in and day out they tramped over the land, ripping up great areas of vegetation in order that the uniform cereal crops might be planted there to thrive in peace and plenty.

Seventy-five years ago, the pioneer farmer counted among his equipment an old steel plow—that would not scour. The process of forging steel so it would take a bright land polish had not yet come the way of man. So the settlers goaded their oxen along and, by brute strength held the contrary plow to the ragged furrow. They took the raw prairie and left the food basket of a commonwealth.

After the plowing had been done, an A-harrow, so called because it consisted of three oak timbers arranged in the shape of the letter A and set with long, sharp teeth, an inch square, was dragged over the uneven surface. This job usually was left to the lusty farm lad who drove the oxen over the new ground in irregular fashion and succeeded in leveling the larger chunks of matted sod. Discs were unknown at this period and did not come until much later.

Seeding was accomplished in the primitive broadcast-by-hand method. Not even a simple broadcast seeder had been invented for the emancipation of the farm laborer. When the grain was ripened, the pioneer would take down his cradle to put it in shape for a week of hard service.

Cradles were of two kinds; the grape vine and the turkey wing. The turkey wing had a straight snath and was the more popular among early farmers in the southern part of the county. The grape vine cradle was equipped with a crooked snath, shaped a little like a crescent.

With powerful sweeps the expert cradle swingers lay the grain in long orderly winnows. The swaths which they took thru the field were not very wide but with the equipment at hand, the harvesting was done with reasonable promptness. In the wake of the cradle came a man who specialized in tieing the fallen grain into bundles. He would grasp a handful of grain and, with a quick overhand twist, make of it a long band; the heads being tied together. Seizing a liberal armful from the winnow, he would pass the improvised band around the whole and bind the ends in much the same manner as the first union. This was called the double band method of tieing and was most widely used.

Small boys were recruited in harvest time for the menial task of raking the winnow into separate bunches suitable for one bundle of grain. If a farmer did not enjoy this privilege, he always got along by kicking the grain into a pile with his feet.

The old reliable wagon was the chief means of transportation on every farm. It had brought the family into the new country; had taken the corn and wheat to the bill to be ground; had brought the family necessities from the little town; and in short was the only means of communication with the neighboring world. A broken wheel or a damaged felloe was a matter of serious consequence and his owner worried until the repair had been made. The early wagons were known as linch pin vehicles. Their wheels were fastened to the axle by means of linchpins which may be compared to cotter pins in purpose, instead of the modern wagon burr.

Each wagon had its wooden hammer, the handle of which acted as double-tree pin and pry for getting out the linchpins. On the occasion of August Illingsworth's death in 1858, A. P. Ball pried open the casket so that the sister might identify her brother. Ball broke the hammer head off the handle and was obliged to forge a suitable double-tree pin before he could depart from Cambridge to his home two miles west.

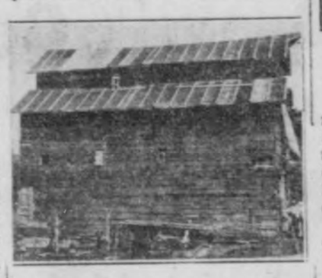
The patient, plodding oxen and a few prized horses constituted the sources of power when the county was first settled. Oxen continued to do service with the plow and wagon for a number of years after 1853. One yoke of them was considered equivalent to one horse in value. They were massive animals, some weighing nearly a ton each and were at their greatest usefulness about six to seven years of age.

The pioneers broke these oxen as mere calves and kept them in working condition with a ration of whole ears of corn and hay. They were docile, and tho slow, they were steady and strong.

The coming of the harvesters opened up a new era and for the first time the settlers saw the possibility of tending a quarter section of land singlehanded. The Marsh harvesters were the forerunners of the modern machine. They were not outfitted with the Appleby knotter when they first appeared, but instead had a platform on which two men stood and took turns at tying the flood of grain.

The first Kirby harvester was hailed with much interest as it was claimed to be a dual purpose, machine, readily convertible into a mower from a reaper or vice versa. However, it was not geared in proportion for both duties and soon gave way for the separate reapers and mowers.

SOPER'S MILL



Old Soper's Mill. The great structure which once housed the busy millstones is serving in its last days as a barn in the selfsame spot along Skunk river seven miles northeast of Ames, where it ceased grinding 30 years ago. All of the old-timers of Story county recall the popularity of this old mill as an ideal spot for picnics.

AGED WOMAN

Mrs. J. H. Miller of Nevada who is one of the oldest residents of the county. She was born December 22, 1834, and now is 93 years old.

DAN M'CARTHY FINDS COW STOLEN AT BOONE

Dan McCarthy, old Ames pioneer who was admitted to the bar after 12 years of self-instruction, possessed a keen faculty for catching criminals. He spent many hours on behalf of his neighbors chasing culprits of all kinds.

He was living on his farm south of Ontario, when one morning as he stepped outdoors he noticed a stranger leading a cow which appeared tired from long travel, the milk streaming from her bag and her tongue hanging out. The man was armed. McCarthy sized up the situation in a moment and demanded the stranger's gun. After securing his prisoner, Mr. McCarthy mounted his horse and patiently followed the cow at some distance. In the afternoon the cow walked into the yard of Mr. Dodd, near Boonesborough in Boone county, Iowa.

"Mr. McCarthy said to Mr. Dodd 'I have brought your cow home.' Not suspecting that it had been stolen, Mr. Dodd said that that morning was the first time she had failed to come up to the house. Mr. McCarthy immediately returned and secured an indictment against the stranger and sent him to the penitentiary for stealing the cow. It was Dan McCarthy's way of serving his neighbors and it was not the only instance of like character.

Nevada Is Largest County Town, 1903

Twenty-five years ago, in 1903, Nevada was the largest town in the county with 2,472 persons, Ames ranked second with 2,422. The population number of the other towns of the county were listed as follows:

Story City, 1,197; McCallsburg, 200; Zearing, 388; Roland, 557; Gilbert, 225; Cambridge, 667; Slater, 426; Maxwell, 810; Collins, 540; Iowa Center, 400; Ontario, 200; Kelley, 187; and Huxley, 140.

Old Nevada Doctor Makes Hasty Exit From Demolished Log Cabin

A hasty retreat thru a terrific rain storm in extremely abbreviated dress was the plight of Dr. N. A. Kellogg, one of Nevada's earliest citizens, shortly after he arrived at the town on June 17, 1855. The Kellogg family was living at the time in a log cabin built for them by a man named Barndollar. It stood for many years after the episode.

EARLY SETTLER

Mrs. Kellogg (above) widow of Dr. N. A. Kellogg, a pioneer Nevada physician who died a year after his arrival in 1855 in the county seat town. It was real hardship in those days to be left alone in a new settlement, where poverty was the common lot of all. A daughter of the Kelloggs, Mrs. Dyer, is still living in Nevada just across the street west of the courthouse grounds.

The night of the storm, Dr. Kellogg, his wife and his brother, George A., later the county judge, had retired in peace at the close of the day's labors. After a few hours of fitful sleep, Mrs. Kellogg awoke to the sound of rattling timbers and falling logs. A high wind was unroofing the cabin and the rain was falling in torrents, drenching the luckless occupants.

From his bed in the loft, George responded impulsively to the situation by giving a great jump just as the roof left its fastenings. He was much perturbed when he landed on the ground floor below having leaped thru an open place in the unfinished loft.

With simultaneous decision, the trio broke out of the upturned household and made a run for the McClain house. Between the flashes of lightning, the dismayed housewife recognized many of her precious belongings, flying helter-skelter in the wind.

Their arrival at the McClain house caused a general scramble for clothes with which to cover the refugees. The storm continued for some time and the remainder of the night was spent in amusing discourse until the grey streamers of dawn lighted the aftermath of the deluge.

The citizens ventured forth to inspect the amount of damage Mrs. Kellogg was almost heartbroken when she viewed the wreckage of the home she had barely finished making. But her complacency was partly restored when she discovered her prized jar of Ohio peach preserves, wholly intact, perched atop a section of the fallen roof. Their Seth Thomas Clock, long the guardian of the family's leisure hours, also was found in perfect condition and it continued to serve nobly for a generation afterward.

But Doctor Kellogg's medicinal supplies did not fare so well. Many drugs in powder form, which he had not yet converted into solution, were hopelessly saturated by the heavy rain. After much scouring of the neighborhood, his wife managed to rescue a fair quantity of her once palatial wardrobe.

Several of the residents noticed George in diligent search apart from the rest of the delegation. The curiosity of his friends was hardly satisfied when he intimated rather briefly that he was "jes' hunting for sumthin!" The object of his search was soon brought to light by one of other boys just before dinner when he restored to young Kellogg, a tender love letter to his sweetheart which had not yet been delivered to the mails.

It had been thrown to the mercy of the wind when the cabin was unroofed the night before, and had become impaled on a bush in the vicinity of the slough below the McClain house. The younger citizens realized a great deal of fun at George's expense over his attempt to conceal the catastrophe.

HORSE THIEVES FEAR VOLUNTEER VIGILANTES

Horse thieves and like gentry gave Ames a wide berth in the old days. And the reason was that certain citizens of the town and surrounding country, were alway on the alert for fugitives of justice.

Among these volunteer vigilants was Dan McCarthy, old Ames pioneer, who spent considerable of his time chasing the culprits. His daughter, Mrs. C. G. Lee of Ames, tells of many sleepless nights spent with her mother and the other children while the father, Dan, was riding over the country on these errands. Often the old lawyer would not return home until 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

A friendly water fountain once stood in the center of the crossing between the Ames postoffice and the Baptist church. Many times a day, livery teams and horsebackers would halt there to allow their coursers a cool, invigorating drink.

Skunk river originally was christened "Chicaqua" by the state legislature, but there was a disposition among the pioneers to call the contrary stream by the more obnoxious name because it wandered over its banks to cover miles of bottomland with a treacherous ooze.

OLD CABIN

One of the original log cabins built in Story county stands today as sound as the day it was built 72 years ago. It lies about a mile off the Des Moines highway on the south side of Ballard's creek north of Huxley.

Wagons Carry Calves in Underslung Boxes

Sept. 20, '78

Tuesday afternoon there passed thru the city toward the setting sun as emigrant train which attracted considerable attention along the streets it traversed. The train consisted of a couple of ordinary covered wagons drawn by horse teams, followed by the usual usual drove of cattle and these cattle were followed by a curiosity in the shape of a six wheeled wagon, drawn by four milk cows, harnessed up in true "Ohio Dutch" style. The wagon bore a good-sized turning lathe over the fore trucks and an immense stock of household goods piled up in the rear of it.

Between the wheels and underneath the wagon box there were some roughly improvised boxes into which were snugly stored away some young calves—looking as meek and mild and complacent as only calves can look and they apparently enjoyed the situation to a huge extent.

A. F. Alm

OVER 30 YEARS IN AMES

Extends a Welcome to All Old Residents

My Shoe Store and Repair Shop is located first door east of Capitol Theatre.

READ THE WANTS

THE AUTUMN COLORING IN

HATS

THE TREND of the mode follows Nature as to color. Small, close-fitting hats that follow the contour of the head are important, and the beret and turban effects are very new. Our stock is replete with all that is new in hats for the Miss and Matron.

FELT SOLEIL VELVET

The Fair

WE CARRY ALL HEAD SIZES

Millinery Dept.

Furniture Rugs

SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUBILEE WEEK

We Are Selling Our Furniture at the Lowest Prices Since 1915

100 New and Used Chairs	50c to $20.00
65 New and Used Beds, all sizes	$1 to $22.50
60 New and Used Bed Springs, all sizes	$1 to $18.75
50 New All-Cotton Mattresses, all sizes	$2.25 to $39.50
45 Gold Seal and Armstrong Rugs, all sizes	10c to $9.75
50 Congoleum Squares, 6x9 size	$2.75
9x12 size	$6.85
45 New and Used Wool Rugs	$1 to $37.50

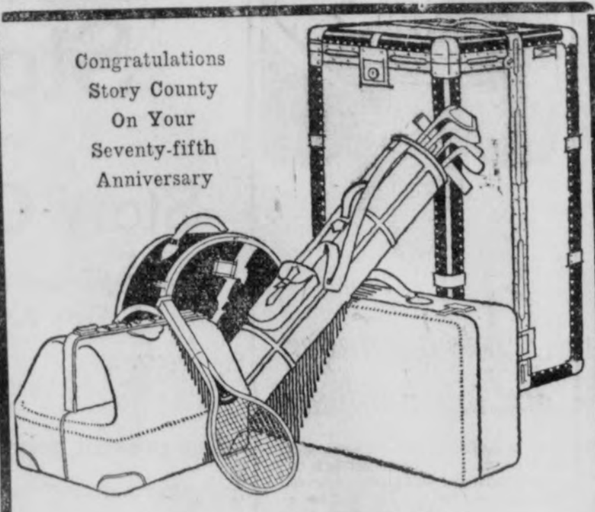
Oil stoves, gas stoves, ranges, sewing machines, Victrolas, washing machines, hardware, ten kinds of unfinished chairs and tables.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

Walsh Furniture & Hdwe.

Opposite Theaters—Phone 685

Congratulations Story County On Your Seventy-fifth Anniversary



FOR STRONGLY-BUILT AND SMART-APPEARING

Luggage

—stop at our store. We will be glad to show you our complete stock.

SPECIAL PRICES DURING THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

GENUINE LEATHER HAND-TOOLED

Hand Bags

D. E. PARSONS

310 Main Phone 721-W

Vehicles of Time

Like the history of Story County, the development of the New Oldsmobile Six reads like a romance. For it is the satisfying result of a bit of fine automobiling which began 48 years ago, the earliest recorded date in the automobile industry.

The Olds Motor Works dates from the establishment in 1880 of a company for the manufacture of gas engines and later incorporated in 1897 for the building of automobiles. It is, therefore, the oldest manufacturer of motor cars in the United States and one of the oldest in the world.

Oldsmobile the First

In the commercial field

—was a single-cylinder, curved-dash machine which had a marked influence on the growth of the industry. In this early plant, methods of production were inaugurated so fundamentally sound that many of them are in vogue today thruout the automobile world.

The New Oldsmobile is an accomplishment of permanence backed by 48 successful years at the Olds Motor Works.

To Serve You

While in Ames for the Jubilee, remember that our Garages are on the job, day and night.

Downtown
414 Main St.
Phone 35

Campustown
2410 Lin. Way
Ph. 506-W

W. H. Nutty Garages

AMES, IOWA

Sheldahl's Settlers Move Over to Slater in 1885 When Railroad Fails to Adjust Shipping Rates

Norwegians Locate in New Milwaukee Town When North Western Officers Give Advantage to Crocker

A cross-railroad which offered lower freight rates put Sheldahl on "wheels" and moved most of it to Slater in 1885. Some 10 years before, the narrow gauge railroad, later the North Western branch line, had been built from Des Moines to Ames. Sheldahl had been one of the towns which sprung up along this route and flourished as a mushroom prairie village, but the coming of the Milwaukee in '85 soon presented a problem for the livestock shippers of the section.

The Milwaukee had paid no attention to the point where it would cross the North Western right-of-way and only by chance did its line cut in about a mile and a half north of Sheldahl.

State Law Figures

Then, a law of the state required the new railroad to lay out a town at the point where the two roads came together. This was done accordingly, and because of the close proximity of Sheldahl, the new place was called Sheldahl Crossing. E. Freed built the first dwelling house there and shortly an elevator, and a post-office were added to the scene.

In those days the Interstate commerce laws had not yet been passed to regulate railroad rates, and in most cases the shipper who could effect the most liberal rebates from the regular freight charges was the man who reaped the profits. A fight between the shippers at Polk City and Crocker, a new station located purposely for the intended abandonment of Polk City, began to affect Sheldahl. Crocker was getting the benefit of rebates which permitted it to buy at higher prices than its competitors, Sheldahl and Polk City. This condition was very discouraging to Sheldahl shippers and at the suggestion of its leading citizens, they appealed to the headquarters of the North Western railroad.

Disagree on Rates

These complaints were without result and negotiations were opened with the Milwaukee management to move the town to the crossing. The new railroad readily agreed to consider such a move and promised superior shipping advantages to those who would make the change. Just as a parting shot, the angered Sheldahl people notified the North Western company that unless it changed its policy immediately the town would move. They made good their threat and when the North Western officials arrived to confer on the matter, they found half of the town on wheels and blocks. It was too late to effect a compromise.

For a number of weeks after ward, passersby might have seen houses slowly moving along the half-mile stretch from Sheldahl to Slater. Most of the Story county citizens in the older town joined the pilgrimage and re-established their Norwegian community center in the southwest part of the county for the town Slater.

FIRST TELEPHONE IS OYSTER CAN DEVICE

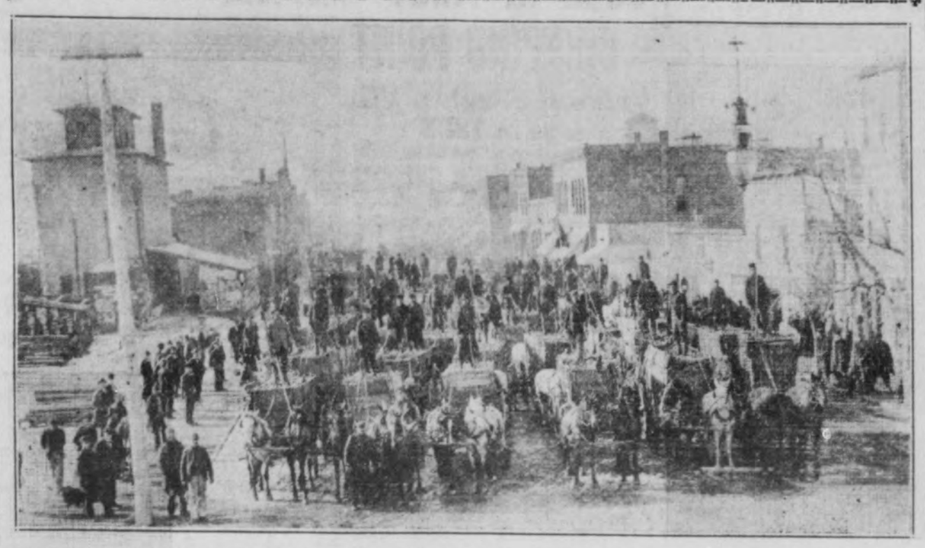
"Charley" Taylor, aged pioneer, put in the first telephone in Ames. It was strung between Bousquet's drug store where the Union National bank stands, to Dr. Beverley's office across the street south. The original system consisted of two oyster cans thru which No. 8 thread was strung between the buildings. A can was fastened into the door casing at each of the two places. Words spoken into one can traveled over the taut thread to the opposite can where the eager listeners awaited their turn at communication.

Dan McCarthy, another Ames pioneer, built the first line to Nevada. "Bill" Black was his pole climber. The first battery telephone line in Ames was from Bigelow, Huntington and Tilden's store to K. W. Brown's home on north Douglas avenue. It was put up in 1874.

Settlers Bury Dead in Walnut Roughbox

Pioneer resourcefulness knew no bounds in the days when it was "root hog or die." Upon the death of Mrs. James Smith in the Story City about the year 1855, the relatives were at a loss to know what to do for a coffin until Jonah Griffith and J. F. Brown split one out of a walnut tree, hewed and planed it down to make a very acceptable rough-box.

KING CORN ENTERS AMES IN 1897



Ames was full of corn in 1897 when 47 loads of it were hauled into the B. A. Lockwood grain elevator which stood where Walsh's furniture store is now. George Bell, who sold it, had been ill for some time previous and his neighbors gathered together on January 19, 1897, husked the crop and hauled it to town. There were 2,254 bushels in all which brought the measly price of 11 cents per bushel. Notice the old-time street lamp in the foreground and the water tower at the upper right which stood just behind the present Paradise Candy company.

EARLY CHAPEL SERVICE IS CONDUCTED DAILY

When Iowa State college was in her cradle days, the real focus of student activity was the daily chapel service. It was presided over by the president of the college during week days and the Sunday service was handled by an ordained minister.

At the outset chapel exercises were held in old Main building, but upon the completion of Morrill hall, chapel was transferred to the new auditorium in that building. It was held here until 1918 when it was taken to Agricultural hall to accommodate the increasing numbers of students.

Chapel has been an institution of the college since the school was founded but it has not been compulsory since 1900. It was held daily until the World war and served to take the place of church services since the churches at that time were all down town in Ames.

The custom of engaging outside speakers for Sunday, educators as well as ministers, was introduced by the college president in 1890. It has proven its popularity among the young men and women who attend the school.

Dr. O. H. Cessna, college chaplain, who long has been connected with the religious advancement of the student body, says, "I am looking forward to the time when there will be a room built especially for chapel services."

New Tramp Law in '90 Forbids Pleasure

(July 3, 1890, Intelligencer)

Tramps will not have such a soft snap of it hereafter by getting into jail. The new tramp law which goes into effect July 1, provides that any person 16 years and over going about without having a calling or business to maintain himself, shall be deemed a tramp. He is to have five days of solitary confinement or ten days of hard labor. And it shall be unlawful for any sheriff or keeper of any jail to permit anyone convicted under the act to have or possess any tobacco, newspaper, cards or any other article of amusement or pastime or to permit such person to be kept or fed otherwise than stated in the commitment; any sheriff or jail keeper who violates these provisions is subject to fine of not exceeding $100 nor less than $25.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Manual training for the local high school was a subject for debate back in 1911 before the value of the vocational work was fully appreciated.

FIRST MACHINERY IS CONSIDERED UNUSUAL

How many of the old timers remember the first McCormick harvester, which made no attempt to tie the bundles, but did well if it managed to leave the grain in a winnow? Several long arms swept the grain from the small platform behind the sickle. The coming of the Appleby knotter was hailed as a great relief by the farmers. For a while, grain was tied with wire, but because of the waste of time at the threshing machine, this practice went out of use and sisal twine came in.

The ex-farmers of today who were lads when the old horse-power threshers still were going strong, recall weary hours spent on the platform of those machines in cutting bundles and throwing them into the yawning mouth of the beating cylinder box. The development of the wide grain feeders is comparatively new.

Along with the first reapers were the Warrior mowers, Schuttler Lock lever steel tooth rakes. Then there were the Gurst and Bradley plows, cultivators and sulky hay rakes, and the Kirby reapers and mowers.

For a number of years a tongueless corn cultivator, known as the New Departure, was popularized among the farmers. It tilled the soil with efficiency comparable to any other plow but had the undesirable feature of collapsing at the most inopportune time when in the hands of an inexperienced man. It was a walking plow which was later displaced by the comfortable "riders."

INDIANS ENTERTAIN

(May 9, '77)

Some dozen Indians of ages from 12 to 50 summers amused our lovers of sport yesterday by shooting with bow and arrow at pennies.

WATCH AMES GROW

Ames Passed 74 Cities in Iowa in 30 Years

Population of Ames in 1890 was 1276; in 1920 was 6270; in 1925 was 9433; in 1930 (same ratio) 9; 30-year increase 691%; 5-year increase, 42%.

Ames has been, is now, and will be a good place to invest and own a home.

LITTLE BROTHERS

Insurance—City Property—Farm Land—Loans

Office Phone 196 322 Main St., Ames

Illinois **Iowa**

Ames Grain & Coal Company

"Ames' Leading Fuel Merchants"

"Carbon King"

A Remarkable Coal

Pocahontas **Burn Oil**

Phone 6

JACOBS Inc.

Jubilee Visitors Welcome

COME IN—Make yourselves at home at our store. Let us know if we can be of any assistance to you. Our service is at your disposal!

JACOBS Inc.

CLOTHES

— of —

National Renown

—will be on display. Dad and his boys can be fitted to the best advantage at our store in Style—Quality—Price.

For Men and Boys

For Men and Boys

Outstanding Specials for Jubilee Week

Men's 100% Wool SUITS

Including the world famous "Metcalf" Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, in pencil stripes.

Also young men's best $25 and $27.50 values on the market at

$22.50

Sweaters

Men's Heavy Wool Sweaters such as you have paid $6.00 for, at—

$4.45

COMPLETE LINES OF BOYS'

Suits

OVERCOATS AERO-JACKS

and furnishings for Fall and Winter are ready for your inspection.

Our Furnishing Department is the most complete we have ever shown!

Neckwear -- Sweaters -- Hosiery -- Shirts

In larger assortments and better values than ever before

Do Not Forget We Guarantee Everything We Sell

JACOBS, Inc.

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Phone 783——Ames

GREENBACKER RUMORS

(Intelligencer, July 5, 1878)

It seems to be the feeling all over the district that Colonel L. Q. Hoggatt will be the Greenback standard bearer for congress in the big ninth. If he is the man chosen to perform that duty there will be such an awakening and stirring up of the dry bones of old foggyism as was ever known in this part of Iowa before. He would make an able canvass and one which would reflect credit upon himself and honor to his party.—Nevada Watchman.

LOOK OUT FOR AGENTS

(June 21, '78, Intelligencer)

Monday, a dozen of more lightning rod men made a break into the country from this city. We don't know where they came from, nor which way the went. People who want rods should see to it they pay no more than they agree to. Look closely at all orders you may be asked to sign.

Congratulations
Story County on Your
75th Anniversary

When You're in Ames, Eat With Us and Enjoy a Real Meal

HOME COOKING THAT WILL SATISFY YOUR APPETITE

—: WE WELCOME YOU :—

Home Bake Shop
AND TEA ROOM

129 Main St. Phone No. 162-J

Let Your Banker Protect You

TIME was when the family fortune was concealed in a hollow tree or some other favored place. As modern civilization evolved a sound banking system, the hiding of money became foolish and impractical.

TODAY we are living in an epoch of thrift when the bank is the central figure in all business. It facilitates progress and promotes industry. A citizen trusts it as he trusts his own family, for it has proven that such confidence is well placed.

AS ONE of the banking institutions of Story County, we join in the Diamond Jubilee celebration with unusual interest. Just as we owe a tribue to the sturdy pioneers, we likewise owe a message of appreciation to the patronage which we have enjoyed since our founding in 1915.

College Savings Bank
AMES, IOWA
Capital, Surplus, Undivided Profits
$35,000

For Those Little Tots

—you will find a wealth of things at the Treasure Shoppe. We have a nice array of dainty infant's wear spun in various colors from pure wool and silk.

And for the feminine grown-ups, there is our complete line of underthings and Vanity Fair Hosiery.

Now that Story County is celebrating its Diamond Jubilee we would suggest an Ivorex Placque, portraying the pioneer days, to enhance the veneration of your home.

If It's a Gift You Want, Remember—

The Treasure Shoppe
Sheldon Munn Bldg.
Ames
"The House of Treasurable Things"

THE HORSE AND BUGGY AGE

Dan McCarthy, pioneer of Ames, is shown here driving thru the early town with his famous team of Arabian horses. The large building in the center was built by Judge J. L. Stevens and at the time of this picture it housed the Grove department store and the J. E. Davis hardware stock. Across the street to the left is the old Morris livery barn which preceded the Sheldon-Munn hotel.

Furrow on Open Prairie Guides Settlers to Their Destination

In the early days it was a common practice to plow from one town to another or from one community to another. This was done in order to prevent travellers from losing their way in the tall grass which grew in vast stretches over the territory north and west of Nevada. Col. John Scott of the county tells of following one of the old plow furrows to Story City, and of seeing grass which would completely hide a man from view if he were to walk into the midst of it.

Gradually the direct system of getting about from place to place with definite lines of travel established on section lines took the place of the old prairie trail which wound along the ridges with total disregard for the points of compass. A fairly heavy tax was imposed in order to build the necessary bridges, to pay for the grading of newly laid roads, and to aid drainage of the sloughs and swales with culverts.

Before the section line roads were laid out and at a time when in a day's travel one would scarcely trespass over a dozen farms in taking a winding but more direct route from village to village, there were promoted what were known as state roads. A law had been passed, providing for such highways between the principal towns without regard to section lines. Candidates for legislature then began to abuse their privilege of patronage by appointing commissioners to superintend the surveying of these primitive traffic lines. This resulted in the convention of 1857 prohibiting the general assembly from "laying out, opening and working roads or highways."

Gone are the days when a resident in traveling from border to opposite border of Story county becomes stuck in the mud 20 or 30 times, is obliged to hire a guide to see him safely across the awful Skunk bottoms, covered with two to four feet of water, and often is required to drive a team for nearly a mile thru deep water in freezing weather with men in advance breaking the ice.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Voters of Story county settled it once and for all in an election of November 3, 1868, that the word "white" should be stricken out of the phrase of the state constitution which relates to the right of suffrage. Under the new decision the section was made to read "every male citizen" which disregards color.

The Palestine Norwegian church had the first church bell in southwest Story county, a beautifully toned bell that could be heard for three or four miles.

FIRST MAYOR

William West, the first mayor of Ames. Besides serving as the town's chief magistrate, Mr. West was the proprietor of the old West house, one of the best-known hotels of this section in its day.

Wm. West, First Ames Mayor, '70

Do you know who was Ames' first mayor? And do you know who might be called "daddy of Ames" for his 22 years of service as its chief executive?

William West, proprietor of the famous West House, travelers haven, was the first mayor of Ames following an election in 1870. The term of office was for one year only at that time and he was succeeded the next March by C. E. Turner.

Parley Sheldon holds the longest service record as mayor.

The mayors thru the succeeding years are:

William West, 1870-71; C. E. Turner, '71-72; Walter Evans, '72-73; I. L. Smith, 73-74; W. D. Lucas, 74-75; William Clark, 75-77; George Underwood, '77-79; E. R. Chamberlain, '79-80; George G. Tilden, '80-81; Henry Wilson, '71-82; John Watts, '83-84; Parley Sheldon, '84-85; M. C. Jones, '86-87; M. C. Jones (deceased) W. M. Greeley to fill, '87-88; W. M. Greeley, '88-90; Parley Sheldon, '90-94; Henry Wilson, 94-96; M. K. Smith, '96-97; I. C. Tilden, '97-98; Savarro Cramer, '98-99; Thomas Thompson, '99-1902; Parley Sheldon, '02-08; J. Galen Tilden, '08-10; Parley Sheldon, '10-16; George Baker, 16-18; E. H. Graves, '18-20; T. L. Rice, '20-24; F. C. Schleiter, '24-28.

Baby to Grandmother

Every member of the family from infants to adults should drink milk—plenty of it—and there is no better product for wholesomeness than LOGSDON'S milk.

All five vitamins so necessary to life are contained in our milk.

Logsdon Dairy
Phone 220, 770 210 E. 13th St.

COLO IS FIRST SHIPPING POINT

Railroad Reaches Village in 1883

Colo became a town in 1865 when it was laid out with business streets and building lots in the month of May. The name of the new town was suggested when a dog called Colo was run over by a train of cars prior to the survey of the town. John I. Blair, who was one of the railroad promoters, gave this incident as the cause of the town being thus named.

However, Colo was not the original town in New Albany township. A little village, New Albany, from whence the township derived its name, had been laid out ten years before in the south central part of section 18, which is about a mile and a half south and a mile west of Colo. Its first settlers were William McGuire, Harvey Dye, John Brouhard, John Waltz, John See, George H. Richardson and Joshua Cooper. New Albany was at its best in 1858.

Train Arrives

The first passenber train reached Colo late in 1863 as the Civil war was waxing hot in the south. As it was the first settlement in the county to be reached by rail, it became at once the first railroad postoffice in the neighborhood, and the first point from which to ship livestock.

The town was incorporated March 2, 1876, the centennial year of the United States. Its first mayor was S. L. Bailey. J. H. Voorhies was the first postmaster. The postoffice was established in 1864. In the absence of a hotel in the early days, the transients went to the home of Joshua Cooper for their board and room.

Serious Fire

A furious fire reduced the buildings on December 24, 1886, just after the residents had returned home from the Christmas tree celebration. It broke out in the back room of a building occupied by D. Gumbiner, which was owned by Abbott and Kinsley of Marshalltown. The blaze destroyed property and buildings belonging to L. C. Adams, H. Cummings, W. G. Spratt, J. M. McArthur and R. Corvan.

The Catholics were the first religious denomination to hold church services in Colo in a building of their own. It was built in 1883. The United Brethren followers built a church four miles south of the town in 1886.

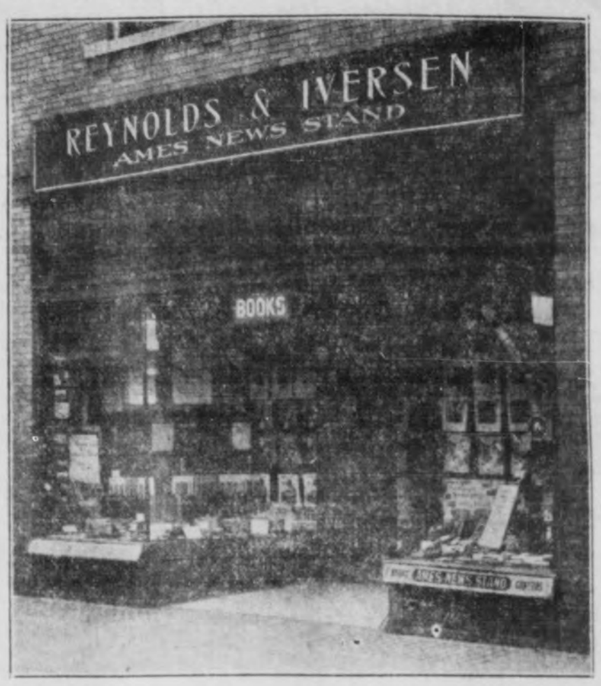
Early settlers in and around Colo were: Nelson Perry, Henry Trites, E. B. Carver, C. Mead, C. Gearhart, T. Coil, J. Kelly, M. O'Donnel, F. Mulcahy, J. Mulcahy, L. Cummings, J. Pekin, Joshua Cooper, George McGibbon, J. T. Graves, P. W. Hopkins, W. W. Lincoln, J. Coleman, J. Croker, M. Carmody, J. Reynolds, J. Beyers, S. S. Fawcett, S. P. Rhinehart, F. Norris, J. Barr, George H. Richardson, Peter Thornton, M. J. Hopkins H. S. Converse and Isaac French.

The city council of Ames passed an ordinance in 1909 which closed up practically everything on Sunday except the hotels, eating houses and drug stores for the sale of medicines only.

Growing with Story County

We have served the people of Story County for sixteen years—growing from a small news stand to the largest book and stationery store in the county.

Our store is located in the Ames National Bank Bldg. on Main St.



Our store is located in the Ames National Bank Bldg. on Main St.

Books --- Stationery --- School and Office Supplies

We have all makes of typewriters for sale or rent. Typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, commercial stationery and filing equipment.

COME IN AND SEE US

Reynolds & Iversen
AMES NEWS STAND

The History Of The Hagen Hardware

The store now known as the Hagen Hardware was established in 1882 by a Mr. A. M. Bingham. It was owned and operated by Mr. Bingham until 1894, when he sold to a Mr. White, at that time a sheet metal worker. He conducted the business on Main Street until 1916 when it was sold to John Speers & Sons. The business was moved from the south side of Main Street to the Masonic Building in 1919 by Mr. Speers, and later in the same year the business was moved again to 211 Main Street.

Hagen & McCarmac bought the business from John Speers & Sons on September 1, 1919, and in February, 1923, A. H. Hagen bought the interest of Harry McCormac. On September 1, 1927, one-half of the interest was sold to C. J. Hagen, of Kansas City, Mo., a brother of A. H. Hagen. Today the Hagen Hardware Store is owned and operated by A. H. and C. J. Hagen.

We Welcome
Diamond Jubilee Visitors

We extend a special invitation to all the Jubilee visitors to stop at our store and look over our complete stock of hardware. We are offering, during Jubilee Week,

Special Prices
—on all merchandise

Hagen Hardware
211 Main . . . . . Phone 389

Diamond Jubilee Edition

DEVELOPMENT SECTION

The Ames Daily Tribune

AND EVENING TIMES

VOLUME LXII — AMES, IOWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1928. — PAGE TWENTY-FIVE

IOWA OPENS NEW TERRITORY

Pioneer College Is Introduced Eighty Years Ago

Iowa Offers Ft. Atkinson to Congress in 1848 for New Agricultural School

General Assembly of 1858 Passes Bill for State College and Model Farm Now 59 Years Old

Interest in scientific agricultural education in Iowa dates back to the beginning of the commonwealth, pre-dating the actual founding of Iowa State college by about 20 years. As early as 1848, the general assembly of Iowa offered to congress the site and buildings of Fort Atkinson in Winneshiek county and two sections of land for the establishment of an agricultural college. Congress did not assent to this proposal, but interest in the movement to secure public aid for the education of the farming class continued to grow. It was interest in this movement which resulted in the formation of the State Agricultural society of Iowa on December 28, 1853, at Fairfield, Ia.

By 1854, there was growing sentiment in favor of a state school of applied science. Due to the untiring efforts of the State Agricultural society in 1858, the general assembly passed a bill providing for the establishment of a State Agricultural college and Model Farm, "which shall be connected with the entire agricultural interests of the state." There was an appropriation of $10,000 and a board of trustees, consisting of 11 members (one for each judicial district) whose duty it was to supervise the buying of the college grounds and buildings, and to preside over all college operations.

The original state appropriation of $10,000 was considerably bolstered up by $21,000, of which amount $10,000 was in bonds voted by the people of Story county to match the state appropriation, and the remainder was in private donations of cash and land. Many Boone county citizens helped out in the private donations and their interest in locating the school was at all times an inspiration to the workers for the cause.

The new school was designed to provide instruction in the following subjects: natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, horticulture, fruit growing, forestry, animal and vegetable anatomy, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, entomology, zoology, veterinary anatomy, plain mensuration, leveling, surveying, bookkeeping, and "such mechanic arts as are directly connected with agriculture. Also such other studies as the trustees may from time to time prescribe not inconsistent with the purposes of this act."

From the very beginning, one of the underlying ideas was that the school be organized so as to dignify manual labor. Accordingly, all students were required to work at least two hours in winter and three in summer, with a careful distinction between instructive and uninstructive labor for which compensation was given. However, after a time this discrimination was found to be impracticable.

These beginnings are significant in that they enabled the state to take immediate advantage of the land grant college act which was passed by congress in 1862. The land for the college was purchased from a large number of offerings and the first buildings were erected. Lack of sufficient funds halted progress until after the passage of the land grant college act, which provided the state with 30,000 acres of land for each senator and representative in congress, thus making Iowa a total land grant of 240,000 acres. According to the grant, necessary buildings had to be erected, without using proceeds of the sale of the land, within five years from the time of acceptance of the act. After accepting the grant, the

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Pioneers Forget Assessors Office in First Election

A lapse of memory, not by one man, but by the whole force of leading citizens was the reason why an assessor was not appointed at the first Story county election, April 4, 1853.

The responsible authorities were somewhat chagrined to find the vacancy still existing after what they had thot was a most successful election. Judge E. C. Evans was called upon to exercise his authority in appointing Stephen P. O'Brien to the office. It is a coincidence that O'Brien had not been in the county quite six months at the time of the election, and could not vote, but at the time the vacancy was to be filled, he had met the legal requirements.

A record made in October of that year shows that O'Brien was credited with 24 days' work in his official capacity, and that he assessed 99 men. His near neighbors, whom he assessed first, in the western part of the county at the time were Squire M. Corey, Shadrick Worrell, Thomas Vest, John Wheeler, John T. Wheeler, Eli Deal, J. B. Zenor, J. J. Zenor, Jacob Wheeler, John Housong, Michael Deal, James Briley, Samuel Hiestand, John Keigley, Nathaniel Jennings, E. C. Evans, William D. Evans, Frank Thompson, Eli French and P. R. Craig.

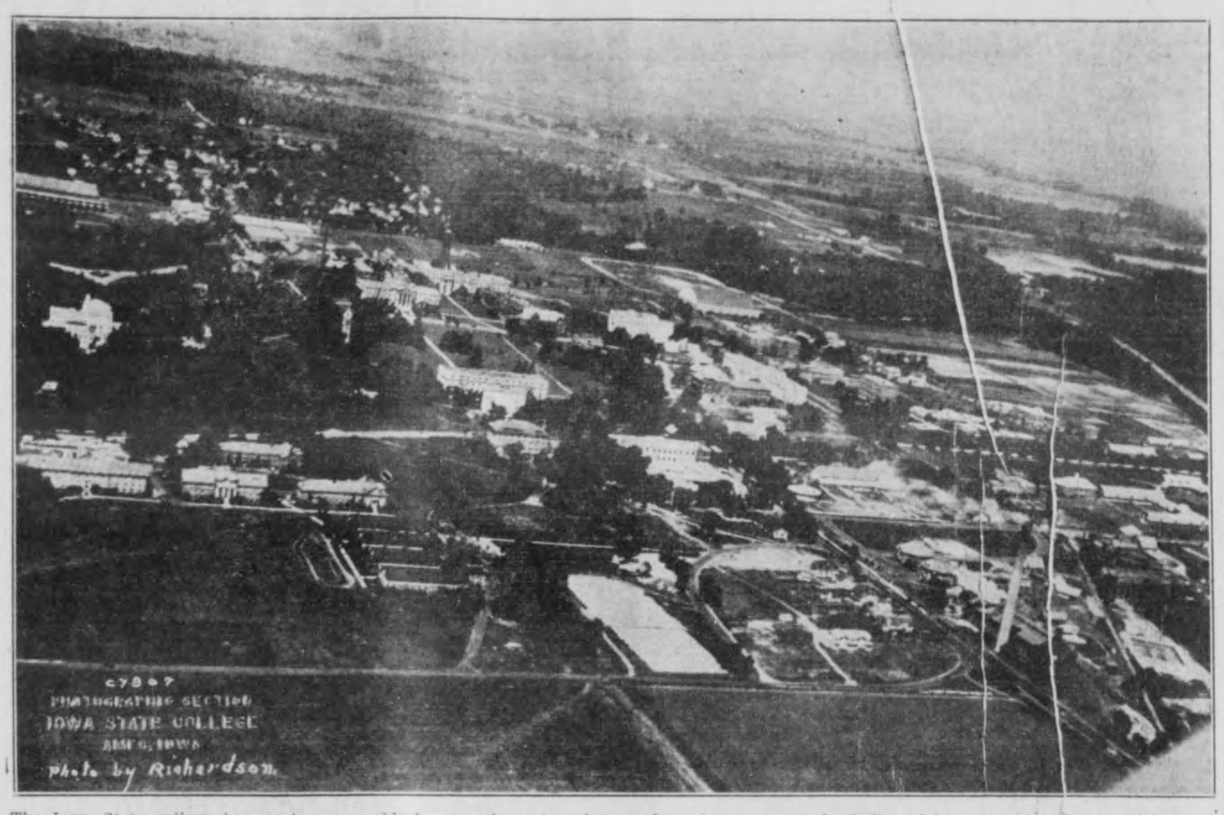
When he had finished in this territory, he took his books and hied across the beastly Skunk to the Indian Creek neighborhood. He stopped at the farm of J. P. Robinson, which lay on the east side of Indian Creek in the south part of Nevada township. To the eastward on the East Indian, he continued his work at the homes of Elisha Alderman, two Pearsons two Proutys, George Dye, W. K. Wood, William Parker, James Sellers the two Brouhards, W. W. Utterback and Sam McDaniel.

While on this trip, O'Brien ran into the Lowell family, the mother of which had just been murdered in a most brutal manner. The proper arrests had not yet been made, but the guilty husband was soon apprehended and a long trial ensued at Bloomington Center.

For this strenuous circuit, O'Brien received the magnificent remuneration of $1.50 per day. The first formal entry made in the existing books of the county judge is an order of $36, in payment to Stephen O'Brien for services as assessor of Story county.

Plans were being drawn in 1910 for State gymnasium. It was predicted that the future records of Iowa State college athletic teams be great indeed.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE FROM THE AIR



Tho Iowa State college has an insurpassable beauty when viewed from her picturesque and winding drives, it is hardly possible to command the entire campus in its beautiful arrangement until it has been seen from the air. This picture gives a layout of the campus looking west. Notice the women's tennis courts in the light spot in the foreground.

Story County Made Separate Tract in 1846; Ballards Enter Prairie Section Mar. 8, 1848

Iowa Center, Ontario Neighborhoods Are Two Centers of Settlement During Early Development

The white man's destiny in Iowa begins with the day Father Marquette, a French Catholic priest, floated down the Wisconsin river into the broad waters of the Mississippi and viewed on yonder shore the territory which would one day become the state of Iowa. That was in 1673. One hundred and thirty years passed before the land west of the Mississippi was purchased for the United States.

In 1832 the state was opened for settlement by terms of the treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, of which Blackhawk was chief. All along the southeastern border of the state the emigrants poured into Iowa. Fort Madison, Burlington, Msucatine, Keokuk and Davenport were the chief ports of entry. Dubuque, farther north, was an older settlement but fewer early settlers crossed the river at that point.

Precedes First Settler

Story county was made a county before a white settler had set foot on its ground. The act was done in 1846 on January 13, at Iowa City where the legislative assembly set apart a portion of the then county of Benton. The legislators then attached the new district to Benton county proper for election, revenue and judicial purposes. That same day the arrangement was changed so that Story county became a part of Polk county for identical purposes.

On January 22, 1853, the sparsely settled country was given to the care of Boone county, but only for a short time, however, as Story county declared its independence in April 4 of the same year.

County Is Settled Slowly

Story county was settled slowly. Skunk river was a natural barrier to emigrants who entered the state on its lower side and settlers who crossed it down-stream farther halted in the nieghborhood of the Iowa river in Marshall county. For many years the only fording places on the Skunk were at Cambridge and below Hannum's mill in Franklin township. The prevalence of sloughs and boggy lowlands in all of the 16 townships discouraged the settlers and they predicted no great future for the county.

The first settlers, Dan and Mormon Ballard, entered the county March 8, 1848, and took up residence northeast of Huxley near the creek which bears their name. A little later, William Parker entered the southeastern corner of Collins township and built a log cabin. Further emigration did not take place to any extent until 1851 when John Keigley and Nathaniel Jennings located in the northeastern part of Franklin township about two miles northwest of Soper's mill on Skunk river.

Two Main Neighborhoods

Down in the Iowa Center neighborhood there came the Proutys, the Robinsons, McDaniels, the Woods, the Corys and the Dyes. Over on the Squaw Fork, in what is now the Ontario settlement the Worrells and Wheelers established homes. Also Bloomington northeast of the present town of Ames, was coming into prominence thru its residents, the Evans, Arrasmiths, O'Briens and Hiestands.

From these early settlements, Story county, a tract of prairie 24 miles square and containing 368,640 acres, has evolved into one of the leading agricultural territories of Iowa. At the outset, it was unfavored in topography; it had innumerable bogs and sloughs. The settlers despaired of ever putting the land into a productive condition. When they picked out a farm, they favored the high and dry land, near a stream. They were not concerned over the maximum yield of each acre under the plow, but rather what the actual crop would yield in the way of clothing and food.

Mills Are Far Away

Before the mills were built along Skunk river, the settlers were obliged to travel as far as 100 miles distant with the lumbering ox team-hitched to a load of corn before the grist could be ground. In due time, a mill at Cambridge put an end to such long trips. The old mills were great gathering places for men from all sections and in the interim while they were waiting to grind their corn or wheat, many bits of sectional news and stories were exchanged.

The telegraph, telephone, radio, electric lights, railroads, automobiles, airplanes, repeating rifles, big daily newspapers and many other modern facilities had not yet been born in the brain of man. News traveled slowly and any chance visitor was welcomed heartily for the message he might bring from the outside world.

Nevada Is First Town

Nevada is the original town in the county, having been located June 27, 1853, by three commissioners, appointed by the state legislature. However, only Joseph M. Thrift of Boone county, and Johnson Edgar of Jasper county were present when the county seat was located. Thomas Mitchell of Polk county was the absentee. Due to the failure of Judge E. C. Evans to enter the land at once in the name of the county, Jenkin W. Morris took a chance on driving a bargain with the officers by entering the designated plat himself. But they finally managed to obtain possession of the land again without great cost.

Therefore the first transfer of real estate recorded on the county books is a deed from Jenkin W. Morris to Story county for the land on which the commissioners had previously located the county seat, where is now the town of Nevada.

Many Influences

Among the major influences in the history of Story, are Skunk

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"WAY BACK WHEN"

Fifty-three years ago a winter day in Ames brought a delegation of bob-sleds as can be seen here. This is a scene on Main street taken from the building which stood on the Ames National bank corner. The old Giles Cook lumber yard (Fair store site) can be seen at the extreme right.

SETTLERS FOUND COLLINS IN 1875

Defiance Succumbs to the Railroad

A little town called Defiance was laid out in Collins township in May 1856 at the north central part of section 36. It served as a community center for the early families of whom there were the Shenkles, Shearers, Parkers, and Carrs. But the character of its name did not serve to stay its waning growth in the '70's when the talk of a new railroad directed attention to a more favorable site for a depot. Attention moved nearer the center of the township.

Plumb is Pioneer

Collins really began about a mile to the northeast of its present location about 1875, in the store of James Plumb. This was afterward secured by James Chapman, who obtained the establishment of Collins Center, postoffice, January 20, 1879. Then almost three years later, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway line concluded to have a station on the present site. This land had been entered September 25, 1855, by J. S. Easley and Edgar Beardsley. However, at the time the railroad arrived, the plat was owned by Henry and John Angelo, who sold 80 acres of it to the railroad promoters.

Haste is Waste

Riley Hampton, who built the first hotel, learned the truth of the old adage that "haste makes waste," when he refused to wait until the town was platted. The surveying party which came along later, found that his hotel stood on the back part of the lot; a misfortune which was corrected only by moving the whole building up to the street. The second house was erected by C. W. Eatherton; the third was Hidy Bros.' store.

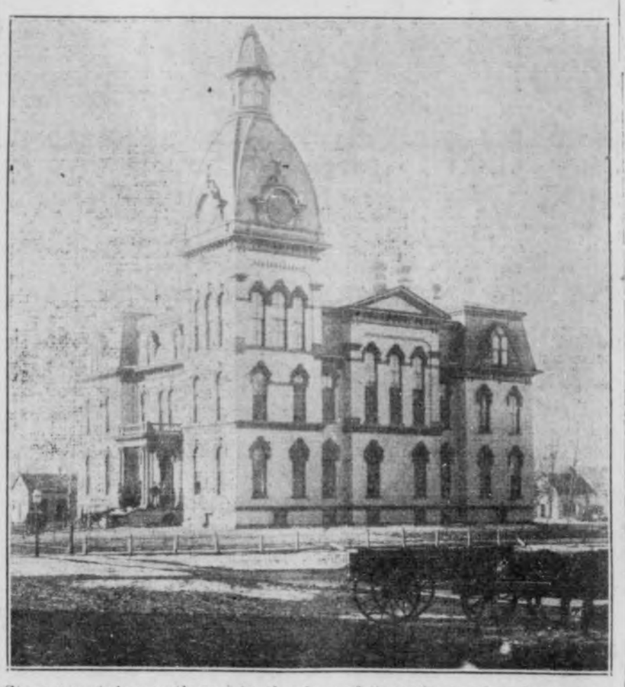
Postoffice in 1881

The Collins postoffice was located December, 1881. The Exchange State bank was established in 1889, with Charles Mead as its president, James Hanson, cashier. Collins lodge No. 191, I. O. G. T., was organized May, 1889, with Albert Jones, C. T. and soon listed nearly a hundred members. Amity lodge, No. 361, I. O. O. F., was formed August 6, 1889, with J. P. Wells, J. W. Ozmen, J. C. Patton, I. Ozmen, C. C. Shackleford and S. W. Poorbaugh as charter members. Mr. Wells was the first noble grand.

J. M. Jones, "Matt" Jones and C. L. McQuiston, are two of the old-timers in Collins vicinity who have vivid recollections of the prairie days. Jones came from Ohio in 1859 to Linn county, Ia., thence to Jasper county in 1860. The following year he entered Story county.

McQuiston was born in the county 72 years ago. He remembers going fishing to the old Hannum's mill north of Ames when he was a lad.

COUNTY COURTHOUSE



Story county's courthouse in the days of "way back when." Lumber wagons were in vogue then as can be seen at the lower right. This is the third courthouse to be built in the county.

World War Is Challenged by U. S. Patriots

America was at white heat when it entered the World war in 1917. Pent-up enthusiasm and resentiment united to produce in an unprepared nation, a crushing, fighting machine. The country over was wrapped in the struggle and Story county became one of the indefinable units in the great mass.

Great Sacrifice

Her pursestrings were unlooged and drive after drive for Liberty loans were satisfied without an outward whimper to indicate the true sacrifice. Hearts were sorely rended—some of them for the last time—when the "boys" parted at the railroad stations with families, sweethearts and friends. A great nation was writhing in an emotional tempest and contemporary records of it will grow more dear as the seasons come and go.

KNAPP ASSUMES JOB

June 20, '85.

Prof. S. A. Knapp has secured a year's leave of absence from the Agricultural college, and his son Herman who has declined a professorship in the Dakota Agricultural college to take his father's place, will attend to matters pertaining to the farm.

STUDENT HAS CLOSE CALL WITH BEER KEG

While boarding a downtown car late in the '90's, Pres. W. M. Beardshear, of Iowa State college, encountered a student carrying a heavy telescope case. The student paled a little when the president offered to help carry his load. It happened that a small keg of beer was concealed in the case. Its discovery would mean expulsion of the student.

To make matters worse, the student was fully aware that the president knew what was in it. But Beardshear was kind-hearted and merely watched the lad to gain additional insight on the matter of discipline. He went home chuckling to himself, but the student weighed the consequences which might result in case he was called to the executive's office. That student, who now is an Ames business man, says the beer tasted excellent, despite his close call.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Herbert Quick, one time editor of "Farm and Fireside," spoke at Agricultural hall at Iowa State college, Dec. 17, 1910. He prophecied that the time would come to pass when news of the farm would occupy a place in regular newspapers. That day has arrived, now that all of the daily papers have instituted the familiar farm pages.

HUXLEY ARRIVES IN FEBRUARY, '82

Lack of School District Is Handicap

Huxley came into existence in February of 1882 as one of the shipping points on the new Milwaukee railroad which was traversing the southern part of the county However the mere presence of a railroad was not sufficient to warrant an immediate settlement of the ground surrounding the little station. Palestine township had been divided into independent school districts and because Huxley was close to the line between two of these districts, it was forced to go without a school for a time.

It was an uphill struggle for the early village until it finally secured educational advantages close by. Then its period of rapid growth really began.

The land for the site was entered by Rebecca McDaniel in May 1855. The first postmaster, Jacob Steenson, was appointed June, 1882. Most of the population in the town at that time was of Norwegian descent, as it is today. Oleson and Mickelson had the first store. At the time of the railroad's entry the site was owned by Mr. Oleson, who claimed such damages that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company bought him out and laid out the town in February, 1882.

E. W. Parno Attends Little Brown Church

E. W. Parno, senior member of the Parno Jewelry, once attended Sunday school at the Little Brown Church in the Vale. It was in 1867 before the memorable song was composed. The great shade trees and the sturdy pines were saplings then and many of them had not yet been planted.

The historic church is all that remains of the once prosperous town of Bradford. The railroad company which laid tracks to Bradford suddenly changed their course and routed it thru Nashua some distance to the westward.

The Parno Jewelry has made a specialty of distributing blotters with football schedules for several seasons. Last year they put out 4,000 of them and in this fall they are printing 5,000 blotters.

Faculty Wives Start Sewing, Reading Club

Wives of faculty members had no afternoon parties until 1897, when a handful of the women organized for sewing and reading during the long winter vacation. Because of a resemblance to "Miss Priscilla," children fell to calling the club in honor of the Pilgrim maid. The original Priscilla club had 14 members.

In 1910 the name of the organization was changed to Faculty Women's club and now has 200 members.

AMES' MAIN IN 1928

Main street in Ames today has a far different skyline than it had 50 years ago. Both sides of the street are lined with brick buildings, many of which have been erected in the last decade. This view shows Main street looking east, with the power plant in the distance.

Dan McCarthy Sways Politicians in Chicago at Grant Convention

McCARTHY

Dan McCarthy who was instrumental in betterment of the early town of Ames and who donated land, money and time to the welfare of Iowa State college.

Dan McCarthy was an Ames pioneer who gave unstintingly of his time and money that Iowa State college might be a leading institution; that his county would forge ahead; and that Ames would become a city of the first rank.

He died Sept 28, 1921, but his deeds in developing Ames, commercially, and educationally, are worth recounting.

Dan brought the first mill to be established at Fairview, east of Story City. Among his patrons was James Ross, a farmer living just north of New Philadelphia, now Ontario. While building Ross' house, he became attracted to the pretty Hoosier girl, Mary Ann Ross. This resulted in plans for a new Story county home and after a trip to Des Moines to procure the necessary wedding paraphernalia the young couple was married. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. McCarthy died at 88 years of age in 1921.

Judge Stevens' Eulogy

Judge J. L. Stevens, whose acquaintance with the deceased man dates back as far as the '60's, speak of him.

"My acquaintance with Dan McCarthy began in 1869, during which year I taught school in the district adjoining his, and attended college as a freshman. He was then 36 years old and without question the leading citizen in Washington township and already known in county and district politics. His school days were over and the carpenter's trade learned and the life of a sailor and locomotive fireman tried out and rejected by him when he was 21 years old. During his twenty-second and twenty-third years he had worked at the carpenter's trade, erected a saw mill at Fairview, now Story City, erected, operated and owned a mill at New Philadelphia, now Ontario, bought land, improved it and became a permanent citizen of this township.

Helps Secure College

"At 25 he had secured a home and married. That year and the years following found him working with his neighbors to secure the location of the State farm and college of agriculture in his township. That was several years before the law was passed establishing land grant colleges. Then followed his services as a member of the Board of Supervisors of his county, the efforts to secure the C. and N. W. railroad and station in Ames, the securing of the narrow guage to Des Moines, and all this time he was studying law.

"He was a man of very strong convictions as well as prejudices, but he had the courage of his convictions and there was no legal or political battle too hot for him. He glorified in meeting the fiercest opposition. I remember when he stood out alone against nearly all his friends in a political way when nearly all Iowa was wild in their enthusiasm for James G. Blaine, the plumed knight, but Dan McCarthy stood up for General Grant, the silent soldier, "Hero of Appomattox and its famous apple tree."

Shouts for Grant

"The battle culminated in Chicago. One of the scenes was in the rotunda of the Palmer house. The Iowa delegation and several hundreds of its followers were marching and shouting "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!' Meanwhile the New York delegation, with their silk hats and canes, were trying to offset our enthusiastic demonstration for Blaine by one for Grant, but there was a lack of spirit until Dan McCarthy who could stand it no longer, leaped into the center of the rotunda and drowned the shouting for Blaine with his shouts for Grant. The New York crowd placed Dan at their head and from that time on until the close of the convention Dan McCarthy was the shout leader for the New York Grant men, and went with them from lobby to lobby—they recognized his dominating personality."

Mr. McCarthy acquired his fundamental education in the district schools of Canada. After coming west and while working at the carpenter trade and farming Iowa, he took up the study of law, which without help took him 12 years to master. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, remaining in active practice nearly 40 years.

Is Ames Lawyer

After practicing alone for a number of years, he entered into partnership with John L. Stevens, under the firm name of McCarthy and Stevens; later G. A. Underwood was admitted as junior partner of the firm, this partnership continuing for a number of years. He retired from the practice of law while in partnership with C. G. Lee of Ames.

In 1873 he began the importation of horses from Europe, and for years was manager and director of the Central Iowa Importing company which was discontinued business in 1893. He also served as director of the Union National Bank of Ames for 30 years.

Of the nine children born to the McCarthy family, eight are living. Willard F., residing in Ames; Marie, wife of H. L. Carrel of Des Moines; Emma, wife of C. G. Lee of Ames; Robert H., of Ames; Harriet, wife of T. L. Rice of Ames; Mary R., wife of Frank W. Linebaugh of Boone, and Justin D., of Cedar Rapids.

His brother, Henry, lived to be 97 years old and his other brother Cornelius G., is living in Denver, Colo., at an advanced age.

CEMETERY

This is the old burial ground known as the "Billy" Sunday cemetery, which is located back from the road southeast of the Guy Dodds farm about a mile south of Ames. In it are buried the Corys, the Littles, and the famous evangelist's parents and brother.

PORTER HANDLES MILK

Ames creamery started in 1880 by P. L. Porter, who in 1882 sold to Hawley and Brown, and they in 1883 to the Ames Creamery company of which A. E. Burgess is manager and principal stockholder. January '86, another big fire in Ames.—Intelligencer.

OLD HOME

"Billy" Sunday's old home which stands on the Kelley farm just west of the Fairview school south of Ames, is gradually giving quarter to the attack of the elements. Its heavy logs of walnut, however, are in a good state of preservation, and the details of a genuine pioneer home may be seen in this old cabin.

LAFAYETTE IN 1875

In 1875 Lafayette township had the following rural settlers: J. A. McFarlan, J. F. Brown, T. Baldus and the Story City and Willow Grove postoffices.

Howard township—N. Amlund, E. C. Wilkinson, G. A. Fenn, O. D. Nelson, J. Griffith, M. Erickson, A. Shelvig, L. Hegland, R. W. Ballard, B. Isaacson, O. O. Roe.

Warren township—P. McClain, C. E. Graves, T. Thatcher, William Hill, E. Grace, R. B. Griffith, C. Menzel, T. J. Sowers, J. H. Boston, W. M. Hardin, M. Smith.

Lincoln township—N. A. Ufford, J. M. Jeffers, H. M. Holcomb, G. S. Clift, J. Gilmore, W. R. Haslet, A. J. Banta, S. Buel, C. Hendrickson, J. Corbett, S. B. Greers, W. Phillips, W. H. Terwilleger, H. Holcomb, L. T. Parker, S. Oakes, J. Stebbins, W. Lancaster, A. Lancaster, J. S. Colley, F. Orthman, D. Campbell, C. N. Thatcher, T. E. Delaney, E. M. Burke, L. Light, C. Edgett, J. Fisher, H. Killing, C. Heilwig.

Franklin township—J. Gibson, J. T. Sheppard, H. Gilbert, F. W. Dowens, J. Dodds, J. H. Keigley, P. Marshall, F. C. Hunter, L. Oliver, W. I. Tripp, R. J. Miller, W. Arrasmith, M. T. Evans, J. B. Grove, T. and R. Hannum, H. Stull, S. C. Craig, E. Shaw, T. J. Miller, I. H. Craig, W. Menhennet, H. W. Tripp, W. J. Freed, R. B. Shearer, P. F. Jones.

MILFORD TWP.---1875

Milford township noted the following residents in the A. T. Andreas' state atlas of Iowa in 1875: T. R. Hughes, J. Rich, C. Christian, M. Southwick, G. A. Alfred, J. Presnall, S. W. Adams, H. B. Banning, A. O. Hall, T. C. McCall, John Scott.

Richland township—E. Furnas J. Dillon, O. Diamon, J. Sours, W. Callahan, C. Paddleford, G. Moore, J. Beatty, J. W. Cessna, S. S. Statler, F. D. Thompson, G. W. Hall, H. C. Boswell, S. J. Sherman, W. H. Woodward, M. French, W. C. Murphy, W. M. Kelley, W. Handsaker, G. N. Kuhn, W. K. Sellers, C. P. Page, J. H. Apple, E. Kuhn, F. Elliott, D. Suay, W. S. Vincent, M. T. Hix, E. Elliott, O. B. Heaton, M. Quinn, J. C. Burkhart.

Sherman township—Z. C. Burdick, J. Balliet J. W. King, J. F. Sowers, G. M. Ingols, A. P. Peddy, A. B. Mead, F. B. Snelling, D. B. Fenton, I. Granger, C. Danskin, A. G. Tienan, S. Hix, W. Robison, A. Fenton, E. W. Apple, J. Reeve, F. W. Nauke, W. Cozzens, C. C. Hayden, D. Danskin, S. F. Griffin, D. Humphrey, Carnahan and Woods.

Washington township—W. H. Johnson, P. L. Porter, J. H. Swan, S. S. Paxton, J. A. Fitchpatrick, W. H. Fitchpatrick, D. McCarthy, R. Jones, T. B. Kenney, G. Jones, J. Sutter, M. Keltner, A. Bush, R. Marshall, C. Tilloison, A. J. Graves, E. Hall, D. P. Harlow, J. Bradley, C. B. Finch, H. P. Lake, N. Hunt, L. Crane, F. M. Finch.

GRANT SETTLERS, 1875

Grant township had the following settlers in 1875: J. C. Mitchell, P. D. and W. H. Humphrey, C. Winger, W. H. Winger, W. H. Callup, B. Kingsbury, W. W. Spring, W. V. Kyle, G. H. Spencer, J. Presnall, R. B. Buell, J. Mathews, A. H. and J. R. Fetterhoff, Dunklebargers, J. P. Robison, T. P. Child, B. F. Chapman, J. Emery, D. B. Hill, D. F. Minton, S. F. Johnson, C. S. Burdick, G. T. Sherwood.

Nevada township—S. Goodin, F. D. Thompson, J. F. Gillespie, C. H. Martin, L. Romaine, M. O. Morell, I. K. LeRue, A. Cook, O. Stephenson, J. N. Carr, W. H. Parrett, J. T. Barrett, E. F. Farrington, W. W. Utterback, R. C. Pierce, S. Mullin, G. Mullin, P. Bates, S. M. White, E. B. Carver, H. O. Ayers, G. W. Smith, J. C. Preston, C. Selby, J. Willick, A. Shaft, H. E. Onley, J. Ray, jr., G. W. Wise, T. Tichenor, J. S. Thomas, W. M. R. Robinson, F. A. McClain, L. M. Densmore, T. C. McCall, J. Hail, H. Bailey, J. C. Hempstead, A. Guthrie, W. Fultz, A. Guthrie, W. Fultz, A. W. Davis, G. W. Weirman, C. Joor, F. Casner, L. E. Davis, A. Rood, W. F. Gates, S. A. Booker, George Taylor, S. A. Prouty, D. Wenrich, W. Golden, W. R. Finley.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

The Palestine Norwegian Lutheran church between Cambridge and Huxley was the first house of worship to be built in the county. It was erected 73 years ago. Peter Buland was its first pastor.

STORY COUNTY IS MADE SEPARATE TRACT BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1846

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river which diverted emigrant traffic to the east or west for a number of years prior to the settlement of the county; the founding of Nevada which set up an independent government unit; Iowa State college, the location of which gave great advantages to Ames; the coming of the railroads which developed the early towns and gave additional ones; and the Norwegian settlements which cinched the republican domination in the county almost from the very beginning.

The first domestic transaction was the granting of a marriage license to Noah Hand and Sarah Sellers in 1854. They were married May 24, by N. B. Tucker, justice of peace. T. E. Alderman, the founder of Nevada, sold the first goods. The county's first courthouse was built on the block directly southwest of the present one in 1856.

SMART FASHIONS for Fall-at Shipley's

New- Coats Frocks Millinery Lingerie Corsets Sports Wear Infants Wear

Second Floor

New- Gloves Hosiery Neckwear Jewelry Woolens Silks Bedding Draperies

First Floor

a store full of New Fall Wear for women and children

Fur-Trimmed Coats
$29.75 -- $49.75
You'll be agreeably surprised by the extra nice showing of Shipley's Fall and Winter Coats. Such beautiful furs, wonderful materials, graceful styles and moderate prices.

Need a New Raincoat?
$6.75 to $9.75
Women and children obliged to be out every day need one of these cambric-lined utility coats. They do not deteriorate and give excellent service for Fall wear. Come in all sizes and several colors.

Girls' School Frocks
$1.00
These are long-sleeved school dresses of wash materials for Fall school wear. All sizes from 6 to 14 yrs. Also new velveteen and wool jersey frocks for older girls; various prices.

New Chamoisuede Gloves
79c
The season is here when you need gloves for outdoor wear. You'll like these smart new slip-ons for their style, material and low price.

Pointed Heel Silk Hose
$1.00
Here's the place you'll find the largest and best hosiery stocks in Story County. We excel in good hose for women and children. We have every style and price.

New Silk Scarfs
$1.95 to $2.95
Large colorful squares and oblong shapes. Beautiful new styles. Scarfs are more popular than ever this Fall.

Children's School Hose
19c
These are good durable derby ribbed school hose for boys and girls. Try them. New Jacquard weave hose for children at 50c.

Viking Velveteens
$2.69
This is a high pile Velveteen with a twilled back that looks as good as silk velvet and will not catch lint. Black, brown, navy, royal blue and tan, for women's and children's dresses and coats. Semi-Transparent Silk Velvets at $4.98 to $6.95.

NEW SILK FROCKS
$10.75, $18.75
To have a smart appearance depends a great deal on the Frock you wear. You do not need to spend a lot of money to get a good dress at Shipley's. Let us show you our nice newest styles.

Rayon Lingerie
$1.00
If you buy Lingerie at Shipley's you'll get an excellent quality at a low price. Gowns, Slips, Bloomers, all styles, and Chemise, in several shades, well made, cut full to fit you perfectly.
Corsets and Lingerie on Second Floor.

FIFTY-TWO YEARS
While Story County is celebratign its 75th Anniversary, reviewing past history to early pioneer days, permit us to state that the Shipley organization, founded in 1876, is also one of Iowa's pioneer establishments.
Our first store was located at Independence, and was later moved to Iowa Falls. From the Iowa Falls store, all the other Shipley stores have been developed, twelve in all, and all in Iowa.
The general offices of the company are located now at Mason City, Iowa, with Mr. W. V. Shipley as president. While the Shipley stores operate as a unit, each store is an individual local institution, separately incorporated.
We believe our combined stores offer our customers better buying opportunities,—better quality at a lesser price.

New Fall Hats
$2.95 up
Every woman wants her Hat different and distinctive. Hats that are new, styles that will suit your taste—smartly made and not too high priced. You get all that if you buy a Shipley Hat.
Visit Our Needlework Dept.
Here you will find an abundance of stamped pieces and threads—all new designs. Buy them now to make up for bazaars and Christmas gifts!

Lustrous Satin Crepes
$1.98
Here's a silk cloth good enough for a fine dress and cheap enough even for children's dresses. We have all the popular Fall colors in stock. Also many other nice silk materials.

New Print Percales
14c
The quality of our Standard Percales is steadily improving and the price is the lowest it's ever been.

Rayon Damask Drapes
$1.39
45-in. to 50-in. widths in these colorful Rayon Damasks. Dress up your home for the Winter months. They make your rooms look cheerful and attractive. We will gladly help you plan your window decorations from our Drapery department.

All Wool Auto Robes
$5.95
Here's an outstanding all wool Auto Robe value. Fringed, a good weight, dark colored plaid effects. Really a $7.50 value. We are headquarters for Blankets of all kinds.

Baby Crib Blankets
29c -- $1.00
Little plaid Crib Blankets for the baby's bed, also Blanket Robes. You can get everything baby needs for comfort in our Baby department.

Misses' and Children's Sweaters
$1.98 to $2.95
Little tots' Coat Sweaters, Slip-over Sweaters for school girls. Keep the children warm and comfortable. Also the new Sunburst pleated skirts for high school girls.

Bleached Table Damasks
65c
Fine Bleached Table Damask with linen finish, several patterns to choose from for every day use. This is an unusually low price for this quality.

Child's Peter Pan Sleepers
98c and up
Peter Pan Sleepers keep the children warm and healthy. Part wool, grey knit. All sizes from 2 years up to 14 years.

302 Main St. Ames **Shipley-Pedersen Co.** 302 Main St. Ames

"The Sterling Store for Women"

Noah H. Falb, Secy-Treas.

Congratulations Story Co. on Your 75 Anniversary

Get Ready Now For the Jubilee Oct. 4 - 5 and 6

Cleaning and Pressing for the Whole Family

For 20 years we have been in the cleaning and pressing business in Ames. We have tried and have succeeded in these years to make

QUICK SERVICE MODERATE PRICES
QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
—outstanding features of our business.

Let us help you to keep up your appearances, and to keep your clothing budget down. Our scientific way of cleaning proves that it makes a difference who cleans your clothing.

We Clean 'Em!
Dresses
Suits Coats
Hats
Drapes Curtains
Rugs, etc.

Ames Pantorium CLEANERS

Just Phone 231 410 Douglas Ave.

We Guarantee Rapid Service Excellent Work and Moderate Prices

Latrobe Northern Light Favors Calling New Town McCallsburg

The prairie name Latrobe was short-lived and applied only to a postoffice in a town now known as McCallsburg. The word McCallsburg seemed to rest easy on the tongues of the pioneers of that district, due in part to important work which T. C. McCall extended in getting the little village started. At any rate McCallsburg persisted and Latrobe receded into historical documents.

But during the short regime of Latrobe, when the townspeople were busy explaining to visitors that the town really was McCallsburg and that the depot and postoffice answered to the former name, a tiny paper was published, carrying for the most part, the message of temperance. It was called the Northern Light, and came out twice a month, "devoted to the interests of humanity and general intelligence." The press on which the sheet was printed had been used formerly by the Fremont Weekly Tribune at Fremont, Neb.

Smith is Leader

A young man by the name of John Smith apparently was the roustabout of the neighborhood as his name appeared more often than others. The Smiths were an early family in McCallsburg and John spent some of his time at the exalted "school at Ames" now Iowa State college.

In the Northern Light issue of May 15, 1882 the editor expressed his sentiments regarding the name change of the new town. "The town Latrobe is now all McCallsburg, except the postoffice; it seems to be a healthy name for it, as business is growing since the name is changed. It is understood that the name is permanent, as the depot is labelled. It ought to be permanent anyhow, for it is its seventh name.

McCall Gets Name

"Hon. T. C. McCall is trying to have the name of the P. O. changed too. The town is owned by Messrs. J. C. McCall of Nevada and E. J. Boardman of Marshalltown."

The little pioneer paper moved to Zearing, a short time after its appearance in McCallsburg, and became the Zearing Register.

The first postmaster in the town was J. W. Smith, appointed Feb. 23, 1882. John Smith also was the owner of the first store erected in the fall of 1881. The next store was that of N. B. Churchill. It was closely followed by John A. Boston and Mr. Solyst. Other business men were, J. P. Hesson; and Hendrickson and Griffith, grain and implements; Samuel Reid and the Boston company, merchants; Reid and Silliman, hardware; John Peck, J. P. Hesson, stock men.

John Peck, who resides at McCallsburg today came into Warren township 52 years ago. There were only eight persons who preceded him.

The railroad was brought to the town on a bonding proposition. Each man that put $100 into the construction of the road was to receive a bond for it.

DR. FAIRCHILD

Dr. David S. Fairchild in 1893. Dr. Fairchild practiced in Ames for 21 years and became identified on the health staff of Iowa State college. He now is the editor of the Journal of the Iowa State Medical society which is published at Clinton. He was a pioneer in the movement for the establishing of a hospital at Iowa State college.

EARLY COLLEGE IS PROPOSED IN 1848

(Continued From Page 25)

problem was to secure funds for the erection of a college building. It was concluded that a building fully equipped would cost $50,000. At this time, there was some effort to combine the agricultural college with the state university.

Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood was the chief spokesman for a determined effort to turn the land grant to the uses of the state university at Iowa City upon condition that the university should establish and maintain a department for special instruction in agriculture. This was the course actually adopted in numerous other states and only the early movement on the part of the people of Story county can take the credit for the institution, because the bargain had been made five years before and the money of Story's citizens accepted in good faith. In addition, there were enough friends of the separate college idea and enough persons who upheld "gentlemen honor" to frustrate Governor Kirkwood's proposal to alter the original program. Further, this general assembly of 1864 voted sufficient funds to erect the $50,000 building.

In 1866, an appropriation of $91,000 enabled the trustees to proceed with the formal organization of the college. Their committee on correspondence and investigation reported the following plan: First, there should be a president, four full professors and two assistants; second, the subjects provided in the law should be offered; third, a system of instructive farm labor with reasonable compensation, from which no one was exempt, should be introduced; fourth, a boarding department under supervision and systematically conducted should be provided; fifth, admission of students should be made after examination as to education and moral character; sixth, politics and sectarianism should be excluded and should never be permitted to control the selection of students or faculty; seventh, care should be exercised in purchase of equipment and furniture; and eighth, three or four non-resident professors, men of eminence in particular sciences, should be secured to deliver lectures to the students during the school year.

With the completion of the necessary preparations and arrangements, Iowa Agricultural college was formally opened for admission of students on March 17, 1869. Hon. A. S. Welch, a Michigan man who had become a "carpet-bagger" at the close of the Civil war, was about to assume a statesman's seat as senator from Florida when he was elected president of the new college. He accepted and was inaugurated as the first president, wherewith collegiate instruction was begun. This date marks the formal establishment of the college, yet a small group had been receiving sub-freshman instruction for almost a year to make good the college contract.

As defined by the land grant act of 1862, the leading object of the college "shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts, in such manner as legislature of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

There were but two courses of instruction offered when Iowa Agricultural college was formally opened in 1869; one in agriculture and the other in mechanic arts, or engineering. At this early date the school was co-educational. The initial agricultural faculty consisted of two men, Dr. Norton S. Townsend, professor of agriculture, and Adonijah S. Welch, first president of the college, who handled landscape gardening. Each year following saw an increase, both in faculty and student members. Dr. I. P. Roberts did much toward real scientific and practical agriculture until 1873.

In 1879, agriculture and veterinary science became identified as two separate departments. Six years later the degree of bachelor of scientific agriculture was being conferred as a recognition of marked emphasis to that work.

Congress passed a federal act in 1887 providing for agricultural experiment stations and work was begun at the college in 1888. The college records show, however, that as early as 1880, Prof. S. A. Knapp carried on systematic experimenting. After James Wilson was appointed secretary of agriculture of the United States, the experiment station developed rapidly with Dr. C. F. Curtiss as director. The experiment station has a number of experimental farms and carries on extensive work all the time in interest of agriculture.

Agricultural extension work has been carried on thruout the state under college supervision since the first few years after the founding of the school. As early as 1871, institutes were held in various parts of the state for the purpose of conveying information to those interested in agriculture by means of lectures and demonstrations. President Welch organized and conducted the first farmers' institutes in the United States.

The farmers' short course made its debut in 1901 when Dean C. F. Curtiss arranged for a study period of two weeks in extent. Only a handful attended but their hearty endorsement enlarged the number in years following until the attendance during the well-known farm and home week hovers near the 2,000 mark.

With the securing of state aid, the project of agricultural extension work was in much demand. It was in 1912 that extension workers were placed in several counties. During the World war the extension department did much to stimulate food production in Iowa. There is at present a direct connection between the extension department and the county farm bureaus.

The period, 1883-1890, was one of instability in which Presidents Knapp, Budd, Hunt and Chamberlain followed each other in rapid succession and there was a retrogression in college affairs. However, in 1891, with William M. Beardshear as president and James Wilson as professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station, the entire institution took new life and there was rapid expansion. The enrollment reached the 1,000 mark and appropriations from the state provided for more buildings and equipment. The name of the institution was officially changed to Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which name first appeared in 1898. Prof. James Wilson was appointed secretary of agriculture in President McKinley's cabinet in 1897, and C. F. Curtiss was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Following the death of President Beardshear in 1903, the administrative work was carried on by President A. B. Storms, Acting President E. W. Stanton and President Raymond A. Pearson. During their tenure of office, the college building program forged ahead with amazing rapidity and at the semi-centennial celebration in 1919, old-timers could scarcely recognize the spot for which they had sacrificed time and money that the youth of Iowa might receive its rightful share of education.

Engineering, the one other course offered at the formal opening of the college, was divided in 1871 into departments of mechanical and civil engineering. The department of electrical engineering was not established until 1891, followed by mining engineering in 1894, ceramic engineering in 1906 and architectural engineering in 1914. Collegiate work in trades and industries was instituted in 1919.

The engineering experiment station was established in 1904 by the general assembly of Iowa. The department of engineering extension came in 1913, in a manner similar to the agricultural extension department.

It was not until about 1890 that engineering courses had large enrollment. Financial flurries in 1892 and 1907 caused a marked decrease in the number of engineering students. The engineering division has grown from a single small department with two instructors into the largest engineering school west of the Mississippi river, with over 100 instructors and trained investigators, 12 engineering buildings of the finest type and over 1,000 students of collegiate grade.

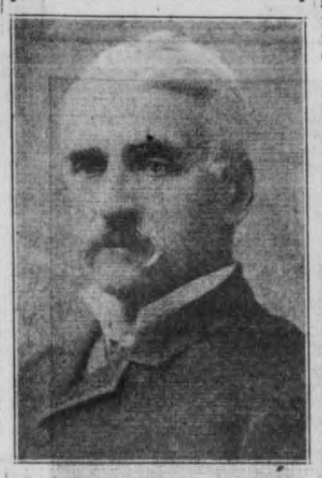
There are various departmental societies, some of which are student branches of national organizations, such as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. A chapter of Tau Beta Pi, a national honorary engineering society, was established at Iowa State college in 1908.

The division of industrial science as it is now known administers the fundamental major sciences of bacteriology and hygiene, botany, chemistry, economics, geology, mathematics, military science and tactics, and zoology. This group was not recognized as a division until 1898. Industrial science is really the parent trunk of four strong divisions, but at present it is now used in a more restrictive sense. All of the many departments have received their due emphasis in development and a student in this division may major in one of a number of varied subjects.

Physical training received impetus with the completion of the fine new gymnasium in 1913. In State gymnasium, the passing throngs of students assemble for convocations, athletic contests and religious gatherings—a true center of student activity.

The popular athletic nickname, "Cyclones," originated in 1895 when Ames defeated Northwestern 36 to 0 in a football game and a Chicago paper printed the headline, "Cyclone Strikes Northwestern University." The school is now a member of the Big Six conference, a resultant from the former Missouri Valley conference.

GEN. GEDDES



Gen. G. W. Geddes, father of Mrs. W. B. Niles, 217 East Sixth street, Ames. General Geddes was a military man who served England in India and Canada, the United States in the Civil war, and who was the first regular military instructor at Iowa State college.

Non-collegiate work at Iowa State college did not take its present form until 1910. Previous to that time a limited number of students were permitted to take "preparatory work," or subfreshman course. It is the policy of the college to leave preparatory work entirely to the high schools. The non-collegiate courses in trades, industry and agriculture are meeting the needs of a great mass of young men who do not possess the complete entrance requirements.

It was the conviction of the group of men who molded the early history of Iowa State college, that the highest and best in education was none too good for those who would ascend to lines of greater endeavor. To enhance this belief, the faculty became engaged in productive research so as to increase their value to instructors. The first graduate student was enrolled in 1873. Every year since that time, graduate students have been enrolled at Iowa State college in increasing numbers.

Among other things, the board of trustees, now known as the board of education, upon recommendation of the president granted in 1873 to the faculty, authority to establish "post-graduate courses to a second degree." All students who desired to secure a second degree had to pursue a course of study, embracing two or more subjects selected from the given program and approved by the faculty, the time of which must cover at least a year. The degree of master of science was first conferred in 1877. The doctor of philosophy degree was conferred upon only five students prior to 1920.

How times do change

Nine years ago the Oxford, so popular today, was worn as a fad during the summer months. Low-cut footgear really was a curio. Iowa State Co-eds passed them up for the more popular shoe-string high-tops when outfitting for the social season.

To make a short story of it, the shoe business has advanced at a rapid clip. You've heard of modeling in automobiles - - - well, the latest in modeling is the New Florsheims for men and Walk-Overs for women. The modern trend in shoes is to present the best leather in a combination of distinctive patterns at satisfactory prices, which means satisfied customers.

Trueblood's Shoe Store

"NINE YEARS IN CAMPUSTOWN"

Story County's

DIAMOND JUBILEE

3 Big Days

of Education, Inspiration and Entertainment

Story County's 75th birthday will be fittingly observed in Ames on October 4, 5 and 6. Plans now under way call for three days of interesting exhibits and displays, together with a gigantic pageant and stupendous parade, two miles in length, that will on a large scale show the development of the best county in the state from the early days seventy-five years ago up to the present time.

Every stage in the development of the county will have special attention paid to it. There will be displays of rare historic value, together with interesting descriptions of old time relics that our forefathers used in the foundation for the present civilization. Story County has advanced with large strides since the early 50's. Attend the Diamond Jubilee and learn more about the county in which you live.

Ames, Thurs., Fri., Sat., Oct. 4, 5, 6

Thursday, October 4th
Aviation Day

Arrangements have been made to have scores of army, commercial and passenger planes here for this one day which is set aside for aviation. There will be **Stunt Flying, Parachute Jumps,** and other maneuvers.

THREE MAIN EVENTS

DEAD STICK LANDING——20-MILE RACE over triangular course——and **STUNTING EVENT.** First, second and third prizes of $50, $15 and $10 for each of these events.

Entertainment

Speaking Program at 11 A. M.

BILLY SUNDAY, FORMER STORY COUNTY BOY, WILL BE HERE IF THE COMMITTEE IS SUCCESSFUL IN BRINGING HIM HERE

Athletic Events at 4 p. m. F. C. Corneliussen, chairman of sports committee. Come and meet your friends of other days and pioneers of Story county from all parts of the country.

Band Concert and other high class entertainment at 7 p. m.

Pavement Dance under auspices of American Legion at 8 p. m.

Friday, October 5th

The Great, Colorful Pageant

"Giants In The Earth"

"Isolation," "Ignorance," "Poverty," "Irreverence"

Presented at the

IOWA STATE COLLEGE STADIUM

At 7:00 P. M.

SEE—THE STORM ON THE PRAIRIE
SEE—THE DREAM OF WESTWARD HO!

250 Persons in Cast—500 Persons in Grand Finale Chorus

Karl L. King of Ft. Dodge has arranged the band music for this pageant. Get reserved seats from any Bank in the county. Admission 25c. Children admitted free.

School Children of the Entire County Will Participate

Football, Friday, Oct. 5th

State Teachers High of Cedar Falls vs. Ames High
Boone Reserves vs. Ames Reserves

Mammoth Parade

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5TH AT 12:30

This will be one of the features of these three big days. There will be a great many floats representing the rural, commercial and historical phases of the development of Story county. Every town, township and farm group in the county is urged to enter a float.

Three Cash Prizes in Each Division—Rural, Commercial and Historical

First—$50 Second—$25 Third—$15

Farm Products Exhibit—Many Liberal Prizes

Farm Products Exhibit at Old Christian Church

The store windows of Ames will be veritable treasure houses during these three days. Many priceless relics and interesting articles that were in use in the early days will be shown you during the Diamond Jubilee. This feature alone will be worth coming miles to see.

Football, Sat., Oct. 6th

NEBRASKA vs. IOWA STATE COLLEGE

The Consolidated Bands of the County Will Play for This Game

Who will be the Diamond Queen?

Each township in Story coutny is to have a girl to represent it at the Diamond Jubilee. Ten signers are necessary for entrance and the Diamond Queen will be selected from the township candidates. Ballots must be in the hands of the committee by September 29th. The Diamond Queen will be presented during the pageant, Friday evening, October 5, and all other girls entered will be her ladies in waiting.

Every township representative will receive a wrist watch and the girl selected as Diamond Queen will receive a $150 Diamond Ring.

Something of Interest for Every Member of the Family

DONATIONS WIN STATE COLLEGE FOR STORY CO.

Citizens Triumph Over Polk on Second Ballot

The location of the Iowa Agricultural college in the state of Iowa was a major interest with Story county folks in the '50's. To this end appeals were made thru the Story County Advocate, meetings were called and Mr. E. G. Day who was made one of the college board, endeavored to excite the people to definite action. In the Advocate of Nov. 17, 1858, there appears a call for a meeting on Saturday, Nov. 27, but there is no record of this meeting having taken place.

Urgent Appeal

On Nov. 30, Mr. Day published a call for specimens of grains, seeds, minerals stone for building etc., probably to present to the Board as an evidence of the fitness of the county for such a trust. On Dec. 8, there appeared another call for a public meeting, headed, "Rouse Up", and making a strong appeal. Finally, on Dec. 15, there was an urgent appeal headed, "Everybody turn out!" and appointing Christmas day as the time and stating that it was proposed "to donate $800 or $1,000" and if the location should be secured then $10,000 would be expended in the county.

The meeting was actually held Dec. 23, 1858. On motion a committee consisting of one for each township was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: Franklin township, Amon Hipsher; Lafayette, Jonah Griffith; Nevada, John Scott; Milford, Jacob Hoover; Indian Creek, T. J. Ross; New Albany, William H. Richardson; Washington, W. J. Graham; Union, W. H. Grafton; Collins, J. L. Hyde; Palestine, William Templeton.

Many Offers

Propositions for the location were received from Marshall, Kossuth, Johnson, Story and Polk counties, and a committee of three, to-wit: Sherwin, Pattee and Gaines, were appointed to examine several proposition. The location was made by the Board on June 21, following. The deed was the occasion for a great joint picnic of Boone and Story counties people on the site of the new college farm.

It appears that on the first ballot for location Marshall county had four, Story county three, Hardin one, and Polk three votes.

On the second ballot, Story had six, and Polk four votes. Further action was had to the effect that the location would not bind the board until the propositions for donations of lands, money and bonds should be made good and the lands selected conveyed at prices agreed upon.

Land Grant Act

About that time the famous Morrill land grant act had been passed in congress, setting aside a quantity of land in each state which was designed to support an agricultural educational institution. When Story county pioneers first began their sacrifices in bidding for the school they had no knowledge of the new bill in congress. They donated and gave land until the small population of the county had staked $10,000 with which to attract the new school.

When it is remembered that Story county was then almost a frontier county; that her territory was contemptuously styled a frog-pond; that her people were poor and the times were those of great depression; that the Board was strongly disposed to be influenced by the amount of donations promised; the securing of the location was a great triumph. If the subsequent action of congress on land grants had been anticipated it doubtless would have gone to a more wealthy county.

GRANT WOMAN SUFFERS FRIGHT FROM INDIANS

Whooping Indians armed with knives and pistols were not a very pleasing sight to one pioneer woman of Grant township who suffered a fright at one of their unannounced visits from which she never quite recovered.

She was alone in the house when two Indians startled her almost out of her senses by hideous yells as they raced up to the cabin door on their buckskin ponies. One of them indicated a message for the household by holding up a slip of paper then thrusting it at her. Not daring to do otherwise, the frightened woman read thereon an order for "anything he wanted".

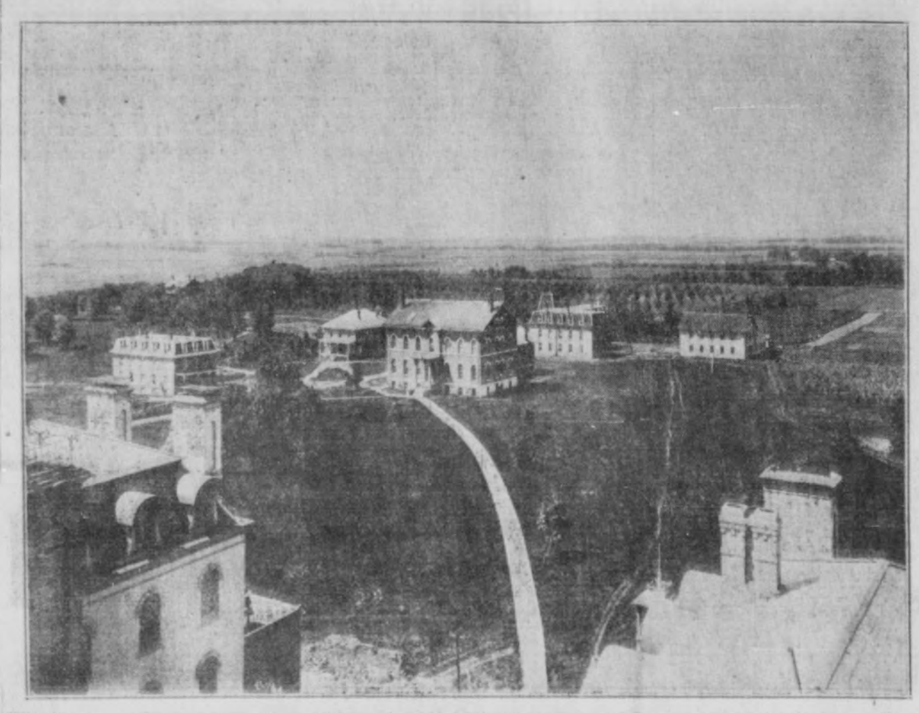
The first demand was for meat. The quavering housewife surrendered the most bountiful ham in the pork barrel and the Indians called it a "day" by grabbing it and galloping away at full speed. Later, she learned that they were of the Tama band out on a begging trip and not the ferocious savages which were supposed to be hired by the Missouri bushwackers to kill whites in Union territory.

Christians Bathe 26 Near Hannum Mill

25th of May 1877.

Last Sabbath, at or near Hannum's mill, 26 converts to christianity were baptized and will unite with the Presbyterian church congregation of Milford township. This augmentation to the church's numbers is mainly due to the efforts of its pastor who has labored faithfully and well during the past few weeks in his allotted field. The baptismal rites were performed by immersion, sprinkling and pouring.

EARLY IOWA STATE CAMPUS



View of the campus of Iowa State college in 1904 looking southwest from the top of Old Main building. The second building from the left now serves as the contagious ward of the College hospital. The fourth building from the left is the oldest regular college building in use today. It houses the equipment for structural designs. The large structure in the foreground was the old Chemistry hall which burned down a short time afterward. Notice the total absence of buildings on the area of the Fourth ward which today is fairly dotted with homes and college buildings.

Mental Failing of Larcom Results in Funny Incidents

Along in 1855, there arrived in Nevada a man known as Thomas Larcom, who was to cause later, a good deal of merriment at the expense of Dr. V. V. Adamson. Larcom was a native of Illinois, readily industrious and not a trifle versatile.

His activities led him from one thing to another until he became instructor in outline or "singing" geography. During this period for some unexplainable reason, his mental apparatus became deranged and he presently was regarded as a harmless lunatic. His gyrations were not formidable but out of consideration for the townspeople, his friends kept him away from the public.

However, a few weeks later, he escaped his keepers and set out for Marshalltown. He exchanged clothes with a weather-worn scarecrow just before he entered the town on a Sunday morning. Thus he proceeded along the main thorofare until he stopped before an open doorway. He stepped in quietly and surveyed the scene. His eyes glittered as they came to rest upon a lawyer busily engaged in shaving for the Sabbath, and he stole closer until his haggard visage appeared in the mirror.

The fiery-headed attorney wheeled in great astonishment as he spied the image of his unannounced visitor. Then Larcom, in calamitous tones, exclaimed, "I have a commission from Jesus Christ to kill all red-headed lawyers who come in my way." Without unnecessary commotion the half-shaved man left the room and fled into the street where he sounded the alarm.

Meanwhile, the lunatic found his way to the village church and began to lead the Sunday school with great pomposity. As the citizen rally closed in on him, Larcom made a great dash for a nearby window, but did not escape.

Shortly afterward, he foiled an attempt to transfer him to an insane asylum by faking a farewell goodbye in the McClain house at Nevada and making his way to Des Moines.

IOWA CENTER

One of the old houses at Iowa Center retains a bit of the pioneer days when that inland town was the most thriving community in the county.

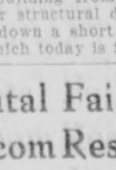
"Uncle Charlie" Taylor, old Ames resident, recollects the election of Franklin Pierce and can remember the clothes which the soldiers dressed in during the Mexican war.

JEWELRY

No costume is complete this season without its matching jewelry. Just received the newest types.

GLOVES

French Kid, all new Fall shades. Cape skin, slip-on styles.



HANDKERCHIEFS

All types from the sheerest hand-made lace and georgette to hand-made linen — Also plain linen.

Coats

Dresses

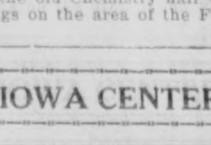
Rain-Coats

Nelly Don Dresses

Silk Lingerie

Kayser Italian Silk

Pendleton Blankets



BAGS

Hand tooled leather
$3.95 to 12.75

New Bags: blue, tan, gray, red, black
$2.95 to 10.00

FLOWERS

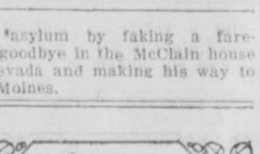
Just received a large shipment Imported flowers—

Gardenias

Daisies Violets

Geraniums

All kinds 45c to $2.50



HOSIERY

Wayne Knit
$1.50, 1.65, 2.00, 2.50

Kayser 35-inch
$2.25

Trimfit Chiffon
$1.95

The Riekenberg Company

Style Shop

2514-2516 Lincoln Way

Campustown Ames

The Prairie Schooner

Like a great vision, the metropolitan sky line has succeeded the old west. And yet we can picture the dust-covered Prairie Schooner, reminiscent of the trackless plains, sagebrush, campfires and the scent of frying bacon.

Prairie Schooners traveled in caravans, the better to protect against that ever-present menace--Indians. A part of the faded picture is the sturdy breaking plow, strapped on below the big linen cover--the rear scout keeping a watchful eye on the loved ones ahead.

The Prairie Schooner was of the day of hardships before the advent of the railroad, the telephone, the street-car--before gas superseded cord-wood and kindling, before electricity shouldered the oil lamp into obscurity.

Public utility institutions such as ours have thrust aside the old discomforts and inconveniences. Without Utility Service it would not be a far cry to the historic days of the Prairie Schooner.

IOWA RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION

Serving the Following Towns in Story County

Nevada, Colo, Ames, Roland, Gilbert, McCallsburg, Zearing, Fernald, Collins, Maxwell, Slater, Sheldahl

"Charley" Taylor Records Ames' Growth for 60 Years

(By "Uncle Charley" Taylor, who came to Ames in 1868)

When I first came to Iowa, I was going into a new country. All of the settlers were scattering thru the west like a flock of pigeons, it seemed to me—on to where there was better feeding ground.

It was the ninth day of March, 60 years ago, when I pulled into Ames, then a straggling slough town, which boasted of little else than a new railroad. The first night I put up at the old Sherwood, later the West house, which stood on the spot where the Masonic temple stands now. William West, the succeeding proprietor, was one of the pioneers who did a great deal of good for the town. He had a fine public spirit and was, without doubt, one of the men to whom Ames owes much for its promise in the beginning.

West was a playmate of General U. S. Grant, eighteenth president of the United States, and he would often mention to us that in his childhood he never dreamed that he was playing with a lad who one day would become the leading military figure in the great rebellion.

Good Buffalo Wallow

Well, sir, when I came to Ames at 24 years of age, the little town was fit for nothing but buffalo wallows. It was the wettest ground I ever saw in my life. Only a few prairie mounds offered a really dry place to stand. One of them was where the Paradise candy kitchen stands today and the other was over where the high school is located.

At that time the south side of the tracks looked like the more favorable place to build a town, and several of the settlers attempted to establish a few stores there. But N. A. Rainbolt, W. E. Lucas and Henry Kingsbury came in and built stores on the north side. That cinched the business for the north street and the landing for the railroad cars was put on the north side of the tracks. The old depot stood a little northwest of the present freight depot on Duff avenue.

Hunting, Fshing Handy

In the old days, we young nimrods had it handy when we wanted to hunt. Neither did we have to go a hundred miles to catch fish. I remember the two main sloughs which came together down about where the present North Western depot stands. The east slough went up thru Main street to the vicinity of the Story County bank, then angled off toward Beardshear school. The west branch went up toward Thirteenth street. I have seen catfish go spawning clear up to Beardshear school and many a string of chubs have we caught in the ponds around Main street. A good many of the boys would take nets and seine them out, too.

Ducks were more plentiful then and they would come sailing in on the pond west of the high school building site. Howard McClain and I used to draw to see who would get the first shot at them in the morning. If they fell too far out on the pond we would have to risk swimming in nine feet of water to get them.

North Ames a Slough

All of what is north Ames, except Douglas between Seventh and Ninth and over on Duff in the Eleventh street neighborhood was just one slough after another. After you got down to the end of Grand avenue near Col. L. Q. Hoggatt's old farm, the ground was better drained because the water ran towards Squaw creek. The worst hole in the town was right where the present depot stands. When the railroad company was building its road, the piling had to be sunk 18 feet before it hit solid blue clay. There was water on the surface to a depth of nine feet in places.

When they were building the Ames National bank, the workmen laughed at me when I told them they would strike the finest building sand they ever looked at after they had got down about 10 feet, and it wasn't long until they found it. Most of the under surface of the town is like that. After a time the biggest sloughs were drained out and much of the standing water was disposed of.

Water Is Handy

I hadn't been in Ames long when Osborne, a druggist, came and built a store right where the Union National bank stands. There was one feature about that store which seems unbelievable now. Mr. Osborne had a trap door in the floor and when he wanted water for household use, he would drop a bucket down thru and bail it up dripping full of clear water John Bousquet ran the store a little later, and it was for him that I gained experience as a clerk.

George Underwood was the citizen who influenced the development of the east park on which the old Ames hotel was built. The Skelley oil station at the east end of Main street stands on the block today. Giles Cook was the first lumber man and he located on the site of the Fair store. A little later, another lumber man, who took over the business, built a yard where the Dragoun Transfer company is situated. The next lumber yard was built by H. L. Munn, on East Main.

Population Grows

During this time the resident population was growing right along. John L. Stevens promoted the building of a number of houses and among these was a plot on south side of the tracks near the depot. However, it did not prove as popular as the promoters expected and more dwellings continued to go up along Douglas and Kellogg. We moved to a place at the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Duff which place we occupied for a good many years. The house stands there yet.

At that time, the greater part of the town and the Fourth ward was farm land. To the west end of Main street was Colonel Hoggatt's farm. Hoggatt was one of the first men in here and attended the early development of Ames. I recall his family—it was a large one, and his boys, every one of them, was over six feet in height, dark haired and stalwart.

Hoggatt was elected first lieutenant of the company which was leaving Story county shortly after the beginning of the Civil war. A few days before they were to embark, he was finishing up a job of threshing near Ontario, when a horrible accident befell him. He got tangled in the cylinder of the machine and when hands succeeded in pulling him out, he had lost a leg. This kept him from entering the great struggle as he did in the Mexican war some years previous.

College Is Started

When I first viewed the college grounds, masons were just laying the last of the foundation for the old Main building. The area around there was raw prairie and I was offered land on the south side of Lincoln way to Knapp street and west of the John Stillwell place for $32 an acre. Then another reasonable investment I passed up was the 120 acres at West Gate and southwest toward the horticultural farm. I could have bought that for $28 an acre. It had a hundred fruit trees on it and the honey locusts were so thick that you couldn't run a rabbit thru them.

The first passenger train into Ames arrived April 15, 1865. By the next fall, they were hunting a bridge site at Boone over the Des Moines river. After the railroad was permanently scheduled, I recall we had to flag the train if we wanted to take passage to Boone or Ames. When it was necessary to do this, I would tie a red handkerchief to a stick and wave it vigorously as the train drew near. The engineer did not kick on picking up passengers along the open tracks.

Railroad Helps Town

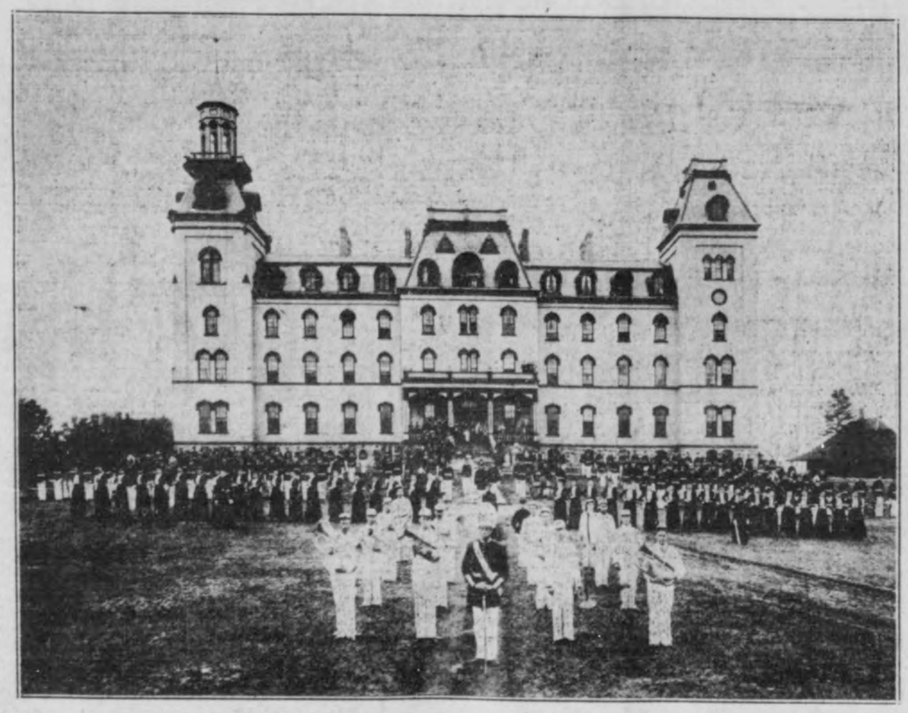
The narrow gauge from Des Moines caused a great deal of excitement and speculation as to its probable success. Its coming helped complete what the college had already started—in making a town out of what was once little more than a flag station.

A number of years ago, there was agitation aroused in the Fourth ward which favored a splitting with the downtown district so as to make two towns. Before we knew it, there was petition to favor such action; to rename the Fourth ward, West Ames. It riled me and I found a man by the name of Edwards from Iowa Falls who was willing to help circulate an opposing petition. The matter was reported to Stanton, Welch and Beyer of the college. They were heartily in favor of leaving the town as it was and endorsed our petition. Finally, we got three petitions to going and swayed public opinion to our side. In the election which easued, we skunked the opposition by 79 votes, but they would not quit and referred the matter to the state supreme court. The court upheld our victory and rendered a decision that the town should be left intact.

From those two widely separated units as far as distance is concerned, I have seen Ames grow to the largest town in Story county. When I came here there was one little frame school house. Now there are prospects for an eighth one of the modern type, all of which represents thousands of dollars. Iowa State college was housed in one building, valued at about $40,000, and since that humble beginning, it has acquired more than ten million dollars in major buildings.

It seems a miracle that such changes have come in the normal span of life. But greater and more wonderful ones are on ahead for the youth.

DRESS PARADE BEFORE OLD MAIN



This is the way that Old Main building at Iowa State college looked on Wednesdays when the military squads (women not excepted) marched in review for the delight of the professors and occasional visitors. Old Main stood then where Central stands now.

DR. E. B. CRAMBLIT IS LAST TARGET IN WAR

Being the target for the last shot at Sherman's army in the Civil war, while it did carry some distinction, was not a particularly pleasant sensation is the recollection of Dr. Eli B. Cramblit, veteran Ames doctor, who was on the skirmish line about dusk when the Confederates last laid down their arms. He was at that time caring for a wounded comrade behind an oak stump and the next day 12 bullets were found lodged in it, some of which left little rifts in the top of his Union hat, as they sped with almost deadly deadly accuracy. Dr. Cramblit says of the experience:

"The boy was bleeding freely from his arm shot off at the elbow. I picked him up and carried him to a nearby stump to administer first aid. That was when the final shots nearly got me." However, the young doctor succeeded in carrying his comrade, Milton M. Turner, to Cambridge, O., a distance of two miles where other hands dressed the wounds.

Greeley and Rainbolt Locate Bank in Ames

March 12, '80—Intelligencer.

W. M. Greeley and N. A. Rainbolt have formed a partnership and will soon hang out their shingle as a banking firm. The new bank will be located in Greeley's building, occupied at present by Beaver, the boot and shoe dealer. They have ordered a new Diebold safe, with time lock and a pair of vault doors.

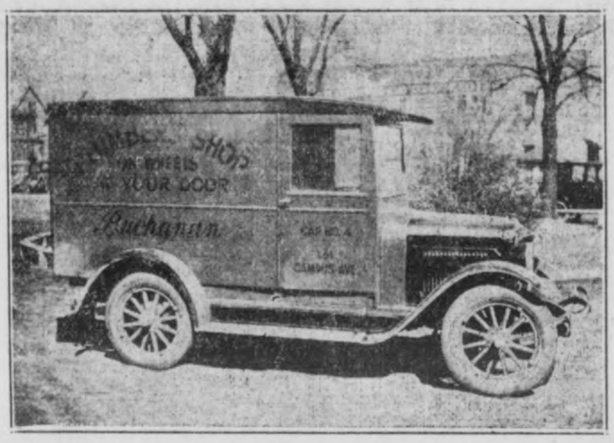
The construction of the vault will be begun next week. Mr. Greeley and Mr. Rainbolt are two of Story county's most solid business men and their reputation as such will insure the firm's success from the start.

N. B.—This was the first bank to be established in Ames. Previous to this, the two men had been making private loans.

J. B. Kooser, clerk at W. H. Jameson's clothing store, was born in a log house in Story county five years before the town of Ames was started.

L. C. Tallman's mother's grandfather was Judge Evan C. Evans of Bloomington, the first judge in Story county. Sam Hiestand, an early pioneer, is also a relative of the Tallmans. Fred Worrick, ex-sheriff of the county who resides in Nevada is a descendant of Judge Evans.

PLUMBING



One of our cars fitted with modern tools and plumbing repair parts. One trip only——

Get the Idea?

A. C. Buchanan

Phone 999

Since Story County Was 16 Years Old The Union National Bank of Ames Has Been In Continuous Service

THE UNION BANK was established in 1869 when W. D. Lucas one of the pioneer residents of Ames, offered a banking service to the community as a privately owned Bank. As his business grew, he was obliged to move from place to place to provide sufficient space to accommodate his patrons. In 1873 he built the first exclusive bank building, a frame structure. In 1879, Wallace M. Greeley became his partner, and in 1881, Mr. Lucas sold his interest in the business to Mr. N. A. Rainbolt, from which time the firm name was known as Union Bank of Ames. The interests of Mr. Rainbolt later being purchased by Mr. Greeley, and in 1883 the Bank was incorporated under a National Bank Charter and adopted the name, Union National Bank. The first officers of the institution were W. M. Greeley, President; Geo. G. Tilden, Vice-President; E. R. Chamberlain, Cashier, who with E. W. Stanton, J. L. Stevens, M. Stalker, James Bradley, K. W. Brown, Dan McCarthy, D. A. Bigelow, H. C. Huntington and Albert Richmond composed the original stockholders.

The Union National Bank of today is the result of a merger of 1927 when the Union Trust and Savings Bank, the Commercial Savings Bank and the Union National Bank were consolidated as one institution. All the years of business experience behind these institutions were united to produce an organization of strength and dependability. Its officers and directors are men of standing in the financial world. They are men who have had years of banking experience, and who offer their customers the benefits of this experience. They stand ready at all times to lend assistance to any worthy project consistent with sound banking principles. They believe that a bank should play a leading part in the development of the community in which it is located, and their services are always available.

CAPITAL ..... $100,000 SURPLUS and PROFITS $30,000

RESOURCES $1,500,000

The Union National Bank

OFFICERS

A. H. MUNN, Vice Chairman
J. G. TILDEN, President
GEO. F. GOODNOW, Chairman
D. W. ATKINSON, Vice Pres.
A. J. MARTIN, Vice Pres.
GEO. JUDISCH, Vice Pres.
E. J. ENGELDINGER, Cashier

DIRECTORS

GEO. F. GOODNOW, J. G. TILDEN, GEO. JUDISCH, HERMAN KNAPP, C. G. LEE, A. J. MARTIN, SETH I. MORRIS, A. H. MUNN, EARL RICE, MRS. JULIA W. STANTON, D. W. ATKINSON, E. J. ENGELDINGER

MUNICIPALITY OF AMES GROWS IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Hose Line and Street Lamps Launch Progress

There was a time in the history of Ames when the city officers begged the North Western officials for the privilege of connecting a single hose line to the railroad water tank. This marked the first attempt at furnishing public service to the little pioneer village. The business men desired the hose connection because of the fire hazard, always in imminence where there were wooden structures. Records have it that this petition must have been made along in the '70's, probably the latter part.

After successive petitions the right was granted and a single pipe was laid above ground along the east end of Main street, then the center of town. The residents were required to pay a nominal sum for the attachment and were bound to an agreement that only in case of fire should water be used. This was no serious obligation as each family had its own shallow well for household and dinking purposes.

Old Town Pump

The public drinking water then was secured at the old town pump posted in front of Bosquet's drug store, now the Union National bank. At all hours of the day, citizens might be seen wending their way across the sloughs to this favorite gathering place. Here many stories were swapped and plugs of tobacco were passed back and forth in the usual neighborly act.

The streets were worn paths cut thru the verdant meadows. Street lamps did not arrive for many years and when they did, the citizens considered them as evidence of city extragavance.

New Water Works

The Ames water works system was first established in 1891, consisting of a wooden tower and tank, water main and hydrants along Main street, said water mains being paid for by the abutting property and later purchased from these property owners by the city when the municipal coffers permitted same without undue embarrassment. The first hose and hose cart was purchased for fire protection about the same time. The wisdom of this investment was soon demonstrated when a fire of considerable proportions was controlled only thru its use.

In 1896 the city issued bonds in the sum of $7,000 for the purpose of extending the water mains and paying indebtedness on the system. Ten years later, water bonds were issued to the amount of $28,000 with which a new steel tower and tank, and cement reservoir, and to make further extensions of the water mains thruout the resident district. This was followed shortly with a bonding for the laying of mains, hydrants and making connection with the college system in the fourth ward, thereby giving firt protection to the district of the city surrounding south and west of the college.

Extend Mains

Many more extensions of the water mains and service pipes have been made from time to time out of the earnings of the plant, until it now has a water system embracing the major part of the city and representing a cost and value at this time exceeding $350,000 and covering 34 miles of streets and avenues, with 234 hydrants and 2,318 water meters in use.

The municipal electric light and power plant was established in 1896. Electric light bonds to the amount of $12,000 were issued and the plant constructed and put in operation, a loan of $5,000 on city warrants being required to complete the work. From the earnings of the plant the loan has been retired and yearly extensions of the system have been carried on without fail. At present the entire city is electrified, with several spur lines in the country. The present plant is worth approximately $525,000 and the street light service consists of 50 electroliers, 364 street lights and there are 3,405 consumers of light.

Frank Linebaugh, now of Boone, was instrumental in the early development of both the water works and the electric light plant, serving in the capacity of manager for more than a decade.

Sanitary Sewer

Definite plans for a sanitary sewer system were begun by the city council in 1904 when its members entered into a contract for the construction of a sewage disposal plant and outlet, at a cost of slightly more than $9,000 and the extension of sewers to and along Main street at an outlay of $25,000. In 1906 the residents along the principal streets north of Main street were provided with sewer system. More extension of the sewage program ensued in 1909 when a sanitary sewer system was constructed in the Fourth ward at a cost of about $16,000, and also a rebuilding of the disposal plant and filter beds upon the college grounds to which the sewer was connected.

Ames now boasts of 16 miles of storm sewers, 50 miles of permanent cement sidewalks and 26 miles of sanitary sewers.

Public Library

The Ames Public library was assured in 1903 by the citizens voting to accept the donation of $10,000 from Andrew Carnegie for the building of a library. It was constructed in that year at the corner of Douglas and Sixth streets.

The actual value of all the property within the city limits of Ames is estimated to be in excess of $6,963,312. The city's municipal possessions are valued at $1,-294,000. Ames became a city of the second class in 1893 when it acquired a population of more than 2,000 persons.

In the year 1890, a franchise was granted by the city of Ames to the Ames and College Railway company for the construction of a line of road from the business district of the city to the college grounds.

"Dinky" Line

This enterprise was for the most part a local one, managed and operated by Ames citizens and put thru by local capital. The rolling stock consisted of two coaches and baggage car, and the motive power was furnished by a "dinky" steam engine.

But 1907, electricity had been harnessed so that it could be made to run vehicles as well as light lamps. Shortly, the steam rig was replaced by an electric line when a new franchise was granted to the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Southern system, which gave them privilege of operating street cars thru Main street in conjunction with their interurban system. Under this plan, the Ames and College railway provided service to and from the college every half hour, and the interurban arrived from Des Moines every two hours.

Old Main Burns

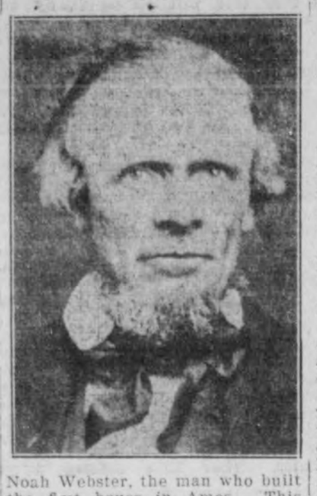
While the burning of old Main building at the Iowa State college campus is an event thot of in terms of destruction and regrettable damage, it really opened a new epoch in expansion for Ames. Old Main had housed all of the students attending college, but Central building, which stands about on the same site was constructed without rooming facilities at the order of the school trustees. This meant that citizens of Ames must provide rooming and boarding conveniences for the men students, the women being quartered, according to college rules, in Margaret hall.

Fourth Ward Grows

There followed a rapid building up of the Fourth ward in the territory surrounding the campus, and soon numerous dwellings dotted the grassy slopes. College men met the emergency of the changed conditions by forming fraternities and clubs occupying suitable rooming houses.

This necessitated the platting of that territory west and south of the college into city lots and streets. The streets dedicated to the city have been improved by grading, building permanent sidewalks, laying sewers and water mains, and building of pavement so that the Fourth ward is in every respect as well developed as the oldest part of Ames. The combination of more students, no dormitories and better transportation has given the city a stimulus of growth until it has a population of 10,000 residents. This number is increased to about 15,000 during the school year. Ames has grown permanently and rationally, and has suffered no reverses due to an unfounded boom.

NOAH WEBSTER



Noah Webster, the man who built the first house in Ames. This venerable citizens erected his home on the lot now occupied by the Adams funeral home at Fifth and Douglas.

NEW ALBANY IN 1875

New Albany township in '75 had had the following farm pioneers: A. Luntz, D. Black, R. B. Harding, S. Pontius, E. D. Underwood, J. Sharp, F. L. Morgan, E. E. Morgan, M. V. Adams, J. C. Gressly, J. Crocker, O. Barnes, J. Noe, N. Perry, M. Carmody, E. Thomas, J. Reynolds, S. Price, B. F. Cottrell, A. W. Gilchrist, John Keeley, A. Byers, A. L. Shintz, T. Coyle, B. Brauhard, P. Mulcahy, S. J. Nutler, E. Coleman, H. Lutteken, L. Gunter, G. G. Bradbury, G. Waltz, L. Gunter, C. M. Damits, jr., A. Wilson, J. Cooper, J. T. Morford, E. B. Carer, A. Shaffer, H. M. Murray, A. Ladd, J. Cooper, G. W. Smith, W. L. Stinson.

Collins township: M. L. Smith, J. Hankins, A. Hankins, R. T. Nichols, J. Person, J. Goudy, A. Hale, W. V. Dawes, G. Downing, J. Whitson, J. E. Whitson, C. P. McCord, James Soesbe, W. H. Guy, R. D. Shearer, V. S. Shearer, E. W. Shearer, William Reagan, W. J. Nutler, I. W. Fisk, C. H. Davis, E. Dresser, S. Hoskins, A. Carr, A. Neal, S. H. Angelo, W. C. Carr, S. G. Ozman, J. Goudy, and A. Hale. W. Woodward, C. Mead, W. V. Dawes, G. Downing, J. W. Day, J. C. Elzy, J. Crouch, T. S. Reagan, D. N. Shephard, S. Clapper, W. Shinkle, D. Dennison, A. C. Steens, B. F. Steens, H. T. Day, R. W. Kuhns, S. J. Shearer, L. Brown, B. R. Shenkle, George Millhouse, A. T. Russell.

In 1910 a new system of fire alarm was instituted to prevent delay The telephone central was notified, who in turn rang the alarm at the fire station, instead of connectig the station with the person turning in the alarm.

I. N. BRILEY IS FIRST BOY IN CO.

Native of the Ontario Neighborhood

I. N. "Newt" Briley, veteran stock buyer of Ames, who for many years was associated with Seth Morris in the firm of Briley and Morris, is thot to be the first white male child born in Story county. Ellen Ballard, is known to be the first white girl born in the territory near old Sheffield neighborhood.

Mr. Briley now is 76 years old and was born June 30, 1852 in a log cabin about two miles northeast of Ontario. His father, James Briley, settled in that neighborhood, June 16, 1850. His uncle Dick Zenor, also was an early settler in Franklin township However, the Zenors' first settled at Swedepoint, now called Madrid Mr. Zenor is 84 years old today.

New Philadelphia

In those days New Philadelphia was in its prime A hotel stood about 60 rods south of the Lincoln highway in Ontario, and it was operated by a family named Bullard. Warren Pickard ran one of the local stores for a while. Streets were laid off and a number of houses were erected. The home of Charles Price on the road leading south out of Ontario, is situated just a little way north of the old east and west street in New Philadelphia.

James Briley, was in the Civil war for about nine months. When he left for camp he had to go to Nevada to take the train for points east.

Donates Stone

When the Iowa Agricultural college was to be built, the elder Briley, with his son, H. E., and a neighbor looked over the proposed foundation of old Main. He donated an acre of stone quarry to the state for use in the big building, but the material became shelly and had to be abandoned. Most of the stone actually used was hauled in with five yoke of oxen from another quarry several miles northeast of Ames.

One of the Zenor family owned the coal mine, known as Zenorsville, southwest of Gilbert. It did a flourishing business, but eventually all of its coal vein was hauled away. Farmers for miles around came there about 5 or 6 p. m., in the digging season and would camp overnight. Early in the morning, the long loading process began.

The Briley's built their first frame house out of native lumber which they shaped with their axes.

RUGGED STORY PIONEER GOES FAR FOR MILLING

Some of the hardships of the present day seem almost negligible when compared to the battle with the elements which the settlers had to face in the early history of Story county. Transportation was hardly worthy of its name in those times, when it was nearly half a day's journey to Nevada and an overnight trip to Des Moines.

Among the experiences of Henry Cameron, rugged pioneer who located on Squaw Creek, about six miles northwest of Ames, there is one which best illustrates the adversities of sparsely settled districts. One day along in autumn he noticed that the corn meal was getting low in the barrel so with that he prepared to journey to the mill at Ft. Des Moines. He struck off across the prairie, edging along the ridges so as to avoid the sloughs and bogs until he passed Squaw Creek just south of what is now Ames.

That was way back in the '50's long before the town of Ames was ever thot of and Cameron went on his way undisturbed thru the waving prairie grass. His trail took him along past Corey's Grove, one of the older settlements of the county. When he arrived at Ft. Des Moines he was greatly disappointed to find the mill broken, but rested for a day and pressed on westward to another mill in the vicinity of Perry. For the second time he came upon a broken mill and his corn was still unground.

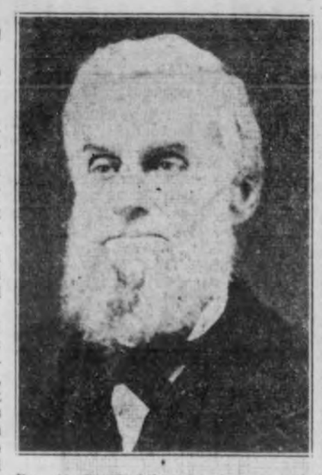
In later years he told a friend, that he was almost discouraged when he found two mills broken in a single trip, and besides, "the Indians were ugly and my wife and children were hungry."

Still farther to the southwest lay another mill. It was a chance that he could get the precious meal ground there. At any rate he decided to make the drive cross-country. Luck was with him two-fold when he did arrive. The miller listened to his story of the great distance he had traveled and to the fast diminishing supply of meal at home many miles to the northeast, then took his corn and ground it immediately, many hours ahead of what would have been his regular turn.

No sooner had the meal been ground, than Cameron set out for his Squaw Creek home, traveling along underneath the starlit sky, with only the Great Dipper for a guide. His arrival home was hailed with great joy. The meal barrel was filled to overflowing once more and the Indians had staid their distance.

When a friendly neighbor questioned Cameron as to how his wife got along, he replied, "Well, the meal was gone but she was a splendid shot with a rifle. When I got home, I found several dressed rabbits hanging out in the shanty. The little patch of buckwheat was in front of the cabin a denizen for rabbits and she had shot fresh meat each day after the meal was gone, and in that way kept the youngsters from crying until their daddy got home with the long-delayed load of grist."

DR. WELCH



Dr. A. S. Welch, the first president of Iowa State college, was a man beloved by all his associates. It was because of his capable administration that the institution was a success from the start. He took office in 1869, at the formal opening of the school, after having forfeited a U. S. senatorship in Florida to accept the presidency.

Ellen Ballard, First White Child in Co.

Ellen Ballard, daughter of Mormon and Susan Ballard who was born Jan. 14, 1851, is reputed to have been the first white child born in Story county. She was born near Ballard's grove northeast of Huxley along Ballard's creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Aplan were said to be the first couple to take out license to marry in Story county.

EARLY PIONEER DAYS

December 3.—Big Nevada fire.

March 18, 1882.—Colonel Hoggatt's fortieth anniversary.

January 13, 1883.—Big fire in Ames.

(Sheldahl Item—Feb. 28, '78)

Farmers propose to give flax seed a severe letting alone as now offered—seed $1.60 and engage at at 75 cents.

June 1, 1877—Intelligencer.

Dan McCarthy is talking quite seriously of making another trip to the Norman breeding districts of France for more horses. Having disposed of nearly all his importations of '75 and '76, the foreign fever has taken hold of him and we expect to chronicle his departure some time this month.

(Kelley Items—Feb. 28, '78)

Mr. Lyman Crane, one of our wealthiest farmers sold 30 hogs last week at $3.20 per head delivered here, bringing him a nice sum for these times.

Up From The Cradle

When Story County came into being in 1853, the wonderful wealth of her soil was in waiting for the mind of the inventor. Little by little the reaper replaced the cradle; and the gang-plow relieved the single-bottom breaker. Each and every development in farm machinery was progress itself.

In those first days, the orignal founders of the Main Implement and Coal Co. started business in Ames—46 years ago to be exact. This early implement house was known as the Loughran Machine Co. It was the headquarters for farm equipment in this territory for many years before the ownership passed into the hands of the Ames Machine and Coal Co., thence to the present owners in September, 1927.

For Good Machinery

Story County's seventy-fifth year finds up equipped with a complete McCormick-Deering line of tractors, plows, and other implements. We handle International trucks and carry repairs for all kinds of machinery. Let us take care of your farm equipment needs in the years to come.

Main Implement & Coal Company

Ames, Iowa - - - - - - - - - Phone 143

Coal

KOKLOW
From West Virginia

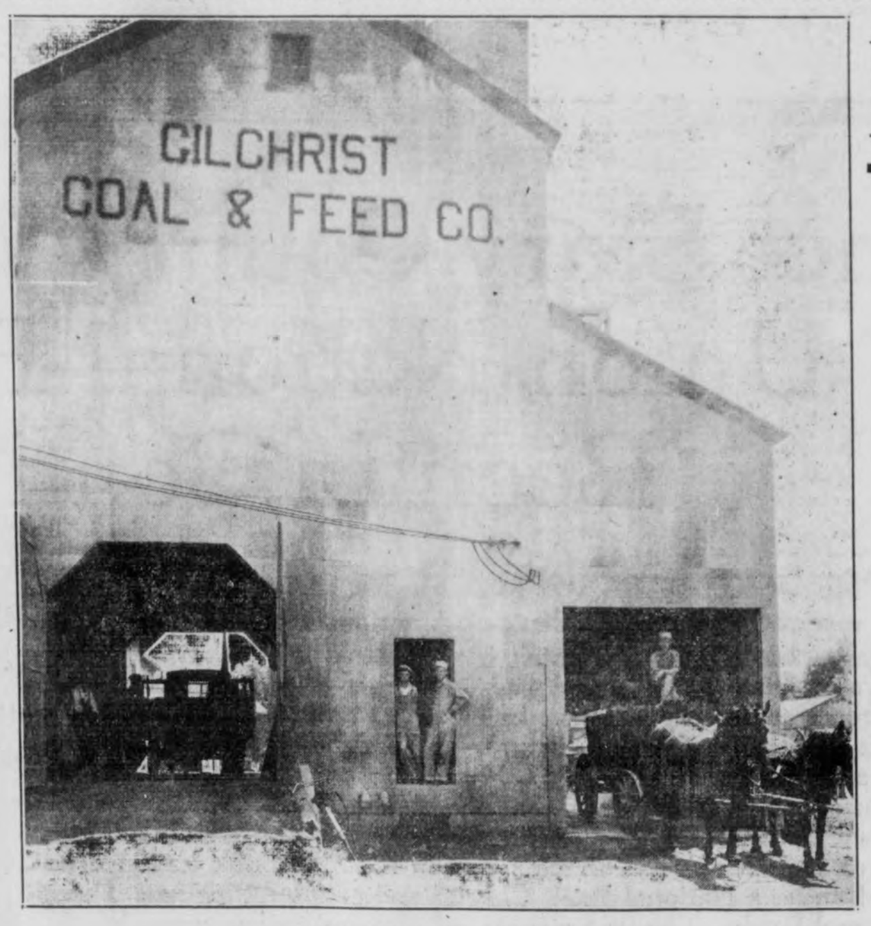
BLUE DIAMOND
From Eastern Kentucky

ORIENT
From Southern Illinois

JOHNSON LUMP
A High Grade Iowa Coal

PERFECTION
Semi-Anthracite From West Virginia

HARD COAL
From Pennsylvania



Our New Feed Mill

Feed

GRINDING

OAT HULLING

FEED MIXING

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STORE OF FEED, GRAIN, SALT, HAY AND STRAW

Leave Your Coal Worries With Us

Everything for the stock and poultry

IN OUR SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF AMES AND STORY COUNTY

Gilchrist Coal & Feed Co.

Phones 232 and 233 AMES, IOWA 125 Kellogg Ave.

'95 GRID STAR GETS REVENGE

Buys Cranberries for Hungry Boys

"He who laughs last, laughs best."

That old adage held true with the husky Iowa State football player, Van Camp, in 1895, when the original Cyclones made a trip to Butte City, Mont., to play the Silver Bow Athletic club. On the way out west others of the team had been "joshing" Van Camp, who played rush center, about several of his blunders. Van Camp sweltered under the fire of ridicule until the grand opportunity for revenge came his way on the trip home.

The story goes that the boys did not have very substantial funds when they departed from Ames. squandered a part of it in seeing Butte, which left their wealth sorely depleted when they at last bid the Montanans farewell. About half way home they discovered they must pool their money to purchase enough for the next meal. Van Camp was delegated to bear the combined fortune to the nearest store where he was to secure necessary foodstuffs.

After waiting in suspense for some moments, the group received their returning delegate. One of the more hungry individuals lifted the lid of the basket in haste and beheld—not the toothsome bread nor the nourishing meat—but instead a lavish supply of fresh cranberries. Wails went up while Van Camp grinned in contentment at the splendid turn of affairs. Only the exercise of wits kept the lads from starving before they set foot on the Ames soil again.

Joseph Budd Makes Fruit Importations

Fifty-nine years ago when Iowa Agricultural college opened its doors, a trifle uncertain as to the success of its educational venture, Prof. Joseph Lancaster Budd was on hand to greet the first enrollment of students. He was professor of horticulture, and for a time occupied the chair of agriculture. He served the institution for 23 years in his department.

Along in 1882, a millionaire, Charles Gibb, engaged Mr. Budd to accompany him to Europe where they expected to find a number of fruits suitable for importation to America. As Mr. Budd was a specialist in this line, he readily consented to go. They left on June 1, just a day before a furious cyclone hit the college, and returned late that fall. They brought back about 30 varieties of cherries, Russian olives, and over a hundred varieties of apples.

Mrs. Budd was a descendant of the Breed family in Boston for which Breed's Hill was named during the Revolutionary war. Professor Budd was born in West Chester county, New York, and died at Phoenix, Ariz., in December, 1904.

A daughter, Miss Etta M. Budd, resides at 804 Kellogg avenue in Ames.

John Boston Settles Warren Twp. in '68

Warren township was settled first by John A. Boston, who came from Whiteside county, Ill., in the fall of 1868. He located on a piece of land in the northeast quarter of section 33 which overlooked the surrounding country, but at that time he could see only two houses; one was Issac Romaine's, some three miles to the southeast, and C. Springer's house, a similar distance to the west.

Boston was the original trail blazer that section and for a number of years only a few little paths in the prairie grass led to his habitation. M. V. Durstine and C. E. Graves were the next settlers to record land in the township. By 1876 the prairie sea was fairly quieted with emigrant homes and groves and orchards.

McCallsburg is the trade center for Warren township today.

Early Ames Streets Have Other Names

The streets in Ames in 1875 were known by names long since discarded Main street was called Onondaga; Fifth was Story; Sixth Iowa; Seventh, College; Eighth, State; Ninth, Sycamore; Tenth, Pearl; Eleventh, Favette; Twelfth, Agate; Thirteenth, North Lincoln Way was once known as Boone street and South First was entitled Grant.

The original town of Ames reached out to Eighth on the north, to the railroad tracks on the south, to Burnett avenue on the west and to Duff avenue on the east.

COLLEGE HELPS REBELS

When Margaret hall was being built the trustees failed to provide quarters for the college help. They declared that the basement of old Main would accommodate all of the employes. Upon learning of this arrangement, the helpers refused to take up residence in the old building while their superiors moved into the new structure. There was considerable embarrassment until an understanding was effected by the trustees.

L. M. Bosworth was appointed postmaster to succeed C. E. Haverly in December, 1910. The campaign for the appointment had been rather quiet, mostly because of the good will toward Congressman Hull who had secured the action incident to the new postoffice at Ames, and it had been generally conceded that Haverly would continue in office.

MRS. STANTON

Margaret McDonald Stanton was the first wife of E. W. Stanton of Iowa State college. The campanile, which is dear to the hearts of every college student, was built in her memory by her husband. The ten original bells were imported from Loughborough, England. The state board of education recently voted to remodel the bell tower to accommodate 14 more bells given by the Stanton heirs in accordance with Dean Stanton's expressed will.

FIRST STUDE

Charles N. Dietz, the first student to register at Iowa State college. Dietz waited patiently for two days before he presented his credentials.

Original Cane Mill Is Made by A. P. Ball

The first cane mill in the county was made in the Cambridge neighborhood. It consisted of two large wooden rollers, about 18 inches in diameter, set in a wooden frame within a two-story millhouse. All of the material was hand sawed and the rollers were turned out by an improvised lathe made from saw horses. The cutting was done with hand shaves set in long handles. Despite the crude equipment, these rollers did not vary in circumference more than a quarter of an inch along their entire length.

The sweep was fastened to the longer roller and projected down and outward so that a team could be hitched to it. A. P. Ball fashioned the apparatus from the limb of a tree. After the juice had been squeezed out of the cane strips thru the creaking rollers, it was distributed among four big iron kettles which rested on a frame above the outdoor fireplace. The skimming process was carried on much as it is today. When the liquid had evaporated sufficiently, it was cooled in the kettles.

CHARLES TAYLOR IS MASONIC ORGANIZER

"Charley" Taylor, 84 years old, was one of the first 14 men who organized the Masonic dispensation in Ames. He is the only one of the original 14 who is still living. He is one of the original 16 men who organized the Anchor lodge of the Masons at San Antonio, Tex., and likewise, is the only one of that group who is still living.

The old Masonic hall stood on the site of the Douglas hotel. Each member provided his own furniture, which ranged from crackerboxes to plush chairs. Later the old hall was moved into the north end of town on Crawford avenue, where it was used as a barn for George H. Maxwell. Some years years later when an attempt was made to preserve the old building, it was found to be beyond repair.

Local Men Conceive Hotel Bldg. in 1916

The Sheldon-Munn hotel, first conceived by Parley Sheldon, A. H. Munn and H. A. Munn, was completed in 1916. It was operated for a time by the Ames Investment association, capitalized at $25,000, and then reverted to Sheldon and the Munns.

The building was doubled in size in 1926-27, and now has store fronts occupied by the Sheldon-Munn Barber shop Walter Pharmacy, Treasure Shoppe, Ludgate Cleaning company, and the Munn-Maytag company. The Ames Chamber of Commerce is housed in the basement of the building.

At present the Sheldon-Munn is being operated by the Tangney-McGinn Hotel company.

NARROW GAUGE FOUNDS KELLEY

Bardwells Open Store in August, 1875

The site of Kelley was entered July 20, 1855, by Thomas E. Judd, but it lay idle until the arrival of the narrow guage railroad in 1874. Then Bardwell and Bardwell opened a store and laid out the town in August 1875, on both sides of the line between Washington and Palestine township. Within a short time an elevator, depot, store, tile and brick works graced the main street of the place.

Eventually A. Wortman became a heavy investor in the business there, owning the creamery and the leading store. J. M. Stark operated the tile and brick works. H. R. Bardwell was its first postmaster, being appointed June 8, 1875. Some of his successors have been W. Peckard, M. C. Stevens, J. McCoy, and J. M. Tanner.

Kelley has a fine consolidated school building erected in recent years. Today, it is principally a shipping point for grain.

Huxley won a lawsuit with the Milwaukee railroad company a week before the holidays in 1910: The city council had condemned a street crossing over the railroad and suit was brought by the company to enjoin them from carrying out the condemnation proceedings. A compromise was agreed upon that town should build the sidewalk and the railroad would take care of the rest of the crossing.

Early Days With Ames Pioneers

May 4, 1871—Intelligencer.

J. A. Fitchpatrick of Story county is brought out by the Ames Intelligencer for Lieutenant-Governor. He is one of the very best men in the state.—Jefferson Bee.

On Wednesday evening of this week a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a baseball club. It was attended by nearly all the young men in the city who have a penchant for outdoor sports and the business or organizing was entered into with spirit which foreshadows success.

On motion Geo. B. McFadden was called to the chair, Ed Barstow elected captain of the first nine, rules and regulations drafted etc., etc.

For president and treasurer of the club, D. A Bigelow, and E. R. Chamberlain were respectively solicited to act, who have since signified their willingness to assist in such capacities. T. D. Calkins was elected secretary. Tuesday and Friday evenings were designated as time for regular practice.

The first nine is composed of the following named young gentlemen Their positions have not as yet been assigned.

Edward Barstow, Edward Barroll, Geo. B. McFadden, Ed Barber, Bus Sears, Jack Byers, E. Roff, Fred Holden, Tom Calkins.

June 15, '77: Monday a couple of pilgrims from the Black Hills passed thru the city en route home; they are residents of Clinton county, this state. They report great destitution and very hard times at the Hills. A few Indian trophies, such as pipes, tomahawks, etc., constituted the all of wealth they acquired there. They left the Hills May 16.

July 6, '77: State Center, Des Moines and Story City celebrate. Great crowds attend. Oley Nelson talks at Sheldahl. Ames Actives beat State Center 5-4.

June 18, '80: Ames enumerator has nearly finished the rounds of the town. He can't scare up 1,350 to save his bacon, tho he has faithfully shook every bush and kicked over every chip he met up with. If we have got to put up with a population of 1,300 we'll do it, but it goes against the grain mightily. Nevada has a population of 1,538.

Sept. 21, 1878—Intelligencer.

"Monarch," Dan McCarthy's imported Norman stallion, received the first premium at the state fair at Cedar Rapids this week. The horse is five years old, weighs 2,000 pounds, and is one of the four imported by McCarthy last summer.

Sept. 21, 1878.

The Rev. I. T. Miller, who for the past two years has been in charge of the M. E. church of this place has been transferred to the charge of the M. E. church at Ogden, Boone county.

May 25, 1877—

Teams are at work grading the court house square and putting it in shape for fencing. We presume it will then be bounded by side-walks and trees set out in it, which will give it a splendid and beautiful appearance.

Have you seen the sensational new

DURANT

Models Four and "60" now on display?

We offer the following improvements without extra cost on the four cylinder line and at less cost on the six cylinder:

QUIET..... the most remarkable advance in automobile construction ..... a new method of body-construction worked out by Durant engineers over a period of years ..... for elimination of body noises.

This unequalled feature, coupled with a rubber-mounted motor on the Four and Lanchester damper on the "60," straight line drive, quiet transmission and differential gears, long springs with quiet shackles, and balloon tires, produces the most luxuriously quiet automobile in the history of transportation.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF STANDARD AND DE LUXE BODIES • BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND COLORS • CHROMIUM REPLACING NICKEL ON ALL FITTINGS • COWL LAMPS • NEW TAIL AND STOP LIGHTS • NEW AND MORE EFFECTIVE BUMPERS • NEW MODERN LARGER STEERING WHEEL • NEW INSTRUMENT PANEL • IMPROVED IGNITION LOCK • MORE REFINED BODY HARDWARE • LANDAU IRONS ON COACHES

De Luxe roadster and sedan models are fitted with wire wheels, with two extra wheels mounted in fender wells, full-sized bumper and trunk rack on the rear, and chromium cowl band.

The brilliant new Durant "60" has a longer wheelbase, with all that this implies in finer riding and driving qualities.

And both Fours and Sixes retain these well-known features:

The famous Million Dollar Motor, more perfectly balanced—straight line drive assuring remarkable smoothness of operation and freedom from repair. Bendix quiet, positive mechanical 4-wheel brakes, long elliptical springs, balloon tires and the perfect proportion of weight and power that results in unparalleled Durant performance.

Dunlap Motor Company

PHONE 2105 Northeast Iowa Distributors AMES, IOWA

STORY COUNTY DEALERS

W. C. MAINS, Colo——A. W. JOHNSON, Zearing——ELDON RICHARDSON, Maxwell——PAUL SALISBURY, Kelley
L. A. DALE & SON, Story City——SHELDAHL AUTO CO., Sheldahl——JOHNSON & GIBSON, Gilbert

Ames Is Small Village in 1870 When Tilden Arrives

(Ames in the early days as told by Fred Tilden)

I came to Ames 58 years ago from the state of Vermont. My father and I drove to the little town here from Nevada with our four-horse team and a load of goods. There were a good many sloughs and bogs in those days (1870) and we had to wind along the ridges in a much roundabout fashion in order to avoid unpleasant crossings of these low places. So it took us a half day to travel the distance from Nevada to Ames and it was dark when we reached the east bank of Skunk river.

At that time, there was a plank crossing 16 feet in width which spanned the Skunk. Such a bridge was none too wide for four horses to walk across on and we held our breath until the passage was safely made. It was much easier to make way to the bridge from the east side as we came down the ridge north of what is now Leo Armstrong's watermelon patch, but when we had gained the west shore of the stream, the west bottom was flooded with about two feet of muddy water.

My father dropped the lines and trusted the team to find its way to the little town still half a mile to the westward. The stars were shining above and their reflection twinkled at us in the water below. Despite our uncomfortable position, it was an evening which I shall never forget. Our trusty team worked its way successfully thru the boggy lowland, thru the two feet of water which seemed all too close to the bottom of the wagon box, and at last we found ourselves in the pioneer town of Ames.

There wasn't a brick in the town when I arrived here, all structures were of lumber and most of them were pretty rough at that.

Recalls Old Stores

Boyd and McClain had a hardware store where the Iowa Railway and Light company office is now. The first door east of it was a wooden building occupied by Alexander and Maxwell, proprietors of a dry goods store. On the location where now stands the French grocery, Ben Read had the first meat market that was opened in Ames. These pioneer stores operated on a small margin in a rather large territory, but they managed to get along fair enough.

West of Douglas on Main street, called Onondaga then, about in the locality of Jameson's building was the Lucas and Foster Hardware store which retailed agricultural implements in addition to sales of tinware' stoves and wooden ware. The Methodist church, a small wooden structure, stood on the northeast corner of the intersection of Main and Kellogg, now the Paradise Candy company.

Bigelow, Huntington and Tilden, early dealers in dry goods, had erected their building on exact location of the Tilden store today. William West was running a hotel called the West House on the Masonic temple site. Near the east end of Main street (in the vacant lot west of the Shoe Hospital) Vern Nichols conducted a livery stable, his business being dependent on his one buggy and a pair of saddle horses.

Opens First Bank

There wasn't a bank in Ames when I first came to the town, but a short time afterwards William Lucas provided the citizens with a private banking facilities.

Two drug stores provided the "balms of Gilead" in those early days. One was the store of Starr and Brenneman on the site of Melburg's bakery and the other was run by J. J. Bousquet stood on the Union National bank corner.

The old town pump was the center of local activity. It was out in front of the Bousquet Drug store, where all the citizens gathered for a cool refreshing drink of water. It stood on the edge of a slough which extended down what is now Douglas avenue and across Main street south to the railroad tracks.

Detours Around Bog

I wonder sometimes what the people of Ames would think if they were able to see the town as it was in 1870 with its many sloughs and bogs. The south side of Main west of Kellogg was an impassable slough, which extended northward across Main west of the Sheldon-Munn hotel.

The first station agent at the old North Western depot, which stood just across the main tracks south of Ed Coe's seed store, appreciated the true meaning of these sloughs more than any one else, because he was forced to detour considerable to reach his home in the center of block 4 just back of Quade's studio.

This man was H. F. Kingsbury. He would walk down the North Western tracks until he was about opposite what is now Clarke avenue then he swung north and skirted the narrowest part of the slough over a plank laid acrossed the muddy depths.

We lived on Duff avenue where Eleventh street has since been put thru. John Cole, late pioneer of Ames, was our neighbor and a long friend of the family. Ben Read and William Bradley, and George G. Tilden lived on Douglas. They also had a slough to cross before they could reach the main part of town. This was most easily effected with the aid of a rough plank laid across the worst part of the seepy ground in the vicinity of the west side of Douglas between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Dr. Richmond Builds

Dr. Richmond lived on a ten-acre plat across from us in the north part of town. About the first year after I had arrived here, Alexander of the firm, Alexander and Maxwell built a house directly opposite west of the Greeley hospital. (It is occupied today by C. W. Fisher).

Where the late Dr. Templeton's house stands on the corner of Sixth and Douglas, there was a woodyard, covered with posts and cord wood. The only time the residents could get any of this wood was during the colder months when the ground was frozen. At any other time, the ground was too wet and boggy to support a loaded wagon, and I can tell you it was no fun to get mired in one of the many sloughs in Ames in the early days.

William Cole owned 400 acres in the north part of town, most of which was in pasture. There were no houses in the vicinity of Clark avenue at that time. Alex Duff had 120 acres which came down to Thirteenth street. This plot of ground was later owned by the Griffith estate.

Runs For Congress

In the west end of town, Col. L. Q. Hoggatt had a farm of 200 acres. It extended north from Lincoln way and its eastern border was Grand avenue. Joining him on the north was another 200 acre plot owned by his son-in-law, Colonel Hoggatt was a dark complexioned, rather swarthy faced man of great native ability. He was a familiar character about the old town with his single horse and buckboard. He ran for congress when this entire north central territory was called the "Big Ninth."

Young folks back in the '70's had their fun in the old hall over the blacksmith shop site where the Ames Pantitorium was built recently. The owners had a plank bridge built from the upstairs of the dry goods store over to the hall above the blacksmith shop. There in that primitive hall, the young bloods would dance till midnight with the greatest of glee on the rough pine flooring.

Stage Christmas Cantata

The first Christmas I was here, we young "sprouts" put on a cantata at the Congregational church. It was entitled "The Seasons." Among those who played in it, I can remember the Childs children, Mrs. D. W. Gage and her daughters, W. G. Wright, and my sister, Abbie Tilden. We did our best to the strains of one of the old organs which were in vogue in that day, and to our youthful ears, the simple declaration of the older folks that the cantata had been a success was ample reward for us.

College Opens

About this time Iowa State college was beginning to progress having opened for instruction the year before. To us the campus was considerably farther away than it is today. Young people of the town who attended the college would take up residence on the campus while classes were in session. I remember the time when L. C. Tilden, postmaster of Ames now, purchased the first high-wheeled bicycle and proposed to ride it back and forth to college. But after he had done that for a while, he discarded the awkward vehicle and took up his room in the dormitories along with the rest. Bernice Sheldon, late son of Parley Sheldon, a companion of L. C. Tilden, also risked the perils of altitude on the high-wheeled rigs.

There was no high road grade such as now connects the Fourth ward and the main business district and citizens were obliged to cross Squaw creek on a plank bridge. After they were once across the bridge safely, their ultimate arrival at the campus might be considerably delayed as the bottom adjacent to Squaw creek was terrible under foot in a wet season. Many times have we had to plug thru the heavy black soil which now flanks the drive to the college.

Churches Come Soon

Religious opportunities were not as elaborate as they are now but the churches came to the town early in its history. The Methodist church stood on Main street across from the lumber yards which was operated by C. Lamb and son. Two blocks north was the early Congregational church. Its pastor was A. A. Baker. The Baptists did not have a church to begin with so they met in the old hall south across from the Methodist church until the size of the congregation permitted the building of a small meeting place on the spot where the new church has since been erected.

Because of the three churches which lined it, Kellogg was first known as Church street. However it later assumed the name of Kellogg, probably from the early Mr. Kellogg settler who built his home three blocks above Main street.

Buggies are Scarce

When people wanted to ride in those days, it was either on horseback or in a buggy. But even buggies were scarce. Wagons of course, had been the standard vehicle for some time. During the first year after I came to Ames there were only three buggies in town. One was owned by the livery company for its business. Dr. Richmond had one for his country practice and I had the third rig, consisting of a pair of horses and a top buggy which I used in by business of selling fire insurance. It was quite a distinction to possess a right good buggy at time.

Money is Scarce

Money was rather scarce after the Civil war and real estate did not sell very high anywhere. Nearly all of the residences had spacious acreages adjoining them. Ten acres was considered just a handy size of plot to have. But when Ben Read the local butcher, laid down $1,000 for ten acres of ground west of Grand avenue, and extending along Northwestern down to Lincoln way, everybody threw up their hands in dismay and wondered what would "ever become of Ben Read." Read used the plot for pasture and slaughter house until he eventually disposed of it by dividing it into town lot additions.

Land Reaches $8 an Acre

Settlers were coming in a little faster than before along in this period and land reached a notorious figure of $8 an acre. In 1880, it was with a certain misgivings that I paid $13.50 for a quarter section in middle of Franklin township. Later on the investment proved its worth by returning to me the magnificent sum of $50 per acre. Colonel Hoggatt, in one of his famous wagon box speeches, once said, in speaking of his land along the west edge of the new town, "Say, I'd wouldn't thank a man for offering me $18 per acre for my farm."

Among the farmers of that time, Jacob Erb was the largest landholder. The south part of that farm is now owned by one of the Dailey boys who live east of town. Ed Cooper lived on a place not far from there. The Ames Canning company has the title to part of it now and one of the Arnolds owns the other tract. The Kingsburys settled out in the North Grant neighborhood and a number of the descendants of the elder Kingsbury reside there today, including Ernest and Addison, well-known farmers.

Recalls old Settlers

Henry Cameron settled about three miles north and three miles west of Ames along Squaw Creek along in the '50's. His relatives still hold land there. Up Ontario way were Enoch Thurman, William and Oscar Freed, M. R. Jones, and several families of the Brileys, Newt and Eugene Briley are sons of the early settler, James Briley. A McFarland lived in the vicinity a little south of there.

West of the college were the Beadles and the Eastwoods. The McCarthys, Henry, Dan and Cornelius, lived southwest of the college where they had big land holdings. Dan was practicing law in Ames when I came to town. His office was the first door west of the Bigelow, Huntington and Tilden's store.. Cornelius still lives in Denver

Christofferson, I can't recall his first name—farmed a place next to the Keltner school east of the college agronomy farm. When the terrible cyclone of 1881 swept thru this territory his place was in the path of it. The twister made as much noise as two freight trains and it wrought havoc over a strip many miles in length. A. J. Graves and his three sons operated 200 acres south of town which tract is now owned by Fred Randau. Graves was also the first man to take charge of the college farm.

There was a half-section of the finest land in the county located north of Kelley which was sold for a very low figure. Jeff Keigley bought it in the '80's and reclaimed its lowlands by proper drainage. Later it was sold to "Cap" W. M. Greeley. When the land boom of 1920 came along, this piece of land topped at $400 an acre and finally was responsible for financial troubles for several farmers. All this great change which has come within the memory of man is indicative of the great changes which have taken place in the last 75 years.

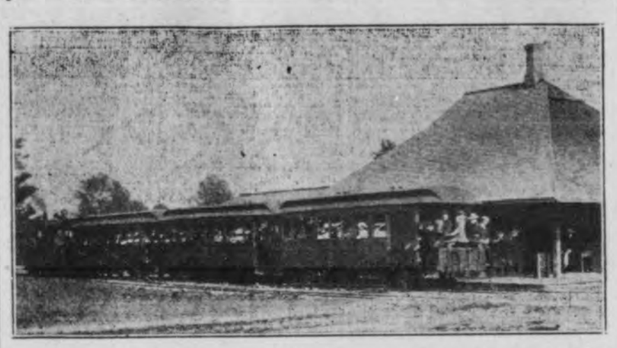
Melon King's Father Here

Over northeast of town beyond Skunk river, lived Henry Stevens, John Davis and George Sergeant. On down the Dayton park road south of the pioneer Bloomington neighborhood, was the farm of George Armstrong. Leo Armstrong, famed for the raising of watermelons, is one of his sons who resides here today. Farther south and over Skunk river were the Salisburys. Mrs. Frank Adams, Ames woman, is a daughter of that family.

D. W. Gage owned a farm one mile south now known as the Sheldon farm. Henry Crissman was also farming nearby at that time, but he gave up most of his time to teaching in the local two-room school house. My sister, Abbie, taught in the other room. W. M. "Cap" Greeley made his start farming near Ames but he moved in town in 1876 to teach school. He was shortly elected justice of peace. Later he entered into the banking business in which he remained active until his death. Greeley was a descendant of Horace Greeley, the famous editor of New York.

Story county has much to be proud of for its 75 years of existence. Transportation is one of the great factors contributing to this vast change. I can remember the bitter disappointments among Ames people when the broad guage railroad enterprise to Des Moines had to be abandoned, because the financial support failed and there was scalawag management of the supply of funds which were available. However, in the '70's when Smart and Polk of Des Moines put thru the narrow guage railroad to Ames, a new era was opened up. And now the contrast is even greater—slow, lumbering covered wagons to the swift flying machines which cross our country in less than a day.

ORIGINAL STREET CAR



Once upon a time, college students rode back and forth from Ames to the campus via the little "dinky" train. It consisted of three miniature coaches and a reversible steam engine which used wood as its principal fuel. Frank Lang, manager of the local office of the Munsen Auto company, was its engineer for a number of years.

BEARDSHEAR

President William M. Beardshear, beloved executive of Iowa State college, who died in office in 1902. His administration marked an epoch of real progress at the institution.

ANTIQUE
Furniture
Glass and China, Bought and Sold
Mrs. Bielenberg
220 10th St. Ames, Ia.

Let Our Hatter

—clean and block your old hat. He knows how! We call for and deliver.

Hedrick's Campus Toggery

Campustown——Phone 419

BUYING MOST WE BUY FOR LESS

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

J. C. PENNEY CO.

"quality—always at a saving"

231 MAIN STREET, AMES, IA.

SELLING MOST WE SELL FOR LESS

Seventy-Five Years Young!

Story County Is To Be Congratulated!

Practical Hose
With Plenty of Good Looks

A serviceable combination of silk and rayon in a full-fashioned hose makes this number popular.

Pair **98c**

For general wear this hose is ideal—both because it is good-looking and inexpensive. Modish colors.

When We Opened the First Penney Store Story County Was 49 Years Old

When the J. C. Penney Company opened their first store in Kemmerer, Wyoming, 26 years ago, we offered only merchandise of uniformly high quality at prices that are surprisingly low. This policy has never been changed, and every birthday we strive to increase, not alone the values we offer you, but the sympathetic service that tries to "help" rather than merely "sell."

"The Pinnacle"
Top Value

Raw edge and snap-brim with buttonhole-stitch edge; full taffeta silk lining; new September colors. A real Feature Value at

$3.98

Coats of Charm

Are Numerous In This Varied Assortment

Many types of coats are assembled for the fastidious shopper who prefers to make her selection early—here are the approved modes—trimmed lavishly with flattering fur, collars and cuffs.

Complete Size Range

Women, misses and juniors—all will find coats in styles and sizes to please them—also specially designed coats for small women and distinctive coats for larger figures. A typical selection at

$19.75 to $39.75

Your Fall Suit!

It is Here in the Model, Fabric and Pattern You Want! Drop in and Look Over Our Stock.

The model sketched here is offered in cassimeres, twists, cheviots and unfinished worsteds in novelty weaves, group stripes and shadow stripes.

$29.75

Extra Pants to Match $6.90

This Model also at $19.75 and $24.75

Rayon Lingerie
With Trimmings of Lace

As dainty and as practical as anyone could wish! Steps, bloomers and chemise in delicate pastel shades are edged and appliqued with lace. Our tempting low price is

98c

Lady-Lyke
Combination of Corset and Brassiere

A side-closing combination garment for average and medium figures. Fashioned of pink silk stripe material with a rayon jersey top. Sizes 32 to 46.

98c

Charmeuse
Is a Graceful Fall Fabric

The woman who can sew appreciates the softness, the charm of this material for frocks of many types—black and fall shades for your selection. Yard

$1.98

Infants' Wear
Handmade

Madeira hand embroidered dresses and gertrudes.

49c and 98c

Service Weight
Women's Silk Hose

No. 449—Pure silk with mercerized top.

$1.49

Cotton Blankets
Single

Plaid patterns with shell-stitched edge.

98c

Part-Wool
Blankets

Warm enough — but not too heavy. Size 70 x 80. Pr.

$3.98

Cotton Batts
12 Ounce

Rolls of soft, fluffy cotton in a handy size.

29c

"Daisy Bell"
Fast Color

A plain color fabric—excellent for playtime clothes.

39c

"Amoskeag"
White Outing

A popular good quality outing in white only. Yard,

17c

72x90 Sheets
"Nation-Wide"

These sheets will give splendid service. Each

98c

"Honor" Muslin
For Service

A splendid muslin of dependable quality. Yard

12½c

H.C.S.-Amoskeag
32 Inch Ginghams

Good quality — checks, plain colors and novelties.

17c

Flannel Shirts
Outstanding Value

Made of 13-oz. khaki serge twill flannel. Cut over our own large pattern assuring roomy proportions and comfortable fit. Double elbows, 2 flap pockets.

$2.98

Amoskeag
Night Shirts for Men

Full-cut and roomy, finishes 54 inches long. Striped.

98c

SUEDE CLOTH
Boys' Lumberjacks

Big and roomy lumberjacks made of heavy durable suede.

$2.49

Men's Sweaters
Pure Worsted

In the popular heather colors, with pockets.

$4.98

Fleeced-Lined
Men's Underwear

Well-made for warmth comfort and long wear.

98c

Husking Gloves
Well-Made, Durable

Mitts, too. Double-thumb feature. Very low priced. Dozen—

$1.89

Men's Socks
Heavy Wool

Warm, durable and extra good value.

25c

Sheep-Lined
Coats for Men

Big, roomy coats of high-grade moleskin. Two side flap pockets and two slash pockets. Full belt, large beaver collar and wool wristlets.

6.90 and 9.90

Sheep-Lined
Coats for Boys

Big, roomy warm coats, lined with selected sheep pelts; high-grade moleskin shell in forest green or olive drab. For boys 4 to 18 years.

4.98 and 6.90

Leather Vests
For Men

Made of best selected sheep grain leather, with genuine front quarter horsehide sleeves. Lined. An exceptional work garment and very serviceable. See them at

$9.90

Moleskin
Work Pants

Extra heavy weight, five roomy pockets.

$2.69

"True Blue"
Work Suits

Triple-stitched; eight pockets. Big value—

$1.98

COLLEGE PRESBY. OPENS IN 1911

Church Organizes in Sloss Residence

The College Presbyterian church was organized at the home of Thomas Sloss, superintendent of the Iowa State college grounds and buildings, on February 21, 1911, with about 30 members. The organization work was handled by the Presbytery of Waterloo. It was the original attempt to establish a church at the campus which was not already established downtown.

Officers of the church were elected and articles of incorporation were adopted. The following elders were elected: Thomas Sloss, Professor Brown, James Reid. Trustees Thomas Sloss, Alexander Grey and George Smiley. The charter membership list was kept open until March 1, for additional members.

The first preaching services were held at the Sloss home by Dr. Purmort of Des Moines, the synodical superintendent. A proposal was made to erect a good house of worship during the summer months on the site of the home of a Mr. Stewart at West Gate. This building was completed a few years later.

The name of the church is "Collegiate Presbyterian church of Ames," organized for the purpose of providing a home for the residents near the campus and also to give convenient church privileges to the many students while attending the college.

Special Rule Bars Liquor Within Two Miles of College

Prohibition was a special ruling applied to Iowa State college in 1868. The legislature did not establish a three-mile limit—it was a little more lenient and barred liquor from entering territory within a radius of two miles from the college. The text of the special act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa, that from and after the 4th of July, next, no person shall open, maintain, or conduct any shop or other place for the sale of wine, beer or spiritous liquors, or sell the same in any place within the distance of two miles from the Agricultural college, in Story county; provided that the same may be sold for sacramental, mechanical, medicinal or culinary purposes.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished on conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction by a fine not exceeding $50 for each offense or by imprisonment in the county jail for a time not exceeding 30 days or by both such fine and imprisonment. Approved Apr. 7, 1868.

Later on the limit was increased to three miles.

Prominent Story County Statesmen

By L. H. PAMMEL

Iowa has generally been well represented in the legislature. I have known all of the men who represented Story county in the house and senate since 1889, some of these quite intimately. Soon after I came to Ames I met two of the bankers, one of which was Parley Sheldon. Unfortunately Mr. Sheldon belonged to the minority party and never succeeded in being elected to the several offices for which he was nominated.

One of my first acquaintances on coming to Ames was Captain W. M. Greeley, who was president of the Union National bank located in a small building west of the present location. Mr. Greeley, Captain Greeley, as we called him, was a Civil war veteran, born March 16, 1838, in Yates, Orleans county, New York, who came to Ames soon after army service. He served as college treasurer for the year 1883, receiving $300 for his services.

Politics in the early nineties was quite animated between the conservative faction, led by Senator W. B. Allison, and the progressive, by Albert B. Cummins. I think it was early in 1908 that Lon Hardin, L. M. Bosworth, General Lincoln and others used to meet after supper in the front room of the present bank building. Captain Greeley was a great admirer of Major John F. Lacey, Senator William B. Allison, David B. Henderson, John A. T. Hull and Pete Hepburn. In other words, he was a conservative. Later Captain Greeley consented to run against Mr. Fitzpatrick, who defeated Captain Greeley by a small vote in the primary of 1899. In 1901 Captain Greeley consented to run for state representative and was elected in 1901 and was chosen again in 1903. Because of the biennial election amendment he served until 1906 when George C. White, of Nevada, a Cummins man, was elected. Captain Greeley, in sentiment of the college and county. He was one of our truly fine pioneer citizens. He built the Mary Greeley hospital in memory of his wife.

George C. White, who succeeded Captain Greeley in legislature was a true Cummins progressive in everything. He exerted a fine influence in the legislature on behalf of the college. It was in his tenure of office that the board of education bill was passed.

Senator J. A. Fitchpatrick, of Nevada, represented Story and Boone district in the senate in 1899, and in 1909-1011 Senator C. J. Ericson of Boone, served in the state senate in 1895 and in 1903. Senator Ericson was generous to the people of Boone in public gifts of various kinds as Captain Greeley was for Ames.

The greatest of all the men that Ames and Story county gave to the nation, in a political way, was "Tama Jim" Wilson, who started his service in the McKinley administration and served thru the Roosevelt administration. Colonel John Scott, a pioneer of Nevada, was a conspicuous legislator, and lieutenant-governor as well.

Honorable C. G. McCarthy, belonging to a pioneer family of Story county, was born in Toledo, Ontario, Canada, on January 29, 1843, came to Story county in 1864, taught school for a while, returned to Canada, then settled on a farm near Ames, a staunch republican. He represented Story county in the twenty-third general assembly serving on numerous committees such as the ways and means, fish and game, insurance, etc. He was one of the most popular members of the General assembly. He later was elected auditor of state.

C. R. Quade represented the seventh district as delegate to the national republican convention when Taft was nominated president.

Two able judges of the district court lived in Ames. Judge John L. Stevens, of Ames and later of Boone and then back to Ames, was a capable and able jurist. Another capable judge, C. G. Lee, is still practicing law in Ames.

Some very able statesmen have been in Ames. Major John F. Lacey, the exponent of standpat republicanism and a great conservationist and friend of the old soldier.

William B. Allison, one of the great U. S. senators, who represented Iowa many years in the United States.

Jonathan P. Dolliver, the peerless Iowa orator and statesman.

Congressman John J. Esch, of Wisconsin, who came to help his congressional friend, John A. T. Hull to re-election in the house of representatives.

Senator A. B. Cummins, Lafe Young and Judge Prouty, of Des Moines, were some of the political spellbinders of the nineties and later.

Judge W. S. Kenyon, Robert M. LaFollette. Some of these men did not always make political speeches. LaFollette talked on Shakespeare and Judge Kenyon on Les Miserables.

BILLY SUNDAY

The famous evangelist calls Ames the "old home town", because it was on the Kelly farm south of Ames that he spent his boyhood.

(November 16, '77)

Track laying on the narrow gauge extension north began Wednesday. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. By Christmas we expect an excursion from Story City.

Picturesque Landscapes Greet Emigrants In The Early Days

The writer who can best describe the prairie days is the pioneer who braved its hardships and adversities. Colonel John Scott, of Nevada, who was one of them, and he wrote of the Story county of 75 years ago, as follows in the Memoirs of Story county, issued by the Goodspeed Publishing company in 189.

"A birdseye view of Story county at that time (1853) would show the physical features still in the condition in which the Indian had seen them thru all the ages in which it had been his hunting ground. The smoke curled above a cabin here and there, but these were mostly sheltered and partly concealed by the forests which stood with hardly a noticeable mark of the woodman's axe.

Ox is Cunning

"The luxuriant grass hid the few cattle of the settler from view, even when the anxious owner might be within a few yards of them, and the searcher would stop and listen for the tinkle of the bell, which the wily old ox was careful not to sound, for thus by his cunning he for a time escaped the wearisome loke.

"The head of the solitary horseman would barely peer above the tall grass as he skirted ponds or crossed the divides or climbed the prairie knolls to take note of his bearings. If he were miles distant from the grove, without a trail, and the day were dull, or the morning in fog, he might as well have been in mid-ocean without a compass, so far as the points of direction could be told. If a man under such conditions were on foot and alone, he might wander indefinitely and if night were coming on his situation was one for grave solicitude and not without danger.

Fair Game Supply

"Wild game was never as abundant here as on the great plans of the far west or among the mountains and great forests. There were some deer, elk, wild turkeys and grouse. Geese, ducks and cranes were abundant. Squirrels frisked in the tree-tops and the song birds filled the groves. The great timber wolf skulked along the streams and made raids upon barnyards and poultry, while the melancholy howl of the coyote of small wolf, made mournful music far into the night.

"Amid such surroundings the wife and children looked anxiously at nightfall for the coming of the absent husband and father, their anxiety being about equally divided between his welfare and their own. Many prairie wolves were destroyed in the early years of settlement, principally by poison. It is related that a timber wolf attacked Caleb Waters, on the creek near Nevada, and that Isaac Smith killed a black bear per his place in Howard township, in memory of which act of prowess the creek and grove were named for the bear."

W. K. WOOD IS EARLY SETTLER

Iowa Center Pioneer Came in '52

Continual shifting about from one location to another was often the choice of early settlers, but not so with William K. Wood of Iowa Center He located on a farm near the site of the little village in 1852. For more than 60 years, he lived on the same farm, and thereby hung up a record surpassed by few men of his day.

Prior to his moving into Story county, Wood had settled in the north part of Polk county near the home of his brother-in-law, Calvin Corey. This temporary home lay in the edge of the timber along Skunk river, known in that locality as Corey's Grove. Dissatisfaction with prospects there prompted him to seek new lands to the northwest. His unrest cost him a great deal of discomfort on one of these prospecting trips when he and three others were forced to stay on the north side of the Skunk river for four days with only one blanket to tame the January blast.

Fourth Settler

After some search, Wood spotted a quarter section of school land which fufilled his requirements. Then followed his moving into a three-sided slab shanty which he had built on his new land. He managed to foul the cold March weather with a bonfire built on the open fourth side of his shanty. Thus Wood became the fourth settler in that part of the county, William Parker in Collins township having been first. Isaac S. French, who staked out in Indian Creek township near Colo in 1850, and Adolphus Prouty, also of Corey's Grove, preceded Wood to the Iowa Center neighborhood.

Having taken up claims on the north side of Skunk river, it became the lot of Wood to cross and recross the boggy bottoms many times on his trips to Corey's Grove for provisions and other requisites. Shortly after his settlement in Story county, he attempted a trip to the Grove in the wake of a heavy snowstorm. To his great regret, the thaw caught him returning with a heavy load of supplies. The bottoms were a quagmire.

Nearly Exhausted

Hours passed before he finally made the weary mile thru a series of unloadings and reloadings. The pioneer and his sturdy oxen team were well-nigh dead from exhaustion when they finally hove into the yard by the little log home.

Wood had left behind his brother, Jesse, suffering with a severe injury sustained when a horse kicked him. Despite the adversities the awful Skunk, he had to return at once for Jesse. At one stage of the trip while coming back thru the bottoms, Wood was obliged to carry his brother on his back to higher ground. A third trip had to be made to look after his livestock quartered at Corey's Grove.

The Skunk was running at flood stage, with ice floating in the main channel. Swimming was anything but inviting, but Wood finally disposed of the matter by stripping and tying his clothes about his neck and creeping out on the far end of a submerged log. With a mighty spring he landed on the yonder side in water which was waist deep. He quickly made his way to the shore and dressed.

A year or two later, Wood combined with his cousin, Christopher Wood and Nathan Webb, to erect a steam mill just north of Iowa Center. This mill was adapted to grist grinding as well as saw mill purposes and it put an end to the two-weeks trips to Oskaloosa for grinding services. The lumber and machinery equipment had to be hauled all the way from Keokuk along the dusty wagon trails.

Stephen O'Brien, father of George O'Brien, Ames implement dealer, was the school fund commissioner who received payment from William K. Wood in 1851 for his piece of school land after due appraisal to perfect the title. This was the beginning of a series of purchases by which Wood finally acquired a total of 1,300 acres of some of the best land in Story county.

CURTISS IS TEACHER

Mrs. W. R. Hardcastle, 618 Douglas avenue, taught school in Milford township at the time that Dean Charles F. Curtiss, of the agricultural division at Iowa State college, was a schoolmaster two miles west of Milford's modern consolidated building.

Her school was two miles south of Curtiss' and the two districts often combined to visit the Bloomington school tutored by Herbert Davis. The visiting was done in a circuit manner, one time at Curtiss' next time at Mrs. Hardcastle's.

Mrs. Hardcastle, who is of the Bradford family, came here in 1870. Her husband also is one of a family which arrived here about the same time.

M'CARTHY DRIVES FIRST PEG ON COLLEGE FARM

Daniel McCarthy, drove the first stake on the college farm about 1860. The present house of Dean C. F. Curtiss is situated on the point where that stake was driven 68 years ago.

At the time controversy over the location of the college farm had been dispensed with and Suel Foster of Muscatine county, one of the locating trustees was expecting to meet E. G. Day, a fellow trustee on the west uplands of Squaw creek, near where Iowa State college has since stood for many years. However, when Mr. Day did not appear, McCarthy offered the service of his compass to which equipment they added a surveyor's chain.

The two men went about the business of selecting a site for the college farm as stipulated in the provision of the Morrill land grant act. Later, McCarthy donated a sum of $75 for the purpose of surveying and recording the corners of the said farm. Similar liberality was forthcoming from Boone and Story citizens who gave in money and subscriptions $5,340; besides they gave 981 acres of land, deeded and bonded, making a total appraised land gift of $4.905. Story county guaranteed $10,000 to the building of the school if it would be located here.

Ames Promotes Fair of Its Own in '70's

Ames boasted of a fair of its own back in the '70's, the grounds being located on the west side of Grand avenue, south of the North Western tracks Records have it that two such early agricultural expositions were held here until the grounds were purchased by Ben Read, local butcher, for a pasture and slaughter house.

After the plot passed into Read's hands, the fair seems to have broken up for lack of funds with which to establish another show ground.

Deliberation Wins Profits for Youth and Shocks Banker

A sudden rise in the price of corn when Addison Kingsbury, well-known farmer residing east of Ames, was a young man caused Parley Sheldon, long time local banker, to wonder at the intuition of springing youth.

Kingsbury, who had just started managing a farm of his own, was desirous of making a loan that he might more completely finance it. He made his plans known to Mr. Sheldon who decided to grant the loan.

A little later on, Kingsbury came in and wanted to borrow a smaller sum with which to pay his taxes and interest. "Well how about that corn of yours? Aren't you going to sell it first? I sold mine a week ago and got 56 cents for it," Mr. Sheldon asked. The reply was in the negative. The young man expressed his belief that the price of corn was going higher.

Several months passed and Sheldon chanced to meet Kingsbury. The question followed, "Well, have you sold your corn yet?" The veteran banker was astonished to find that Kingsbury had commanded the neat sum of $1.04 per bushel and that he was still insisting—"It'll go higher too."

Just as Grandad Relied on the Blacksmith

—to give firm footing to the old grey team, automobile owners of today depend on the tire-man to keep them in safe and substantial mileage.

In every motorist's experience there comes at one time or another the realization that he needs a new set of tires or the old outfit will blow out some rainy night when everyone is in a hurry. One way to stave off buying new tires is to buy the best for your money in the beginning . . . that is, invest the old cash in FIRESTONE GUM-DIPPED CORDS.

Iowa Vulcanizing Co.

111 Main - - - - - - - - - - Ames, Iowa

E. H. Haigler

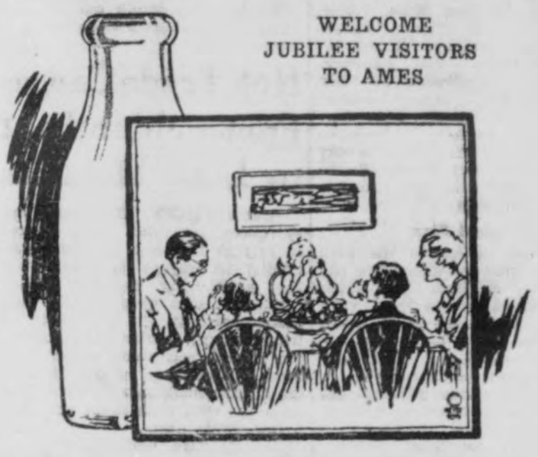
Phone No. 256

214 Main St.

WE WELCOME DIAMOND JUBILEE VISITORS TO AMES

We have newly decorated and rearranged our store. We are now a member of the I. G. A., one of the largest buying industries in the United States, and are now in a position to sell you quality merchandise at the lowest market price.

Farmers—We are paying the highest prices for eggs. Bring them in.



WELCOME JUBILEE VISITORS TO AMES

For the Family

There is no better milk—and no better food—than Davis & Banks' milk. It should be used for every meal of the day in some form. Purity, wholesomeness, every good in our milk.

We especially invite the Jubilee visitors to call at our plant while in Ames. You are welcome!

Ice Cream Sherbet Butter

On sale at our plant. Open every evening till 9 o'clock.

Davis & Banks Dairy

Phone 369 114 Kellogg

Exclusive Glazing

All articles left at our shop command the attention and skill of a trained craftsman because we have made a specialty of superior upholstering and glasswork.

Accidents will happen to fragile glass no matter how careful you may be. Let us take the worry of repairing the damage off your hands.

-and Upholstering Too

When the "stuffing" in the seats and cushions of your car begins to seek the outdoors, it's time to think of Orning and his repair shop.

* * *

Orning Glass Works

Glass and Glass Specialties—Upholstering
Auto Body Works

Ames, Iowa

117 Kellogg Ave. Phone 197-W

REAL for used cars WANT ADS

Diamond Jubilee Edition

TRADITION SECTION

The Ames Daily Tribune

AND EVENING TIMES

VOLUME LXII — AMES, IOWA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1928. — PAGE THIRTY-THREE

NEVADA PRINTS FIRST PAPER

GRANT TOWNSHIP CREATES UNION SCHOOL IN 1911

Plan Paves Way for Consolidated System

Prior to the adoption of the consolidated school system in Story county, a forerunner, known as the Story county system of Union schools, graded the rural schools by joining three districts. The system was adopted by the board of directors of the school township of Grant at the July meeting, 1911.

The men who endorsed the new plan were William Mills, Ames, president; A. J. Heintz, Ames; John Irvine, Shipley; James W. Hynes, Nevada; Joe Steward, Ames, secretary-treasurer; Dan Huhn, Nevada; Henry Banks, Amse; Elmer Biddle; Navada; L. B. Child, Nevada. I. J. Scott, Ames attorney, then was county superintendent and promoted the move to grade the rural schools of Grant township.

Original Plan

So far as is known the plan never was tried out elsewhere and was strictly original. The three country school houses were used where they stood, the North Grant consolidated school building standing on the site of the school separating the two other schools.

The east district handled the fourth, fifth and sixth grades; the middle school directed the first, second and third classes; and the west district took care of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. All were along the Lincoln highway.

Use Bus

One bus was used to convey the children back and forth to their respective schools. The smaller pupils, who attended the middle district did not have to ride more than two miles and no pupil had to ride more than four miles. Those who attended their home school did not ride at all.

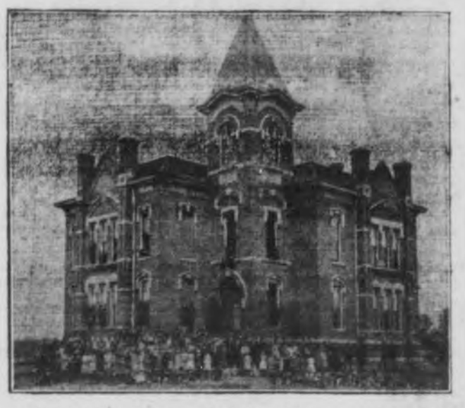
The advocates of this system pointed to the low increase in school tax which was required; that of about 0.002 on the dollar. Each teacher had but three grades and this item was considered sufficiently important to recommend it highly. Recitation periods were from 15 minutes to 20 minutes long. A total of from seven to ten recitations were held daily. The ninth grade was added to the course of study so that each district would handle three grades. All schools were under the supervision of an experienced teacher. The scheme was followed for about one year, was disbanded and has never been used since, tho no other plan of graded schools approached it in economy.

$50 is Salary

V. D. Skogsburg was teacher of the advanced district and was principal of the union system. At that his salary of $50 per month was considered quite substantial. The school was in session five hours each day; opening at 10 p. m. and closing at 3:30 p. m. Recitation periods were 15 minutes long, with each grade reciting seven seven or eight times daily. The noon intermission was 30 minutes long and there was no recess.

Miss Ora K. Putnam was teacher of the primary group. Her pupils were given 15 minute recesses in addition to a 30-minute noon. Miss Anna Lee taught the fourth, fifth and sixth grades at the east district with about the same schedule as is common today in the rural schools.

AMES HIGH—YESTERDAY AND TODAY



A few of the kids who attended the old Central school in Ames may be seen in the smaller picture at the left. Since this was taken, an addition has been made, and the entire structure now serves at a grade school.
The present Ames High School at the right offers a great contrast with the original building.

Hog Trade Causes Pioneer Merchant to Lose Molasses

"Uncle Tommy" Davis and Jerry Corey laid out Iowa Center in August 1855 and promptly proceeded to engage in trade with the neighboring settlers. They displayed their goods, wares and merchandise in the log cabin in which Jerry's family lived and for the time it was store, parlor, bedroom, kitchen and hotel. Most of the staples such as salt, sugar and molasses were kept in an outhouse a few yards away.

Use Molasses

Molasses was the main sweeting agency then and calls were frequent for that particular commodity. When a customer desired a quantity of it, either Jerry or Tommy would repair to the auxiliary storehouse and open the tap, then proceed to engage in conversation until the jug was duly filled with the cane product.

On one occasion Billy Wood happened along and Jerry in true merchant style did the necessary preliminaries toward supplying the needs of the customer, among which was an order for molasses. Jerry set the jug, opened the faucet and went outside to entertain Wood. Some minutes later, he dashed into the little outhouse to find a great mass of running sweets. He had become so wrapped up in a hog-trade with Wood that he forgot the barrel of molasses, a lapse of mind which caused him considerable discomfiture.

Baldwin Comes

Not many weeks later F. M. Baldwin with the Young brothers started up another store and began to trade with the increasing numbers of emigrants. M. M. and T. J. Ross opened a third store in 1856. That same year two steam saw and flouring mills were erected. It 1857 the Baptists built a brick church in the town, one of the first in the county, (some say it is the first).

For many years Iowa Center was the center of activity in southern Story county but the coming of the Milwaukee railroad in the '80's dealt it a severe blow by platting a town to the southward, now known as Maxwell.

EARLY PIONEER DAYS

September 17.—Scrap between Ames and Nevada baseball teams.

(August 13)

Pedestrianism is taking a strong hold of the Boone people.. Another match is advertised to come off at the fair grounds.. The man covering the most ground in ten hours will receive $70.... .....

First School in Ames, 1866, Stands Next to Squaw Creek

The first school in Ames was a one-room frame building located about three blocks east of Squaw creek on the north side of Lincoln way and known as the "Hoggatt School." Henry May taught there three terms, from 1866 to 1868. Washington and Grant townships were one township for school purposes, each township paid one-half of the expense of maintaining the school. Jack Erb, for Grant township and Henry May, for Washington township, attended to all the school business.

In 1868 the townships were divided. Hoggatt school was abanloned and a two-story frame building consisting of two rooms, one up stairs and one down stairs, was built on south side (site of Lincoln school) at a cost of $450 and was known as sub-district No. 1. Washington township. Henry May taught the higher grades and Miss Barbwell the lower grades. Among the first pupils of Mr. May's class were the following: Miss Sarah Fitchpatrick (McElyea), Ella Fitchpatrick, Jim Adams, John Hoggatt, Pen and John Kintzley, M. K. Smith, Mrs. Chet Little, Mrs. S. Scott, Sam and Lon Hiestand, Miss Becky Hoggatt (Mrs. Loud), Willard McCarthy and Marie McCarthy.

On First School Board

The following citizens qualified as members of the first board of education of Washington township: William West, president; William Lucas, director; L. B. Farrwell, treasurer; and Henry May, secretary.

In the spring of 1870, a call for a special vote of the electors of Washington township was made for the purpose of hearing the petition of the school district known as Sub-district No. 4, to become the Independent Disttrict of Ames, The petition was granted and on May 2, the electors of Ames elected a board of trustees. On May 7, the following citizens qualified and organized as the first board of the Independent District of Ames; O. G. Tilden and Isaac Black for three year term. H. F. Kingsbury and T. Weld for two years. William West and H. R. Barwell for one year term. On organization H. F. Kingsbury was elected president; J. H. Miller, treasurer; N. A. Rainbolt, secretary.

Primary School Opens

In 1874 a primary school was opened on the north side in a little frame house which stood on the lot where the Perkins home now stands, across the street from the city library, with Miss Emma Chamberlain as teacher. This building was used for one term. The following year a new four room frame building was put up on the site where the Etta Budd residence now stands. This answered the purpose of a high school and graded school. The high school classes were designated "A" and "B."

At the regular annual election in March, 1880, the board submitted a request to issue bonds for the purpose of building a new school house, $10,000 was asked. This debt was contracted and the old part of the present Central building was built.

Again in 1900 bonds to the amount of $1,000 were voted to build the new addition to the Central building. The election was held March 19, the vote standing with the men, 199 yes, 52 no; with the women, 12 yes and 3 no.

In March 1903 a special election was held for the purpose of issuing bonds to the amount of $12,500 to build a school house in the first ward. The proposition carried by the combined vote of men and women, so the contract was let and the building was under construction when the board discovered that they could not dispose of the bonds for the reason, that counting the votes separate, the majority of the male votes, were against, and the bonding companies would not handle the bonds under these conditions.

Board is Puzzled

The board found itself in a great predicament. It was first thot that by issuing warrants and consequently securing the legislature to legalize them, the matter might be easily disposed of, but in the end, they called for another election which gave the project the desired support from both men and women. This school was completed in 1904. It contains four class rooms and principal's office and has all modern conveniences. It was named the Beardsbear school.

Welch school at the Fourth ward came into existence in 1906 when the board voted bonds to the extent of $9,000 to erect the four-room structure. In 1910, modern improvements were added and its enrollment has grown at an immense speed. Another enlargement was made in 1927 to accommodate the pupils of the large college ward.

In 1911 the board unanimously done to improve the crowded con- decided that something must be dition of the high school. The enrollment for the year was 307 and only five rooms were available on the second floor where the high school classes are held.

Vote $100,000 in Bonds

The south side was also in need of a new building as the old one would require repairs to the amount of $2,000. The board did not deem it advisable to spend that much on an old building so they called a special election and submitted a request to issue bonds for a new high school building on the north side and a ward building on the south side. The amount asked was $100,000. On June 22 bonds were issued bearing 4 1-2 per cent interest and sold at a premium of $1,500. The site for the new high school bulding was the hardest to solve. Several sites were considered, one

(Continued on Page 35)

V. of F. W. Organize in Ames During '23

The Sgt. Harry T. Corbin Post, No. 1107 Veterans of Foreign wars, was organized in Ames Nov. 7, 1923.

Its charter members are Roy E. Cottrill, Clarence E. Leonard, John W. Teed, Kenneth Rossiter, Henry Laub, W. T. Elder, Ed H. Lewison. H. R. Wilder, William F. Henry, F. C. Chase, Worden L. Wheeler, Pearl M. Shaffer, William H. Williamson, Harry Bickelhaupt, John E. Hiland, Arthur E. Fields, Jesse Pecht, H. W. Schneider, Leslie Smith, David Edwards.

TOWNSHIPS ARE NAMED FOR MEN

Many Christened for War Generals

Story county has sixteen townships, each of which has been christened in turn for some noted event, person or place. The origin of some of the names is not too clear, but for the most part, popular choice governed their continued usage.

Lincoln township received its name in honor of Abraham Lincoln, the first martyr president of the United States. The township was organized in 1867 when the name of Lincoln was very dear to the preserved Union.

Warren and Howard

In 1872, Warren township was organized and named after J. W. Maxwell, an illustrious pioneer of the county. Its neighboring township, Howard, was named in honor of General W. O. Howard, a very distinguished Union general in the Civil war. It was organized in 1859 and was one of the earliest areas of the county to be settled.

The name General Marquis De Lafayette, a famous French nobleman who ably assisted the American colonies in throwing off the yoke of British rule in the Revolutionary war, was passed onto the township in the northwest corner of the county, which was organized in 1854.

Benjamin Franklin

In the second tier of townships is Franklin, called so after Benjamin Franklin, the great American philosopher and statesman. It was also organized in 1854. There is nothing to substantiate the adoption of Milford for a township name except popular choice, when it was organized in 1858.

Richland took its title from its rich native soil. It was one of the last townships to be settled and did not receive recognition until 1872. Sherman township came five years before in 1867, and was christened Sherman after General William Tecumseh Sherman, the noted Union commander who headed the march "from Atlanta to the sea."

New Albany must have been a favorite too, as there is no exact record of the origin of the name. It was established in 1858 as a separate unit of the county. Nevada township absorbed the name of the leading town within its borders. Both were consequently named after the range of mountains in California called "Sierra Nevada." The township was organized in 1853.

Grant township cme into existence in 1867, and was named in honor of General Ullysses Simpson Grant, the leader of the Union forces during the Civil war. Washington township in which Ames is located, derived its name from General George Washington, the first president of the United States. The county declared it a separate unit in 1854.

In the southwest corner of the county is the township which was named in remembrance of the ancient Palestine in the Holy Land. Palestine was organized in 1858. Union, as a favorite name, seems to be the only explanation for the naming of the said township in the southern tier of the county at its debut in 1855.

Indian Creek is a name obvious enough for the township thru which the stream passes. Maxwell is the principal town within its limits which were defined by survey in 1853. Lastly, but not so from standpoint of priority of organization, is Collins township, presumably named for Rev. John Collins, a great evangelist in Ohio about 30 years ago. This township was organized in 1857.

(March 21, '78)

H. C. Huntington, C. D. Norman, C. G. Norman, C. G. McCarthy, A. H. Thayer, John L. Stevens, A. J. Graves, William McMichael and Charles Nowlan were purchasers of carriages at the auction sale Tuesday.

STORY COUNTY ADVOCATE IS PIONEER IN '57

Ames Intelligencer Is Founded in April, 1868

The first newspaper printed in Story county was the Story County Advocate. It was located at Nevada in 1857 by R R. Thrall. Five years later George F. Schoonover bought the paper and, according to the custom of the times, renamed it the Reveille, a war name probably derived from the Civil war which then was being waged.

John M Brainard became owner of the establishment in 1863 and renamed the paper to Story County Aegis. The origin of this name is questioned, but it is supposed to have been suggested by a line from "The American Flag" by Joseph Rodman Drake. Brainard enlarged the folio from six columns to seven columns and carried it on as a republican newspaper.

Ballou Comes

In November of 1868, V. A. Ballou acquired possession it. In this transaction the name of the folio was not changed. Two years later, in May of 1870, W. A. Gallup became the owner and he changed the name to Nevada Representative and enlarged it to an eight column paper. It still remained republican in politics.

Vaughn and Stoddard started the Nevada Watchman in 1874 to champion the cause of the anti-monopolists. They sold it to J. A. Fitchpatrick; he sold it to R. H. Rodearmel, and Rodearmel to V. A. Ballou had changed his political affiliations and continued the paper as a democrat sheet. In the meantime, W. P. Payne had purchased the Nevada Representative which he continued to operate for more than 30 years.

During the Civil war, a paper called the Nevada Democrat sprung up. It was short-lived, largely because of its bitter stand against the republican administration of Lincoln.

Gilbert at Ames

Journalism in Ames was launched by the Rev. Hezekiah Gilbert who started a sheet known as the Reflector about 1867. It ceased publication after a few month's trial and its editor became connected with a Congregational paper issued in Boston, Mass.

The Ames Intelligencer, a weekly news sheet, was founded in April, 1868, by A McFadden. It was republican in politics. He was succeeded by John Watts who later sold it to Capt. J. E. Duncan. In 1885, a rival paper was started by E. W. Clark, but soon after the death of the editor in March of 1886, it was discontinued. News of the Iowa Agricultural college was disseminated thru the columns of a monthly organ, called the "Aurora." It was commenced about 1872.

Many Weeklies

The early '80's witnessed the creation of a large number of small weeklies in the county. The exact date of the first appearance of the Cambridge Reporter is not known, but its successor, the Herald, was commenced about January in 1884. Charles D. Parks was its editor and adopted republican politics.

The Maxwell Tribune started in 1882 under the editorship of L. R. Shepherd and was republican. The Maxwell Times existed for a short time only. The Iowa Cyclone Sheldahl news sheet was started by a man named McTavish Aug. 20 1882 but its career also was short.

Story City had two papers in 1884 but the Review edited by H. C. Carlson ceased soon after its inception. The first Story City Herald was begun abiut 1881.

Zearing also had two weeklies in the middle '80's. The Zearing Register in McCallsburg called Latrobe then during the preceding year. It was republican in politics and commenced publication about Jan. 20 1883.

Prairie Blaze Burns Entire Family in 1860

One of the most frightful of prairie tragedies occurred near the big rock in Milford township in the autumn of 1860, when an entire family of pioneers were burned to death in their covered wagon.

The victims John Swearingen, his wife and four children were on their way to a new home west of Webster City from their old locality in New England. Their lack of familiarity with the prairie was demonstrated shortly. While passing thru Nevada about noon, they had purchased some cotton batting, expecting to use it when they had reached their Webster City home.

Ignore Warning

As they made the open prairie northwest of Nevada, a smoky haze in the distance failed to warn them of the approaching peril. They proceeded on their way in good spirits. Just as they were coming up the rise along a swale on the further side of the rock the sweeping fire hit them.

The wagon cover caught on fire instantly, creating a scorching funeral pyre for its passengers. Swearingen immediately jumped out, followed by his wife. Hardly had they gained the safety of the ground than she remembered her baby in the wagon. The frantic mother returned, gathered up the little bundle in her arms and was in the act of stepping from the double-trees to the ground when the horses kicked and reared so much that she fell between them. In trying to get her out of this danger, Swearingen was knocked unconscious by a blow from the team.

Survivor is Helpless

When he came to his senses, his clothing was nearly consumed and his flesh was terribly burned. With desperate effort he tore the feed box off the wagon, hoping in that way to gain access to the other three children huddled up in the bottom of the wagon, but the fierce flames beat him off and he suffered the torture and agony of seeing his whole family perish without his being able to help one whit.

He then struck out across the burnt and blackened prairie in hopes of finding a settler's home where he might tell of the awful circumstance. He finally made it to the J E. Hoover home, three mile away.

The news of the tragedy spread rapidly and men of the neighborhood gathered at the scene to inspect the remains. They collected the bones of the four children and the mother and put them in the feed box which Swearingen had torn off in the fire. They found evidence of intense heat in the blaze.

Horses Perish

The dishes were melted and all of the wood had been burnt from the wagon irons. One of the horses was dead and the other, wandering about the prairie, was so badly burned that it had to be killed. The family dog had perished a short distance away where the flames had enveloped him like a tempest.

Swearingen ,the only survivor, had suffered fatal burns and passed 10 days in mortal agony, before he died. He was conscious most of the time and related to callers the awful episode. Just before the fire struck them, they had been rejoicing over the few remaining miles they had yet to travel before they would sight their new home. The man would repeat the cry of his dead wife when she first stepped from the wagon in utter confusion, "Oh, John, My Baby!" The bodies of the victims lie buried in the Sheffield cemetery.

SAM'L HEISTAND BLAZES WAY FOR EARLY EMIGRANTS

Pioneer Builds Grist, Carding Mills on Squaw Creek

Samuel Hiestand was one of the first, if not the first settlers in early Story county. He came in 1848 the same year that the Ballards entered the county near Huxley. The Ballards settled on March 8. Hiestand is supposed to have crossed the Mississippi river in January of 1848, and traveled on westward with ox teams and horses, averaging about 22 miles per day. At that gait, he would have arrived here ahead of the Ballards. Tho there is no absolute proof to substantiate the date, several local historians are are of the opinion that Hiestand is the original settler. Others say he did not stop for settlement upon his arrival here.

Builds in 1852

He built his first cabin above Riverside park, then in the winter of 1851-52, he went back to Indiana for more supplies to take west. Hiestand's daughter with her husband, Stephen O'Brien, accompanied him back to Iowa. George O'Brien, Ames man, is a son of this pioneer couple.

The returning emigrants brought saws for a saw mill, and a wheel for the carding mill which were built at a point on Squaw creek northwest of the college armory and just west below C. E. Weston's farm. That was about 1852. It took six yoke of cattle to draw the wagon on which the mill equipment was hauled.

Carding Mill

In due time the carding mill was erected and the few settlers brought their sheep to the stream where they washed the wool in the soft water. The animals were allowed to dry off in the sun before being shorn. When all the wool had been taken the carding process began. The carding wheel was a primitive aparatus, the like of which has never been seen since in the western part of the country. The power was furnished from a horizontal treadwheel, 36 feet in diameter, on which several oxen were kept at a constant walk. At the other end of the millshed, a heavy wheel with innumerable teeth on a stationary comb fixture, stripped the wool into long rolls suitable for the spinning wheel. In those days the settlers performed every process in making cloth from the shearing of the sheep to the working of the loom.

Waste Walnut

Much of the black walnut timber in that vicinity was sawed at the old saw mill erected by Hiestand. This prized lumber was used for everything. Hiestand also had a set of burrs for grinding corn, which he cut from rocks lying about the place.

Shortly after the first county election in 1853, Stephen O'Brien was appointed county assessor. There were about 22 families in the county then and it took him 22 days to assess them. In one instance he calculated the initial worth of a family of emigrants, within a few minutes after they had unloaded their plow and unyoked their oxen. They objected until he explained that it would not cost them anything.

FIRST STUDENT DEATH

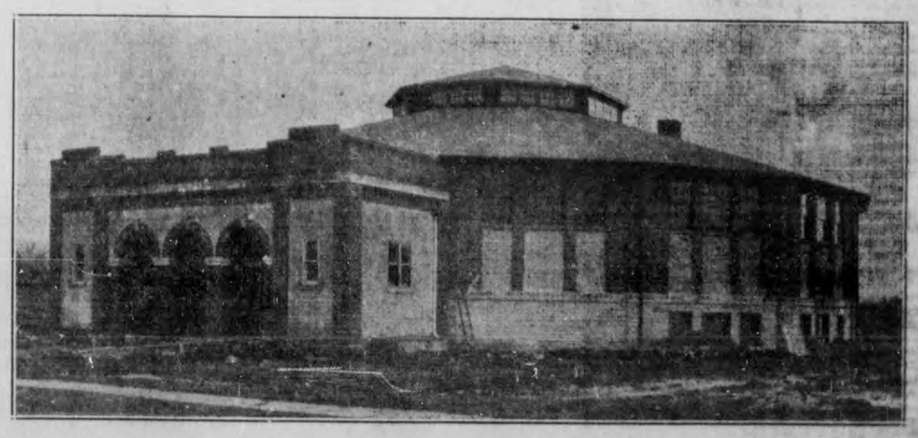
July 13, '77—Intelligencer.

Wednesday night, during the Junior exhibition exercises at the college, A. L. Pugh, a member of the Junior class, died. Mr. Pugh had been ill for about two weeks, tho no one supposed his sickness to be of an alarming nature. He was about 20 years of age, of correct, examplary and studious habits. His remains were sent at once to his friends in Dallas county. This is the first death ever occurring at the college or on the college grounds.

OLD CITY HALL AND JAIL

The first "hoosegow" in Ames is pictured above at the right of the old city hall. The new municipal building stands on the same site today.

AMES ATHLETIC FIELD HOUSE



In this building which was completed in 1927, all high school indoor athletic contests are held, dramatic presentations and class plays are presented, andd many other forms of activities are housed here.

SOPER'S MILL IS EARLY LANDMARK

Has Many Patrons in Olden Times

Old Soper's mill in northwest Milford township is one of the very few landmarks which call up history of more than six decades ago. It was built about 65 years ago and was operated as a saw mill for the first 15 years. Burrs for grinding corn were then put in and it became the grist mill of the county. It was situated in a picturesque spot near a bend in the Skunk river whose current turned the wheels which ground the farmers' grain for miles around.

After 1900 it had gradually grown into disuse on account of the shallow condition of the river and about 1909 the dam gave way, both factors contributing toward its complete abandonment in 1911. The mill standing near the roadside presented a rather spectral appearance to the casual passerby and reminded one of the ghost tales of his childhood. Consequently the Swearingers who owned it moved it some distance to the southwest where it was remodeled into a barn. It has been many years since any improvments have been made on it and its weather beaten exterior has long since given up all traces of paint. Its windows are all broken in, and for years birds have built their nests in its towering rafters. The mill long has been a favorite picnic resort, the woods in the vicinity being especially conducive to a day's outing. A ramble thru the old mill, up and down its creaking stairway, always formed a part of the day's pleasure.

EARLY PIONEER DAYS

(August 6, 1880, Intelligencer)

Since July 1, 115 legs of beer have been received by our citizens by express, besides the amount shipped in by freight. How is that for a temperance town?

The painters who were to work on the Skunk river bridge, caught and thoroly painted a couple of young boys, Tuesday afternoon. They settled the matter with cash and will be in no hurry to try the experiment again.

Kelley had the "cob fever" last week, for the people came from every direction to get cobs at 20 cents a load, and some were so avaricious that they put on two top boxes on each wagon and then stamped their cobs down. Captain Stevens finally put a stop to it when it was apparent that there was a man for every cob.

CHAS. TAYLOR

"Charlie" Taylor is one of Ames' pioneers who has seen the town grow into a city and the home of one of the greatest educational instutitions in the world.

MORMON TRAIL GOES THRU STORY COUNTY

The old Mormon trail to the golden west once was routed thru Story county. Its founders seeking religious freedom in the far west, followed the old Keokuk trail which came up from Jasper county thru the Maxwell and Cambridge neighborhoods. It swung west about where Leo Armstrong's watermelon stand now is east of Ames and made for the old farm house on the college grounds. It is recorded by some that the Payne teamsters who hauled the materials for the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah came thru Story county.

The old stage is thot to have followed the same route.

When Stephen O'Brien came back from the Civil war on a furlough in 1863, he left the stage east of Skunk river on a line with the highway and struck off northwest toward his home near Riverside park. The stage stopped at the old farm house now Dean C. F. Curtiss' home where there was an exchange of mail and horses. The stage stables were located about a hundred yards southwest of West Gate at State gymnasium.

There was not a single tree on the campus at that time, and the farm house was plainly visible from the stage stable. Thus when the coach was seen to pull in at the house yard, the hostler got out the four fresh horses for a quick exchange. The stage then hastened on to Boonesborough.

Sheldahl Belongs to Three Counties on Boundary Line

Sheldahl is one town which cannot be wholly claimed by any one county. The main street in the town lies on the county line between Story and Polk counties, and the line between Boone and Story counties bisects the north part of it. However, the postoffice has been located for the most part in Polk county as it was attached, by vote of its citizens to Polk county incorporated part in June, 1882, just prior to the prohibitory amendment vote.

The influence of the county loyalty was noticeable in the church-building program. Polk county Lutherans built a church for their number and not to be outdone. Story county Lutherans did likewise. Then the Story county Methodists of Sheldahl erected a church about the same time that the Boone county people of the same denomination finished their building.

A flouring mill owned and operated by S. W. Snyder enjoyed a lively patronage until it was destroyed in December, 1886. This loss was a serious one to the community at that time when flour milling was largely a local enterprise.

FIRST SCHOOL IS NEAR SQUAW CREEK

(Continued From Page 33)

on the southeast corner of the present grounds and another on the two vacant lots west of the Central building, known as the Miller lots, and the third, the most expensive one but the most practical, the half block of the Central building.

It was necessary to build near the school already there in order to heat the two buildings from one outside heating plant, thus reducing the danger from fire. The board could come to no decision in the matter, so it was referred to a special committee, appointed by L. M. Bosworth, president of the Ames Commercial club, and consisting of J. G. Tilden, Parley Sheldon, W. M. Greeley, F. R. Conaway, L. G. Hardin, J. T. Grove, Ben Edwards, J. M. Munsinger and U. S. Griffith.

Church is Moved

This committee met with the board and its recommendation that the east half-block be purchosed was unanimously accepted. The ground with several buildings was purchased for a figure of approximately $12,400. It was also necessary to buy part of the ground where the Episcopal church stood, however, members of vestry at some sacrifice accepted an offer and moved the church building east of its former location.

The south side school was named Lincoln and represented an expenditure of $15,500. It was enlarged considerably during the summer of 1927 to accommodate the increasing numbers of children.

An assembly, an auditorium which seats 700 persons, a gymnasium and laboratory rooms were among the outstanding improvements made in the new high school building which was erected at a cost of about $75,000. Manual training rooms and a domestic science kitchen were also included in the equipment.

PRESBYTERIANS BUILD FIRST NEVADA CHURCH

Nevada's first house of worship was built on a modest elevation near the center of lot 9, block P, in Scott's addition to the town, by the Cumberland Presbyterians. It was one of the very first churches to have been built in the county. About the same time, judged to be 1857, a Baptist church was put up at Iowa Center.

In 1866, the N. S. Presbyterian built their church on lot 3, block 26, a year later, the Methodist people erected the largest church in the town, famed for its size, on lots 4 and 5, block 13.

The first Catholic church was built about 1870, at a cost of about $1,280, on lot 7, block 39. The priest, Father Murphy, served a parish of two units, the Nevada community and the Colo neighborhood.

Further building was not continued until 1881 when the Baptists of Nevada, put up a church on lot 9, block G, Stewart's addition. Its marked beauty was contrasted with its predecessors. Still later, the Evangelical Lutheran membership built a church and parsonage on lots 2 and 3, block 3, Mills' addition. Investments in church buildings were increasing in amount with each new church that was being put up. The Lutherans spent about $3,500 on their building.

UNION SOLDIERS ESCAPE REBELS

Mrs. Peter's Party Effects Ruse

When the Union army undertook to pass General Hood's Confederate forces at Franklin, Tenn., during the Civil war, a strange thing happened. The entire army of the northern general, Schofield, slipped past in sight of the Confederate pickets and not a shot was fired.

The Union men were astonished at their unexpected success and for months afterwards it was the talk among the ranks that something must have been wrong with the commanders. Something was gravely wrong as was later found out, and it cost Hood a great many men in the battle of the next day. Many military experts say that had Hood crushed Schofield, a feat which he might have done with his superior numbers, the later battle of Nashville would have resulted differently.

For some weeks prior to theSchofield advance, Hood's men had been bragging about their probable entry into Ohio where they expected into Union territory and scoffed at to spend the winter living on the fat of the land. They failed to realize the danger of advancing so far the possibility of meeting Schofield.

When the army of the south reached Columbia, Tenn., a great turn of affairs wrecked their hopes and caused indirectly the death of hundreds of men. Mrs. Peters, wife of a doctor and a beautiful society woman, gave Hood and his generals a grand party banquet. So while Hood and his generals were enjoying the smiles and charming manner of Mrs. Peters, Schofield was passing right by the camp fires of his army. Te generals entertained at Mrs. Peter's were mostly so drunk that they had forgotten all about Schofield and his escaping army. The feast lost to Hood the only chance he had for carrying out his boasts.

Robert Bevier, who was a general in the Confederate army commanding Missouri Confederates, says that "Schofield demoralized, disordered, frightened, defeated mob of stragglers" were allowed to pass unmolested right by the splendid division of Cheatham's Confederates. But in a few hours, these same stragglers became an organized power which mowed down over 4,000 of Hood's brave veterans at Franklin, including four of his great generals killed, five left on the field dead or wounded and three generals captured.

Dr. E. G. Cramblit, of Ames, was in Schofields army when it marched past Hood's camp. He could hear the enemy soldiers talking and could smell the smoke from the campfires. It was dusk when the strategic advance was made, but it was a source of great wonderment that not a shot was fired. In the battle the next day, Cramblit was in the midst of the fighting, but came out uninjured.

A Missouri brigade was nearly wiped out; leaving 447 dead or wounded on the battlefield out of 687 at the start of the fight. The Union army dealt terrible punishment to the Confederates in that encounter.

The first child born in Nevada was named Mary Nevada Alderman. The proud parents so admired the name of the new town that they conferred it upon their infant daughter for its middle name. Joseph M. Thrift of Boone county, who was appointed to locate the seat for Story county, christened his daughter, "Sierra Nevada," also in honor of the western mountain range for which the county seat was named.

OLD HOTEL

Traveling men of an earlier day recall distinctly the pleasure of stopping at the old Ames hotel which stood at the corner of Main and Duff.

PURVIS KNOWS 'ABE' AS ILLINOIS NATIVE

Elijah Purvis was one of the pioneers of Story county, having arrived here with his family on the eighth day of August, 1855. The newcomers located on the farm seven miles south of Ames, which continued to be the homestead for more than 60 years.

Mr. Purvis really had entered the county in the year preceding but he failed to seek a location. Those were the days when it was possible to know every man and woman in Story county and a number in the neighboring territories. He was born near Springfield, Ill., April 5, 1829. He knew Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Thornton, Dick Ogelvie, Usher V. Linder and John A. Logan.

He went from Story county in the 2nd Iowa cavalry. In the first battle, which occurred at Monterey, Miss., he was beside William Paxton, when the latter was killed by a shot from a battery secreted in the hills. A bullet cut out a piece of Purvis' ear. Paxton was instantly killed and just at that moment came an order to retreat. The body was left left, but was buried by citizens the next day, and afterwards removed to the national cemetery.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

A violent rain in 1909 flooded the bottoms in the vicinity of Skunk river and Squaw creek. It brought back the days of the prairie when the settlers had to improvise bridges of poles and wade for yards thru flood water before they came to the main channel. All day Sunday after the flooding rain in spite of the new blue law ordinance the street commissioner with a force of men hauled dirt to build up the dike on the college side of Squaw creek. Bridge along the streams for many miles were endangered.

MRS. CYNTHIA O. DUFF BUYS SITE FOR AMES

Cynthia O. Duff, wife of Alex Duff, was one of the pioneer women of Ames who was instrumental in promoting the welfare of the town in its infancy. It was thru her aid that the North Western railroad succeeded in locating Ames where they wanted it. Mrs. Duff was the agent for the purchase of a farm east of Colonel Hoggatt's place.

In due time the farm was conveyed to parties more directly connected with the railroad company, the detremination of the location of Ames being made public in the fall of 1864. Thus the North Western officials had accomplished their purpose without a great deal of dickering for land, and the station was built as soon as the road came in from Nevada.

It is told that Mrs. Duff was a very able helper in the erection of the new Congregational church of that day. With her own hands she constructed several of the sashes used in the building. So well known was her skill in converting rough material into finished carpentry, that one day when a box of accessories of the church arrived at the railroad station, a question regarding its owner was quickly explained by a young villager, who said: "Why that's for Cynthia O. Duff. Can't you see the C. O. D. on the label?"

(March 2, '77)

Each morning at dawn large flocks of prairie chickens fly north over the city to feed in the corn fields. They return about dusk to the tall grass in the bottom lands.

GOLD FEVER

Gold digger's fever seized a number of Story county citizens in 1859, with the result that they hied themselves toward the west on the first day of March in regular "moving day" fashion.

Those who went in the first contingent were: J. P. Robinson, sr., J. M. Robinson, J. Heffler, Doc. Tichenor, C D. Berry, B. P. Haman, Charles Lovell, A. F. Dinsmore and Bar Scott. The following week I. B. Compton, Wilson Daly and wife, Mallory Daly, wife and sister-in-law, J. D. Ferner and W. P. Straw took up the magic trail.

On March 29, John H. McLain, wife and two sons, R M. McLain, F. A. McLain, Mrs. Laura A. Berry, Leroy Childs, Frank Hunt, George E. Brigham, Isaac Walker, Henry Sangler, and Henry Tritts, with six wagons and 14 yoke of cattle, went in the same diection.

The Miracle Hand Cleanser

For Men, Women and Children

VELVO instantly removes all dirt—any stain, grease, oil, paint, printers ink and duco from the hands, leaving the skin velvety and soft.

In addition to being a powerful cleanser, Velvo also softens and invigorates the hands. It's Antiseptic and Healing.

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VELVO is very economical to use—it does the work efficiently and satisfactory. It is the most economical powdered soap made. Contains no lye, sand or acids.

VELVO is used and endorsed by battery men, railroad men, mechanics, motorists, factory men, printers, farmers, undertakers, plumbers, garage men, physicians, dentists, shoemakers, pipe fitters, miners, carpenters, boiler makers, hospitals, homes and hotels.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR FREE SAMPLE

Lathers Freely in Hot or Cold, Hard or Soft Water!

G. E. Hiner Co.

AMES, IOWA

Congratulations Story County on Your 75th Anniversary

Savings on QUALITY GROCERIES

THE WATCHWORD of the M & M is always "Quality." We could compete on a price basis if we thought it was the thing to do. We have felt, however, that our customers are not so much interested in saving a cent here and there, as they are in getting good, reliable merchandise ALL THE TIME. Therefore our policy has been to offer only goods of guaranteed quality, and our steadily increasing trade convinces us that our method of doing business is appreciated. Our watchword will continue to be "Quality."

The Only Jack Sprat Food Store In Ames

M & M Service Grocery

Phones 29 and 30

FREE Delivery Service to All Parts of City Three Times Daily

Eat That Anniversary Dinner at the PURITAN

Listen, folks—the Puritan Restaurant is arranging to take care of your "eats" on the days of the Diamond Jubilee in Ames.

Our waitresses will be on hand to serve everyone with plenty of good food, piping hot from our kitchens, and at prices that will make you happy. After a square meal at our tables, you will enjoy the celebration more than ever.

Welcome Visitors

Visitors, you are welcome to Ames. We are glad to join with you in celebrating Story County's seventy-fifth anniversary.

The Puritan Restaurant

—With the White Front—

North Side of Main St. Ames, Iowa

CONGRATULATIONS STORY COUNTY

Walnut Was Once a Firewood---

The early emigrants who settled Story county possessed a wealth which no generation has known in the 80 years since. When they came, the landscape was dotted with clumps of walnut, oak and cottonwood. In the larger groves along the streams, the first settlements began. The reason is obvious.

The heavy groves offered protection, harbored game, gave to the pioneer his first log cabin and stood silent sentinels over the sparkling stream of water.

Walnut timber—we regret it now—stood the heaviest onslaught from the pioneer's broad-axe. Cabins, primitive furniture, fence-posts and even firewood originated from this splendid material.

Now, we look to the west coast and the lake states for our lumber supply. The old days of the native timber have gone with the waving prairie and the covered wagon. The material which went into your home may have been brought from a thousand miles away.

Likewise the problem of building today has added complications. The man who contemplates building a new home realizes this and he wants to deal with a supply company which will serve him to please him. From a half century's experience in handling lumber and fuel, we know that happiness reigns in the homes of satisfied customers. And satisfied customers mean happiness for us.

Square dealing at honest prices is the reason. A trial order will convince you.

Schoeneman Bros. Company

Lumber and Coal

O. N. Johnson, Mgr. Phone 264 Ames, Iowa

EARLY ATHLETES PRIZE MUSCLE AND ENDURANCE

Football Team of 1894 Travels to Butte City, Mont.

Beards, brawn and bluff constituted a winning football team in the '90's before the popular gridiron game became organized at Iowa State college. The youths who took part in the fierce combats usually emerged with cracked heads or such a number of cuts and bruises as to keep them busy nursing until the next encounter. In 1892, baseball at the college organized at the same time. The two sports had been sources of enjoyment for many years but were played individually with out any regard to personnel of the teams. In that year an intercollegiate baseball association was formed, consisting of Drake university, Iowa college, now Grinnell, Iowa State college, and the university of Iowa. Iowa State won the $40 silver bat in recognition of the unerring ability of its sluggers.

Tennis is Popular

Tennis established itself early in the '90's when a tennis association was formed with the larger colleges in Iowa. At the first annual tournament held at Ames, May 17-18, 1895, Iowa State captured the women's doubles. Track got under way in '96 with a big field day at Marshalltown. At this meet, one of the vanquished teams undertook to confirm its supremacy in a discreditable fight, but the sport survived the immediate criticism.

Play Butte City

In 1894 the college football players planned a journey to Butte, Mont., to play the world famous Silver Bow Athletic club team. They finally raised the necessary funds and made the trip. All of the men were hard as nails from vigorous outdoor work, and this made up for the sad lack of padding in their short pants. In that day a popular formation was the running wedge, a position where the men were arranged V-shape, facing the opposition. Blocking was a matter of hurling body weight with great force into the oncoming wedge. Protected by little else than long hair, the Ames players withstood the furious attacks and emerged from the field the object of admiration even tho they lost the game. They had played clean.

Dr. T. L. Rice

The original Cyclones were Van Campen, Hammer, Woodburn, B. Wilson, Meyers, "Pop" Warner, now coach at Leland Stanford university of California), J. Wilson, Blanche, Mellinger (captain), Rice, Sines, Shaum, French, T. L. Rice, manager (now dentist in Ames), Lyford.

Since those early athletic struggled, Iowa State college has evolved an organized physical education system for both men and women which maintains separate gymnasiums, a full force of instructors and trainers and has an athletic field and stadium for the intercollegiate contests.

In wrestling, the college has gained a reputation which is second to none in the country. Some of the track stars who made their debut on the Iowa State cinders have become national celebrities. Among the better known Cyclone athletes of the past are Ray Conger, distance ace; Ralph Prunty, wrestler; "Deac" Wolters, quarter-miler; "Polly" Wallace, one time all-American football center, "Chick" Heater of Nevada, now deceased, C. A. Burge, recently with Iowa State college on the animal husbandry faculty.

THE ORIGINAL CYCLONES

Iowa State College had its first football team in 1895. The players covered themselves with glory in their encounter with Northwestern University and earned the title, "Cyclones." Dr. T. L. Rice, manager (now an Ames dentist) is the chap with the cap in the front row.

Fraternities Displace Literary Societies When Old Main Burns

All thru the latter nineteenth century development of Iowa State college, literary societies had served the inclinations of the masses of students to segregate themselves into units with definite purposes and principles. The several groups had meeting rooms in the buildings, and it was the ambition of every student to become associated with one of these societies. That was in a time when all students lived in old Main.

Shortly after 1900, old Main building burned down. The students were without a home as their dormitories had been destroyed along with their class rooms. The enrollment had grown to a point where it was not only considered impractical but impossible to house the students in a college building. Shortly it became known that the citizens of Ames were going to provide rooming facilities. The fourth ward boomed and a great deal of building was soon under way.

Tho the old dormitory system had been destroyed, the society cliques still survived. The proposition of finding suitable places for living quarters was combined with the society union to introduce the fraternity scheme. Fraternities had been in existence at eastern schools for many years, but Iowa State authorities had frowned upon the system.

Because of the brotherhood which existed between the scattered society friends, the club idea precipitated itself and the members united in living quarters of their own. Many others were quick to follow the example and the fraternity system really was begun

At the present time, there are 39 fraternities on the campus, 30 of which belong to national organizations They are housed in large, modern houses which present an imposing appearance along the paved drives.

Kate Shelly Saves Train By Crawling Bridge Thru Storm

Among the residents of Boone county who attended the fiftieth anniversary celebration of Iowa State college in 1909 was Kate Shelly. Her appearance was hailed with much interest as she was a heroine of a terrible flood in Central Iowa in 1881.

Gue Narrates

B. F. Gue in his history of Iowa gives the following account of the disaster and rescue:

It was a wild night on the sixth of July, 1881; the rain was coming down like a cloudburst; the fierce wind howled among the swaying tree tops; sharp flashes of lightning and startling claps of thunder shood the houses. It was in the valley and gorges of the east bank of the Des Moines river, where the wild torrents of Honey creek, swollen by the heavy rains, was rushing with a mighty roar towards the river. A bridge on the line of the North Western railroad, a few miles west of Boone, spanned this creek. The flood had undermined the abutement and an engine sent out from Boone to inspect the track before the arrival of the eastward bound passenger train, went down thru the wrecked bridge in the water, now 20 feet deep.

Trainmen Die

Two trainmen on the engine perished and two others escaped by clinging to tree tops. The Shelly cabin was near by, where Mrs. Shelly and her 15-year-old daughter, Kate, lived. They heard the wild cry above the roar of the storm and Kate took a miner's lamp and lighted a lantern and started out in the wild storm towards the railroad bridge from which the cry of distress seemed to come. Her course was around a bluff for nearly half a mile, thru brush and over fallen trees, which tore her clothing and scratched her face and neck. The ground was slippery and pools of water filled every depression.

Crosses Trestle

Wet and chilled, torn and bleeding, the brave girl kept on until she reached the roaring torrent where the bridge and engine went down. There, clinging to a tree top, was the engineer who told her of the disaster and death of his companions. She could do nothing to help him, but knowing that the passenger train would soon be due from the west, she urged the engineer to hold on until she could go to Moingona, a mile distant to warn the coming train and get help to rescue the men clinging to the trees. When she came to the railroad bridge across the Des Moines river, her light gave out and she could only feel the way over the long bridge which had no floor aside from the cross ties which were 18 inches apart. She dared not undertake to walk over these ties in the fierce storm that came with terrible force at that height, against which she could hardly stand. But crawling on hands and knees, the heroic girl kept on, while the fearful gusts of wind nearly swept her from the bridge many times before she reached the west shore, nearly exhausted, but firm of purpose as ever. Springing to her feet, she ran on to the station, gave the alarm and the approaching train was saved from a terrible wreck.

Rescue Party

An engine was soon started for the wrecked bridge with men and implements to rescue the imperiled survivors, and Kate was taken along as a guide. When they reached the fallen bridge it was necessary to go up the creek until a bridge could be found where they could cross over the swollen torrent to rescue the men on the other side. In all this groping in the dark, Kate was the guide, conducting the party down the east bank to where the two men were still clinging to the tree tops, and they were at last rescued, but two others went down to death in the wreck.

The traveling men presented her with a gold watch as a token of recognition of her brave and humane deed. The state legislature presented her a gold medal and $200 as a token of the public appreciation of her heroism. For long years Kate was the main support of her widowed mother and two younger children altho her name became known and honored thruout the country, and wherever brave deeds command attention, her life has been one of hard toil and sacrifices.

After receiving a limited education, Miss Shelly became the agent of the Chicago and North Western at Moingona and served long in that capacity.

Just recently Moingona station was removed and the historic place passed into history.

Dr. Templeton Is Early Physician at New Philadelphia

Dr. Henry Templton, pioneer Ames physician, who died a few years ago, drove from Ohio in the early days with a little one horse wagon. The Templetons homesteaded south of the city in 1856. Albert Lawson lives on the old Templeton farm today, but the ownership has remained in the hands of the original owners and their descendants.

Dr. Templeton was educated at Louisville, Ky., and started upon practice in New Philadelphia in 1873. Two years later he was married. For more than 40 of the 50 years of his active practice, he was surgeon for the North Western railroad company. He was a staunch supporter of the Congressional church and was a member of the building committee when the present building was erected. A daughter, Mrs. Mary T. Bates, resides at 117 Sixth street.

Episcopalians Are Pioneers in Work at Higher Schools

The earliest missionary efforts to establish an Episcopal church in Ames were in the seventies The services were irregular. Rectors from the surrounding parishes or the arch-deacon of the Diocese would pay a visit and conduct services. However, as the town grew, more Episcopalians also came. Early services were held in the residence where Dr. Kaynor lived (in the block where Parley Sheldon now lives.) Services also were held at other private homes and occasionally in the different churches. The Congregationalists and the Baptists were kind enough to permit use of their church when the bishops paid their visits to Ames. For a time the church also met in the Knights of Pythias hall.

Archdeacon Hoyt was the first priest of the church. The present church was built in 1898 and the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Morrison.

The movement in the Episcopal church to emphasize the student work in college communities had its beginning in the city of Ames.

S. B. Russ has made the first shipment of new grain from this market—a car of wheat, one of oats and one of flax—and the quality of all will delight the eye of eastern buyers.

Upholstery Fabrics

—that will make the old furniture look like new. Tapestries, velours, damasks, mohairs, etc., in pleasing designs and colorings. Call and see them, or we will bring samples to your home if you wish. All work guaranteed.

Orning Furniture Shop

107 Kellogg Phone 491-W

READ THE WANTS

In 1890

The Quade Studio

Took Its First Picture

Now it is one of Story County's oldest photograph studios . . .

Photographs Portray Forever the Bonds of Friendship and Love

Renew yours today by having a picture taken at—

The Quade Studio

"Photographs Live Forever"

117 Main . . . . Ames, Iowa

On the Threshold of Time

Story county is about to write the final chapter in its 75 years of glorious development. Her people will celebrate together the vast changes which three-quarters of a century has brought to them. We are glad because of this and we know that others will be filled with the same gladness when they gather in Ames for the Diamond Jubilee on October 4, 5 and 6.

1928 marks the sixteenth year since the founding of the Carr Hardware in Ames. We recall with pleasure that our original store served its patrons with courtesy and promptness. Its policies gave to us a foundation of progressive business which has grown as the years passed by.

In early days the hardware man dealt with his customers in terms of grain cradles and oxen yoke. Now it is radios, furnaces, automatic washers and scores of modern household utensils.

We try to have everything in hardware that a modern hardware store ought to have, and arranged neatly so our customers can find what they want as easily as we can find it. Among our lines of merchandise, we have Crosley and Philco radios, paints, stoves, all kinds of kitchen utensils, batteries, Lennox Torrid Zone furnaces, Voss washers, and a full line of athletic goods.

Carr Hardware Co.

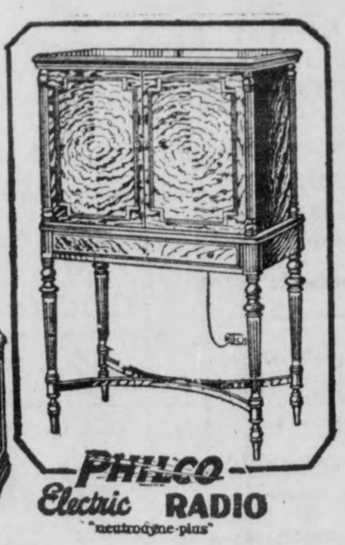
"The Orderly Store"

306 Main Street Ames, Iowa

It doesn't cost a cent to try a Radio

IN YOUR OWN HOME

YES, we'll send the Philco "Neutrodyne-Plus" Electric Radio to your home on an absolutely free trial! This is your opportunity to find out, *free*, just what the Philco will do in the very spot you intend to use it. Let your family and friends hear it—compare it with your neighbor's radio—judge its superior performance in tone, distance and selectivity. ***Then decide!*** If not satisfied, the trial will not cost you a single penny! No obligation.



Easy Payments

If you decide to keep the Philco, *you need not pay cash!* Just a small amount down and the balance in *easy monthly payments* you'll never even miss!

Philco, both in exquisite furniture models and in table models IN COLOR, combines Neutrodyne quality of tone with a PLUS—marvelous distance range, selectivity and volume—a New Discovery! Aerial not essential; no batteries, liquids or acids. Philco is an all-electric A. C. set. Merely attach it to your light socket!

The Philco Speaker

Reproduces the entire musical range—low notes and high notes—with complete fidelity. Superb tonal depth. Improves *any* radio. In *colors*.

Trade In Your Old Radio

We will make you a *very liberal trade-in allowance* for your old, out-of-date radio set. Cash it in and have that Electric light-socket set you wish for!

Send Coupon

Don't fail to get full details of our liberal offer. We'll gladly send them to you free and without obligation. Just mail coupon below *now*.

Call or Phone

Carr Hardware Co.
Phone 124

Kindly send me, *without obligation*, descriptive literature on the Philco Electric Radio; also full details of your Free Trial, Easy Payment and Trade-In Allowance offer.

Name _____

Address _____

10 Big Display Tables With Hundreds of Jubilee Bargains

Here 'Tis Folks!

10 Big Display Tables With Hundreds of Jubilee Bargains

This Is The Big Event You Have Been Waiting For

HAGEN HARDWARE

Offer Their Big 10-Day

JUBILEE SALE!

Entire Stock On Sale at from 10 to 20 per percent Savings to You --- Read Every Item

Starting, Monday, Oct. 1st

A big stock consisting of standard quality brands of Builders' Hardware and Paints, Varnishes, Electrical Goods, Cutlery, Aluminum Ware, Enamel Ware, Pyrex Ware, Tools, etc. All being offered at Unusual Low Prices for Cash!

KIDDIE CARS
9 in. high. Strongly built. Special—
$1.83

PEDAL CARS
Cannon Ball make —
$3.57

ROLLER SKATES
roller bearing, disk wheels, rubber tires—Ball bearing rollers; boys' or girls'. Special—
$1.38

WASTE BASKETS
Special at—
35c to $1

IRONING BOARDS
Rigid Brand, adjustable. Strongly built. Special—
Natural $2.98
Colors $3.50

GLASS WATER TUMBLERS
Per dozen—
39c

Waterless Cookers
10% Discount

Pressure Cookers
10% Discount

Bathroom MIRROR
13x16½ size, white enamel frame. Special at—
73c

CURTAIN RODS
Satin brass finish, 48-in. extension—
17c

Electrical Goods

HOLD HEET IRONS	$4.37
TORRID ELECTRIC IRONS	$3.47
ELECTRIC TOASTERS	$2.37
ENAMELED PERCOLATORS, 6-cup size	$5.97
SIMPLEX IRONS	$6.50
HEATING PADS	$4.49
FLASHLIGHT, 2-cell complete, battery	97c
ELECTRIC HEATERS, 13-in. size	$4.28

Look at These Bargains

3½-ft Crosscut Saw	$2.60
4-ft Crosscut Saw	$2.98
5-ft Crosscut Saw	$3.40
3-in T Hinges, per pair	10c
Anti-kick Cow Chains	42c
12-gauge Economy Shotgun Shells, smokeless	78c
36-in Gold Seal Congoleum Rugs	$1.25
54-in Gold Seal Congoleum Rugs	$1.90

Everything in This Store 10 and 20% Savings

Big Jubilee Bargains

MASONS' AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS

NO. 3 PEERLESS LEVEL	$3.89
NO. 333 LEVEL, each	$5.28
14-inch LEVEL, each	28c
LUTHE BRICK HAMMER	$1.18
CLAW HAMMER, drop forge	42c
HOUSEHOLD HATCHET	68c

GARBAGE CANS
21-Gallon
Strong galvanized iron. Special—
$1.79

DISH DRAINER
Made of strong wire. Special—
63c

ANDIRONS
ANTIQUE DESIGNS
To beautify your fireplace. Durable build. Set—
$3.17

SASH CORD
No. 8 common. 100 feet. Special—
67c

TOOL GRINDER
Handy; ¾x3 wheel. Special—
$1.17

O'CEDAR MOPS
Chemically treated; a regular $1.25 value. Special—
97c

MOPS
Betty Bright, self-wringing. Special—
88c

ALARM CLOCKS
Special
10% DISCOUNT

MAIL BOX
Large parcel post box at—
$3.00

Washday Needs

BOILER, No. 8 galvanized	$1.98
CLOTHES LINE, WIRE, 100 ft...	43c

TUBS, COMMON

No. 1	68c
No. 2	75c
No. 3	82c
WASH BOARDS, zinc	48c
CLOTHES BSKT, Wicker, 26-in ...	$1.10

HOUSE WARES

TEAPOTS, No. 1 size white enamel	87c
COMBINETTES, 8-qt white enamel	87c
WASH BASINS, 12-in size, gray..	22c
DOUBLE BOILERS, No. 24 size gray granite, each	87c
ROASTERS, Liske Brand, 16½ size, each	77c
SAUCE PANS, gray enamel, 11½x5 size	57c

SACCO
Toilet Cleaner
18c

GERMO
Bath Fixture Cleanser
42c

MILK CANS
(Railroad Heavy Shipping)

5-gallon size	$3.50
8-gallon size	$4.50
10-gallon size	$4.85

Notice!

This space only contains a few of the thousands of items in this stock. Remember every item in stock will be on sale at mighty low prices during this—

10-DAY JUBILEE EVENT

So Take Advantage and Save!! Look for the Big Yellow Tags!

10 per cent Off
—on all Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Shellac, and everything to brighten up the dull spots.

Do It Quick With
DUCO
The quick drying enamel. Everybody is doing it!

UKALO
Cold water paint (will not rub off)—
5 lb pkg 48c

HOUSE WARES

FLOOR WAX, lb can	65c
Hagen's CEDAR OIL POLISH, quart bottle	48c
Johnson KLEAN FLOOR for cleaning waxed floors, pint jar	35c
DRAIN PIPE OPENER, can ..	23c
STOVE PIPE, 6 inch	22c
STOVE BOARDS, 33x33	$2.10

FIRE SHOVELS
Colored Handles

16-in Coal Hod	45c
17-in Coal Hod	50c
18-in Coal Hod	55c
Furnace Shovel	60c

GAS LAMPS

White Shade	$6.79
Colored Shade	$7.50

GAS LANTERNS

With built-in pump	$7.25

BARN LANTERNS

Brass fount	$1.68
Supreme br'd large fount	$1.37

AXES
(Guaranteed)
Double bet—
$2.89
Single bet—
$2.10

Aluminum Ware

PERCOLATORS, 2-quart size, each	77c
SAUCE PANS, 10x4¾ size	67c
TEA KETTLES, 8-quart	$2.27
DOUBLE BOILERS, 2-quart	$1.47

Highly Colored Enamelware

Colors—Green, Yellow, Red, Orange and Blue

Orange 10-qt Water Pail	68c
Orange 6-qt Convex Kettle	68c

20% Discount on all White and Colored Polar Brand Enamel Ware

Cutlery Department

7-inch CLAUSS SHEARS	$1.07
PARING KNIVES, colored handles, stainless steel, 2 for	25c
6-inch STAINLESS STEEL KNIVES, each	58c
7-inch STAINLESS STEEL KNIVES, each	87c

PYREX

8-in Pie Plate	60c
10½x6¾ Utility Dish	89c
6-cup Tea Pot	$2.80
2-qt Oval Casserole	$1.90
9x5 Bread Pan	60c

No One Should Fail to Take Advantage of This Avalanche of Bargains in This Store-Wide Cash Selling Jubilee

211 MAIN ST. AMES, IA.

Hagen Hardware Store

211 MAIN ST. AMES, IA.

10-Day Jubilee Sale 10-Day

CHOLERA SERUM IS DISCOVERED BY LOCAL MEN

Dr. W. B. Niles Assists Bio-Chemic Expert in 1905

Did you know that hog cholera serum was originated in 1905 on a little experiment farm east of Ames on Thirteenth street? Dr. W. B. Niles, of Ames, was instrumental in this discovery which has greatly reduced risk of raising hogs in the years since.

Previous to 1905, expert veterinarians sought in vain for a foe which was killing thousands of hogs in the country every season. Tho they employed the most painstaking research with the best of microscopes, they could not isolate a single organism which might be responsible for the disease.

Start Search

Along in the '90's the U. S. department of agriculture started field work on hog cholera in the middlewest. In 1898, experiments were carried on in Fremont and Page counties in southwestern Iowa. Seven years later in 1905, the field work was moved to a plot of ground just across Skunk river east of Ames on Thirteenth street. There, under the Bio-chemic division of the Division of Animal Industry of the U. S. deparment of agriculture, investigation proved that the disease, hog cholera, was caused by a virus which could not be seen with the aid of the most powerful microscope

Dorsey is Chief

Dr. M. Dorsey, who was chief of the Bio-chemic division, directed the research. Dr. Niles assisted with Dr. C. M. McBride, bacteriologist. After some months of experimentation, they were ready to announce to the world that at last a satisfactory immunizer had been discovered. The organism, if it is an organism, had not been isolated nor viewed with a microcope but it was declared to be filterable virus; one which will pass in a liquid thru the finest filter cloth or paper which can be made.

It was found that blood from a hog with cholera, even when filtered, would produce the disease as readily as would the same blood drawn and immediately injected into a healthy animal.

Hog Gives Serum

The first serum was manufactured in the body of a hog same as it is today. Animals weighing 200 to 250 pounds are most suitable for this purpose. A weak dose of the cholera virus is given each of them after they are put on the feeding schedule at the station. Their bodies build up an immunity quite readily against the weak dose. Then a stronger dose is given them and it in turn causes a stronger reserve immunity to be added to the blood. A series of succesively stronger doses are given until the hog is highly immune.

Draw Blood

Then the hog's tail is shaved and its blood is drawn in this manner. Only a limited quantity is taken at each drawing in order that the hog may be permitted to build up more serum. However, the hog finally is bled to death. The average animal is made to produce about 10 quarts of blood, equivalent to serum for about 120 head of hogs. Apparently, no other animal is suitable for the make of cholera serum, as horses, which have proven valuable in serum manufacture for other diseases, cannot be used in producing the cholera immunity.

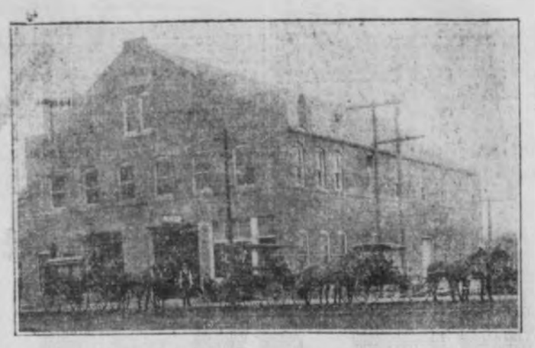
Since its dicovery at Ames, 28 years ago, hog cholera serum has come to be widely used all over the United States. The government experiment station has continued to do active research in an attempt to isolate the exact cause of the disease. Its present status is like that of electricity; men know how to handle it, but none know exactly what it is.

Dr. Niles, one of the men who discovered the serum was graduated from the veterinary department of the Iowa Agricultural college in 1885. He entered the employ of the bureau in 1898 when it entered investigation in Iowa. At present, the Ames station makes serum only for its own division.

STUDIO PLACE GIFT SHOP
Fall Opening New Imports
Lamp Bases and Shades
Wall Hangings, Pottery, Brass
Costume Jewelry
Distinctive Gifts
408 Douglas Ave. 2nd Floor

1872——1928
56 YEARS IN AMES VICINITY
FROM A VILLAGE TO A CITY
John E. Judge
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance
Justice of the Peace
Ames Nat'l Bank Bldg. Ames, Iowa

OLD LIVERY BARN



The Henderson Furniture Co. building was once the old Morris livery barn. Notice the old-time buggy hearse at the rear of the procession.

PIONEER

Mrs. Martha Bacon, aged 94 years, who is thought to be the oldest person living in Ames and one of the oldest residents of the county. She came here with her husband in 1872 when there was but one house on Douglas avenue.

MRS. STEVENS

Mrs. John L. Stevens, now deceased, who was the founder of the first charitable organization, the Dorcas society. The Ames group once staged benefit plays.

OLD MAIN IS COLLEGE INN

Structure Costs State Over $75,000

Old Main building which housed the entire original Iowa Agricultural college was built in 1860-61, but was not opened until March 19, 1869. While the structure was being erected the lack of funds threatened its progress, but the state legislature set aside about $75,000 to be used in its completion. More than half a million brick were burned on the old farm to finish the building.

The basement of the old Main contained the kitchen, dining room, lecture room and living room. The first floor consisted of chapel, library, reception rooms, music room, offices and living rooms. The upper stories were reserved for dormitory accommodations, also rooms for recitation, chemical laboratory and the museum. The college was patterned after Michigan Agricultural college which impressed President A. S. Welch as being nearly the ideal in agricultural institutions.

In the first year of instruction, algebra, physical geography, rhetoric, and bookkeeping were taught during the initial semester. The second half consisted of geometry, physiology and hygiene, English language and rhetoric. Sophomores took trigonometry, mensuration and surveying, general chemistry, botany and vegetable physiology. For the two succeeding years the student chose between the agricultural sciences and the engineering sciences, devoting his attention to one of several majors. Since that time the curriculum has been greatly elaborated, but the fundamental instruction of that day produced many industrial leaders who look back with appreciation to the days when they attended Iowa Agricultural college.

ILLINOIS SENDS MEN TO HUXLEY

Norwegians Find Land of Plenty

The fathers of Palestine township came from Lisbon, Ill., in 1854 in a search for the land of wealth which was purported to be had for the asking in the new west.

A bit of history concerning that particular territory in Story county was found in a publication of the "Norwegian Settler's History" by H. R. Noland, A. M., of Ephriam, Wis.

The Norwegian settlement at Lisbon, Ill., got together in a mass meeting and decided that they would select a delegation of their number to go "out west" to Iowa and see if it was possible to secure a suitable location for the entire colony, where they might homestead land and have it for their own.

Four Men Go

Four men were chosen to stand the rigors of the voyage over prairie and stream, namely, Osmund Sheldahl, Ole Farland, Ole Rand and Gudmund Johnson—all of whom are linked with the pioneer Norwegian development in this part of the state. On September 24, 1854, they started out from Lisbon on their mission and passed into Iowa at Davenport over the old California road which crossed the state and passed thru Omaha.

The travelers did not follow the road as far as Omaha however, for when they arrived in Story county, they became greatly attached to the country they found there. After selecting the land which they need for their people, the four representatives went to Des Moines and secured the necessary government papers and returned home, arriving at Lisbon just four weeks after their departure. Immediately after their return, a meeting was called and it is here that the passage from Noland's book, translated from Norwegian to English language by Anna Sheldahl, daughter of the chairman of that historic committee, reveals what transpired as the four delegates told of their findings.

Sheldahl Speaks

"A meeting was called and the quet and thotful Osmund Sheldahl was spokesman, who said: 'We have fulfilled our mission and found a land which reaches above our greatest hopes in beauty and rich soil. There are rolling, sunkissed hills, but no stony ground; rich meadows, but no overflow. There is plenty of good water and beautiful forests along the water's edge. It is surely a land which like Caleb's Canaan flows with milk and honey, tho unlike it we have no enemies to fear.

"There were in Canaan's land, dark Jesubites and Amorites and the great Anak's sons that barred the way for God's chosen people. At one time there were perhaps the red Indians galloping after the buffalo, but they have now wandered away to other places, so now the land lies peacefully waiting for us.

Wonderous Land

"Brothers, this is a land that the Lord surely has prepared for us. From Norway's mountainous country we came, where we worked in steep and stony ground; some places overflowed and other places were sandy; and where pasturage was found only in shaded valleys. Now we can work with plow and scythe in an easy manner and the rich soil will greatly repay our efforts. We have received papers from the government whereby we have to town the land to the end."

So impressed were the people by the report of the committee that on May 17, 1855, 106 persons, 25 yoke of oxen and teams of horses, driving ahead of them a large number of cattle, started their westward journey, arriving at their destination south of Huxley, June 7, 1855. In crossing the Mississippi, they made a large float to carry the cattle across. When they got to the troublesome Skunk, they bridged the river by felling trees from each bank.

When they had pitched their tents on the land now owned by Espy and Osmund Sheldahl, some wandering Indians came to visit their camp and the newcomers became greatly alarmed, as they recalled tales of Indian atrocities. But Osmund Sheldahl greeted the natives and learned that they were merely satisfying their curiosity. When they had satisfied this deside, they jogged away in silence.

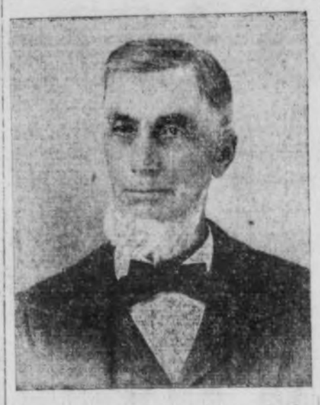
D. A. R. Examines Story Cemeteries

In 1927, the San Dial chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, located at Ames, examined the cemteries in the west half of the county in a search for graves of persons who had been born in America before 1820. The work was begun several years ago under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Shipman, assisted by Mrs. L. W. Forman, Mrs. E. F. Goss and Mrs. Griffith.

A personal pisit was paid to each cemetery by one of the committeewomen, where she would inspect the monuments as she went up and down the aisles. The inscriptions on each gravestone of those whose birthday fell in the category of birthdays preceding 1820, were copied for future reference and to supplement historical facts in possession of th organization.

There were a few graves of soldiers who had served in the War of 1812, but not a single Revolutionary war veteran had been buried in any of the cemeteries of the territory surveyed. The McMichael cemetery securely nestled among a few pines and many hardwoods along the Skunk river half a mile north of Dayton's park, required some search before it was found.

A. J. GRAVES



The first superintendent of the college farm was A. J. Graves, who came here from Cedar Falls.

E. H. Graves Aids in Flood Rescue

Floods once overran the bottoms in the vicinity of Ames. In fact, they came right within two or three blocks of the main part of town. Sounds like a fairy tale now, but once it was the grim truth.

E. H. Graves, Ames insurance man, narrates one instance in the '70's which clearly illustrates the disastrous effect of the crooked Skunk river and its tributary, Squaw creek, in the days before the dredging had been done, which made possible more direct disposal of the drainage water.

Strands Cattle

The Graves' were grazing about 40 head of cattle on the flats southeast of Ames near the junction of the two streams when the memorable freshet came. A heavy deluge of rain raised the streams to flood stage and as they began to overflow their banks, the owners of the cattle realized the necessity of rescuing them from the wet lowlands.

Young Graves and his father, A. J. Graves, set out on horses to locate the herd. They left their place, now the farm of Fred Randau out on South Riverside drive, and jogged to a point on Squaw creek near the present Lincoln way bridge. A narrow bridge then spanned the current, but the onrush of the freshet and the heavy debris had carried it with the tide.

Bridges Go

They proceeded next to the spot farther up the creek where another bridge of similar design was supposed to be, but it had also been swept away before the swirling current. The men then forsook their ponies and tripped across on the Northwestern railroad crossing. In the little town of Ames, they rallied a few of the less-burdened citizens and the company set out for the southeast bottoms. They journeyed down Duff to a point about where the pavement ends now. There the water was gradually getting deeper and deeper.

Animals on Levee

It was a tramp of nearly half a mile to the eastward before they came up to the cattle, huddled on the side of the old levee along the river bank. The animals were bawling in a distracting manner as the water was steadily submerging them. Meanwhile the bys and men had stripped to prepare themselves for swimming which at just that moment looked like a very possible circumstance.

"As we came wading toward them, the old cows began to grow nervous," says Mr. Graves "and one of them did plunge over the levee into the swollen river. She made the other side safely enough but we had to leave her to the hospitality of the neighbor across the stream until later on."

Graze at School

The rest of the herd was brought back to Ames and permitted to graze north and west of what is now the high school grounds. Young Graves herded them and posted himself on the only dry spot in that area, which was on the site of the high school. At that time all of the territory now covered by northwest Ames was raw prairie and a creek ran south along west of Clark avenue.

The cattle were kept in the stockyards at night for about a week before the Squaw had receeded enough to permit a crossing.

SEE US FOR FINE CHOCOLATES

SPECIAL CANDIES FOR PARTIES

Tune In on This Good News
THE
Chocolate Shop
—is broadcasting their Special Luncheons for the Jubilee. Make this Shop your meeting place, and visit while you eat.
(Across from Union National Bank)

READ THE WANTS

WILSON BROTHERS HABERDASHERY
ADLER-COLLEGIAN CLOTHES
University Clothes
For University Men
-- at --
Olmsted's College Shop
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Congratulations Story County on Your 75th Anniversary
H. L. MINERT AUTO CO.
Dodge Brothers Motor Cars
Graham Trucks
Used Cars
At Prices You Can Pay

Reo Touring	$ 63	International Truck	150
Cole 8	78	Dodge, Screenside	275
Maxwell Touring	40	Apperson, Wintertop	275
Nash Truck	450	Dodge Sedan	325
Ford Truck	185	Dodge Sedan	275
Liberty Touring	58	Buick Master Six	1200
Dodge, Wire Wheels	50	Cadillac Touring	550
		Dodge Touring	100

H. L. MINERT AUTO CO.
Where the Highways Cross

Grandmother would have chosen a Maytag

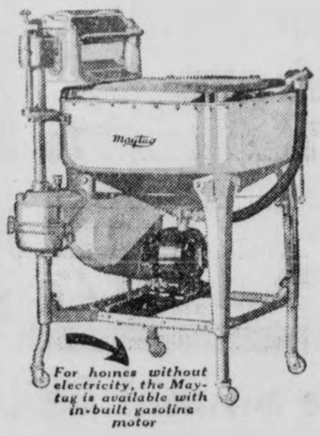
BACK in the pioneer days when Monday morning brought a kitchenful of steaming clothes, the familiar wash-board exacted real drudgery from the painstaking housewife. Small wonder that the day following Sabbath became known as "Blue Monday." Anybody would feel draggy after having punished every soiled garment with a bar of soap and a stiff scrub-brush.

Finally someone came along and produced the first washing machine to be run by hand. But it was not until many years later that the first successful self-washer was placed on the market. A new era in home conveniences was thus opened.

Among the names which have become closely associated with washing machine history on its journey thru the years, there is one which gains instant recognition. THAT NAME IS---

Maytag

BECAUSE--
—The New Maytag will modernize your Mondays
—It washes clothes clean
—It has sturdy construction which warrants long service and usefulness
—It is hailed as a necessity by more than a million housewives



For homes without electricity, the Maytag is available with in-built gasoline motor

Home Appliances
Frigidaire—The Electric Refrigerator
Delco-Light
Premier-Duplex Cleaners
Federal Electric Stoves
Ironrite Ironers
Full Line of Small Appliances
Authorized Agency DeLaval Separators and Milkers

Munn-Maytag Co.
311 Main AMES, IOWA Phone 500

. A. C. LEADER COMES IN WAGON

Early College Opens With Hardships

Memory pictures of Iowa State college as it begun are rare, because few remain who arrived here in that day. The school had been the result of legislation promoted by Justin S. Morrill, author of the famous "land grant act for colleges," and while located in 1859, it did not actually open for regulated instruction until 1869.

Contemporary writers have contributed much to the glorization of the past and but for them we should grope considerably in an attempt to visualize the forerunner of the modern Iowa State college.

Winifred Dudley Shaw, member of the class of '72, wrote of the early days of the school as follows:

It was on a warm rainy afternoon in September, 1869, that a little girl of mine, weary with the long journey from Florida, peered over the side of the big lumber wagon that was sent to escort in state, the president of the Iowa Agricultural college from the depot to his new home. As the patient mule team plodded wearily thru the mud, (it had been a rainy summer), she caught her first glimpse of the college building. Only half of the main building was completed, the wings being added later, and it was set in a broad expanse of rough unbroken prairie. There her eyes took in the old farm house, and the barns, the only other buildings upon the farm, and the dozen stunted apple trees and a row of willows in front of the farm house, which were the only trees upon the grounds.

Shortly the wagon stopped before the farm house door, and stiff and tired with the dreary ride, a delicate woman, and four little children were ushered into the office and welcomed by the bluff, big-hearted Scotchman who was the superintendent of the farm. I thing I can recall every article fo furniture in that room as plainly as if I saw it yesterday.

A long office table with heavy wooden chairs around it, a dirty inkstand and some disreputable looking pens, a newspaper or two and some state reports, a great rusty iron soft coal stove, two cases of books, also mostly state reports and a big thermometer. The floor was bare save for the muddy tracks of workmen's boots and the air was heavy with stale tobacco smoke. The rest of the farm house was unfurnished and dreary, but in one of its upper rooms, uncarpeted and half-heated, with two beds, and the barest necessities of chairs and washstand, Dr. Welch wrote his inaugural address and worked out in his own mind the plans for the new school of Iowa along the lines whic have since been followed.

In November we removed to the college building and shivered thru that first bitter winter, when the building was heated by the Rutan system of furnaces. We played in our overcoats and mitten and went to bed when we were too cold to play. I do not remember when the gas was first ready to use, but for a long time our only light was tallow candles, coal oil being forbidden in the building by order of the board of trustees. The candlesticks were primitive, being made by driving nails into a square piece of pine, and the long halls were lighted by three of four of these brilliant arrangements which were set upon the floor.

VETERAN MAYOR

Parley Sheldon, the grand old mayor of Ames, has a record of 32 years service since 1884. He last held office in 1916, serving various terms since 1884.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

Britt Olsons' father of the Huxley vicinity cut off his hand shortly after he settled in the county when he accidentally fell from a log which he was cutting in Ballard's Grove. He fell in such a way as to bring the blade of the axe down on his wrist, only a shred of skin was left to hold the hand. Olson kept courage and severed the member and buried it, started to walk home, then fainted. His son found him propped up against a tree a few yards away from the stream which he had tried to reach. Only his fainting saved him from bleeding to death.

NEVADA OFFERS CAPITOL SITE

Resolution Does Not Stir Legislature

Nevada once bid for the state capitol of Iowa. It was in the latter '60's when the demand for a new statehouse was becoming imperative and after the county seat town had settled permanently the slough question in favor of the north side. John I. Blair brought the proposition to a focus with his offer of a quarter of a million dollars to the town which should get the capitol onto main line of the North Western railroad. In addition there were glamorous hopes of securing for Nevada the railroad from Eldora to Des Moines and besides Story county was situated favorably near the center of the state.

Pledge $750,000

In a profoundly enthusiastic meeting held at the land office of Ross and Irwin of Nevada, a large assembly of citizens agreed to help raise three-quarters of a million to bolster Blair's offer and thereby make a united bid for the state capitol.

But in their haste to present the offer, they failed to substantiate thir pledge with any account of how it would be raised. The committee which finally located the capitol may not have taken the time to insert a suitable plan for collection. At any rate no more was heard from the following resolution:

Resolution

"Whereas, many of the leading papers of this state, especially the Marshall Times and Montana (Boone) Standard, are advocating a relocation of the capitol and

"Whereas, The Legislature is discussing the propriety of appropriating $1,500,000 to build a new state house and

"Whereas, Des Moines is not in the geographical center of the state, but is too far south, and

"Whereas, John I. Blair has offered the sum of $250,000 to have the capitol located on the North-Western railway and

"Whereas, Nevada is the nearest available point to the center of the state and is the crossing of the Eldora, Nevada and Des Moines railroad and the North Western,

"Therefore, be it resolved,

"First, That Nevada will donate the sum of $750,000 to be expended in building said statehouse, at Nevada, and also donate grounds for said buildings.

"Second, That our Representative James Hawthorn be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the location of the capitol at Nevada.

"Third, That the State Register and other papers favorable to the removal of the capitol be requested to copy."

FIRST BANK IS FOUNDED IN '67

New York Firm Settles in Nevada

The first Story county bank of any portent was begun about 1867 in Nevada by a financial firm hailing from New York City. It flourished in diminishing proportions until it was forced to close at the order of its creditor, John Hall. In 1870 a private bank there was organized by O. B. Dutton.

However, in 1881 the banking enterprise again shifted when Dutton sold out to W. F. Swayze, who organized the First National bank with a capital of $50,000. Its first officers were R. J. Silliman, president and one of the donors of the Nevada Public library J. A. Fitchpatrick, vice president; and W. F. Swayze, cashier. Others than those named who served on the board of directors were: Frank Curtiss, father of Dean C. F. Curtiss; D. W. Read, William Lockridge, J. C. Mitchell and J. A. Fitchpatrick.

The Farmers' bank was organized in 1882 from the private business of Otis Briggs He took Jay A. King for his partner.

POST OFFICE

Congressman John T. Hull of Boone was very active in the campaign for the new government building at Ames, the only one in Story county. It was dedicated in 1911.

Lincoln Wants Liquor Drank by Gen. U. S. Grant

During the Civil war, a report finally reached President Lincoln that Gen. U. S. Grant had indulged too heavily in alcoholic beverages. Lincoln summoned one of the men from Grant's ranks and had the young soldier describe the deplorable circumstance At this time Grant had been enjoying a string of successive victories and Lincoln was anxious that these results continue.

The messenger gave as much information as he could, along with rolling his eyes expressively when he desired emphasis, and the grave president listened attentively. When the speaker finally had exhausted himself, Lincoln said, "Well, sir, I should like to know where Grant got that whisky and what is its brand. Because I should like to get some more just like it for the rest of my generals."

FRESHMEN TOE MARK AT I. A. C.

Severe Regulations Exact Many Fines

Early rules at the Iowa Agricultural college were iron-clad in nature to which stiff penalties were attached.

Only on Saturday afternoons could couples stroll off by themselves The traversed territory had to lie within eye-sight of old Main building. When the supper gong sounded it was the bounden duty of every student to hustle to his room and exchange his customary footgear for bed room slippers before appearing to satiate his hunger. In those days it was a severe misdemeanor to appear in the dining room without slippers, or to enter the room after more than five minutes of the ringing of the bell.

Many Fines

Judging one's exact food capacity was skill soon learned by the freshman. For failing to eat all food taken on his plate, the offender was fined 10 cents. There were many other misdemeanors such as scuffling in the halls, loud talking after study hours, singing except at chapel, absence from chapel and tardiness for which small fines were imposed.

The rounds of the day, in addition to the regular study periods imposed two and a half hours of manual labor on each student, except on Saturday and Sunday. The boys worked on the farm and the girls busied themselves in the kitchen or the laundry. The workers divided themselves into squads and appointed leaders to oversee the activities of the respective groups. In this way the beauty of the campus was advanced markedly thru the hoeing, trimming, planting and cultivating of the trees and hrubbery. In 1860-62, a sewer was dug from the college, drives were laid out and 500 ornamental trees were planted, for which labor the students received one-half to nine cents an hour.

Bell Rings Early

At 5:30 each morning, the bell in the tower of old Main would wake the sleeping youths beneath its roof and the day was begun without further ceremony. Upon arising the students did their toilet and put their rooms in order. At 6:45 breakfast was ready and the parade in slippers filled the dining room with hungry boys and girls. An hour later every one attended chapel service in an upper assembly room. From then on until 12:45 p. m., classes of instruction met at intervals of 50 minutes with 10 minuates between classes same as is done today.

Dinner was ready at 1 o'clock at which time special orders were read by the officer of the week, a special student executive officer. At 2 o'clock, the students reported for their afternoon work, the boys going to the farm as usual. From 5 to 6:15 recreation of various kinds held the attention of all until the supper bell rang. Supper over, it was the rule that each person go to his room where he was required to stay until bedtime unless he had special permission to leave it. Lights went out at 10 o'clock, and the tired young people were soon fast asleep on their old-fashioned beds.

(August 20)

Sunday night last the pioneer dog of Ames, Noah Webster's old "Watch," passed in his chips, and on the day following was buried as all good, old, dead dogs should be. "Watch" was 17 years old; he was the first dog resident of Ames; came here with the first family that located on the present site of the present city; lived and died about the first dwelling erected, and was besides the subject of several law suits.

Fleeting Time Reminds Us

---that in 1865, more than 63 years ago, J. Bosquet started the first drug store in the little pioneer village of Ames. Tho it had little to compare with the modern pharmacy, this original drug store fulfilled all orders of that day in a manner wholly pleasing to the handful of patrons.

Along in 1881, D. S. Bosworth, a new arrival in the town, took over the old Bosquet store and continued it in his name until his death in 1885. His son, L. M. Bosworth, then became proprietor of the store which he continued to operate until he died in 1925. In August of that year C. L. Dixson purchased the store and continued it under the same firm name.

Today, the Bosworth Drug Co. marks its 63rd year in Ames—a record of which it is proud, and a period which has witnessed an endless number of changes in the life of our city. As one of the pioneer institutions of Story county, we welcome citizens from far and near who will gather in Ames October 4, 5 and 6 for the Diamond Jubilee.

At Your Service

We carry a complete stock of Kodaks, drugs and sundries. At our fountain you may be served with your choice of drinks, hot sandwiches and ice cream.

Bosworth Drug Co.

"The KODAK Store"

134 Main Street Ames, Iowa

OSBORN'S

Ames - - Iowa

Marvelous Coats

$98.75

Wonderful Coats of rich broadcloth. Trims of fitch, marten, fox, wolf—priced at $98.75. These are remarkable values, the kind we know many city stores ask you much more for.

$65

Large selection at $65. Showing you mighty good coats but with lesser priced fur sets.

$35

Coats of style—and many heavily furred.

--‡-- --‡-- --‡--

Dresses

An entirely new section of smart dresses. All at the one price—

$15

Others at---

$19.75

$25.00

$35.00

OSBORN'S

AMES, IOWA

UNION MEN HAVE BANDIT SCARE

Cramblit's Men Visit James' Hangout

Paying a visit to the rendezvous of Jesse James the noted Missouri guerilla, was either the choice of a fool or the orders of a Civil war commander. During the great rebellion, Frank and Jesse James, and the famous Younger brothers organized a gang of guerillas, whose favorite pastime was sniping Union men plundering property and shooting "abolitionists." The reports of their desperate and daring activities reached the Union officers and attempts were made to capture, kill or drive them away. The deadly aim of these desperadoes was well known and respected and any man who dared to chase them down might expect to be shot from ambush at any turn in the road.

Fear James

So when E. B. Cramblit, old Civil war, veteran, now residing at 915 Kellogg avenue, Ames, was detailed to lead a company of double armed soldiers into a dark forest in Kentucky to hunt down Jesse James, he fancied the same as the rest of his companions—that the shadow of death was upon him. With a negro guide the men set out, alert to every sound and sight, as they went deeper into the forest. Their darky guide led them toward an old isolated cabin where the James gang was reputed to be in hiding. As the armed delegation stole closer and closer to the hut the old darky kept saying, "Yes suh, massa, I'se believe we got 'em dis time, sure 'nuf."

Bandits Are Gone

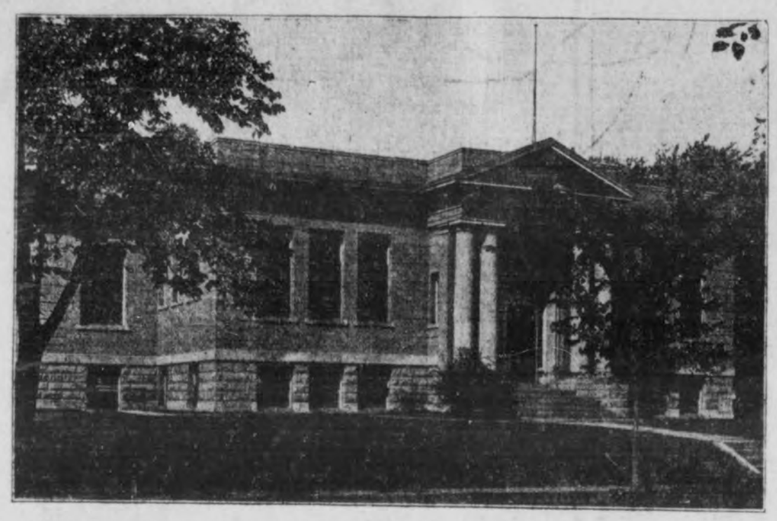
After having failed to observe any sign of life about the place, the soldiers forced open the cabin door. However, the very deserted appearance of the dwelling was scarcely soothing to the nerves. Stories were widespread of how James wiped out many of his brave pursuers when they exposed themselves to his withering rifle shots. But the men cautiously scoured the cabin and finally satisfied themselves that the bandits were not home by boosting Dr. Cramblit thru a hole in the loft. It was a rash thing to do, as the doctor now intimates, but previous fear had given way to boldness, and he peered about the dimly lighted loft with his finger on the trigger of his revolver. He could ascertain no occupants from his point of vantage.

Hidden Guns

There was a quantity of wheat in the loft which he felt around in with his hands, to make sure that the fugitives had not hidden themselves in it. Instead of men he found pistols, bowie knives, revolvers, and other weapons which had been concealed there. From all appearances the house had been deserted only a short time before the soldiers came. After a complete inspection of the place the men repaired themselves back to their lines, without a regret that they had been denied the bloody encounter of their anticipations.

They had been hunting the bandits for eight weeks, and this episode ended the fruitless search.

AMES PUBLIC LIBRARY



The site for this building was donated by Wallace J. Greeley. The cornerstone was laid in 1903.

CAMBRIDGE LAD ERECTS LINCOLN POLE IN 1864

Not many persons of the present generation have heard of the famous Lincoln pole which was erected ever and anon in the presidential campaign of 1864. But A. M. Ball retired blacksmith of Ames, recalls the one which he put up as a boy because it aroused the ire of a neighbor who was in sympathy with the southern cause.

Feeling ran very high in the campaign that year and Ball, tho only a mere lad, entered into the spirit of it to the extent of hieing himself to the timber where he cut and trimmed a good-sized sapling. He bore it home in triumph, set it up in the dooryard of his home and further carried out the Lincoln "railsplitter" cry by adding to it a sturdy fence rail and an old nigger-maul.

Old Joe, a local character, who despised the abolitionists, drove past the Ball homestead and viewed with anger the Lincoln pole. Upon learning that the "consarned kid" had the audacity to post such an emblem, Joe urged the elder Ball to thrash the youngster. But the father defended the accusation and replied "No sir, I'll never lick a boy of mine for standing up for Abraham Lincoln." And he didn't either.

POPULATION OF AMES INCREASES RAPIDLY

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Ames has quadrupled its population. The greatest increase has come during the last decade. Ames attained the rank of second class as early as 1893 with a population of over 2,000 persons.

One of the factors which contributed toward the rapid settlement in the town was the branching out at the fourth ward after the Main building at the college burned down. This was really the beginning of the fastest growing ward in the city.

Ames has grown as follows, according to official census:

YEAR	Population
1900	2,422
1910	4,223
1915	5,086
1920	6,270
1925	9,394
1927	9,974

EARLY PIONEER DAYS

Aug. 3, '77—Intelligencer.

At the present term of court we learn that an effort will be made to have the Cambridge mill privilge declared a nuisance. A civil engineer from the college force was down there last week to survey the land flowed by backwater and to take notes upon matters in general bearing upon the question to be settled.

Glaciers Sweep Over Story Co; Change Contour

When the monstrous glacier of the ice age swept down over the American continent thousands of years ago and crushed the land beneath its might tons, the whole character of human civilization was changed for centuries to come. Iowa was in the path of these glaciers and Story county, in particular, stood the full force of this powerful ice blanket before it melted in the rays of the southern sun.

A brief survey of the topography of county on a geographical map of Iowa explains the nature of the county's surface—level, poor natural drainage and shallow streams. The territory thru here is geologically young; that is, it was planed off by the last glacial visitation which came many years later than the first one which covered southern Iowa. There was a continual flood of the chilly water, in the territories which hence the streams in those areas are deep-channeled and the hills are more eroded, the whole making for a more completely drained country. Such is the condition of southern Iowa.

Story county, on the other hand, was left with numerous bogs and shallows, with wide, shifting streams and countless sloughs. When the rugged pioneers first came here they despaired of ever ridding the country of its wet bottoms. Even the Indians had avoided the country in and around Story county because there were more desirable hunting grounds, fishing water and camp sites along the Des Moines and Iowa rivers.

COUNTY COSTS SHOW INCREASE

A comparison of the statements from the county treasurer's office gives a suggestion of the increase in the size and extent of the county's business. Some funds have been created since 1911 which are now quite large. For instance the motor vehicle fund was unknown previous to 1916; it was started at $10,120.05.

The statements for 1911 and 1927 are as follows:

FUNDS	1911	1927
County	$41,044.59	$106,945.69
Poor	12,044.46	27,982.42
Road	6,690.33	94,067.74
Mo. Vehicle	(was $63,082 in 1924)	
Bridge	43,238.35	55,320.84
Insane	8,936.82	455.70
Relief	670.00	1,481.60
Institute	742.24	225.00
Do. Animal	50.80	2,213.80
Co. Drainage	551.77	
Drainage	142,836.00	8,056.53
Farmers' Insti.		75.00
Anticipation Fund		45,937.50
T. B. Erad.		3,245.01
Court Exp.		8,275.04

EARLY PIONEER DAYS

Aug. 3, '77—Intelligencer.

Tuesday afternoon Dell Maxwell (now city clerk) son of D. H. Maxwell, sustained a painful injury at the hands of an engineer or fireman on the North Western road. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, young Maxwell, in company with some other boys was fishing under the railroad bridge which spans the bayou east of the city. At this hour the regular westward bound freight passed and of the men on the engine took a chunk of coal and threw down among them. It struck one of his fingers hold the fishing rod and mashed it so badly that amputation was necessary. Doctors Bradley and Meredith performed the operation the same evening.

It is a charity to suppose that the accident was not intended, but the result of a careless manner of scaring boys.

(March 22, '78)

Among the list of patents issued the first of the week in March, we notice that of "J. Worrick, Ames, Ia., Grain Separator." Mr. Worrick has invented and is manufacturing a very neat, perfectly reliable and very desirable mill.

THE CAMPANILE

Dear to the hearts of every Iowa State College student are the Margaret McDonald chimes which ring out the hours of his college days.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES AND MEATS

WE WELCOME

Diamond Jubilee Visitors

TO AMES

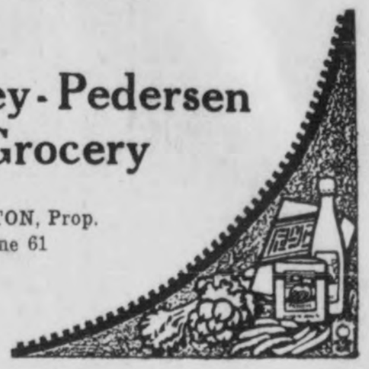
October 4, 5 and 6

WE are offering during Jubilee Week special prices on all our quality groceries and meats.

Be sure to visit our store when you're in town.

Shipley-Pedersen Grocery

WM. EATON, Prop.
Phone 61



The **GENERAL TIRE**

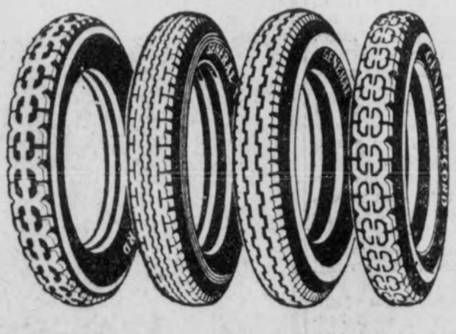
Ride on the New General Tire

Jumbo '600' Balloon

When Generals have rolled up five figures on your speedometer, you will just be starting to learn how big the returns on your changeover investment will be—dividends in dollars and cents and in motor enjoyment. Generals have always been famous for delivering longer, lower-cost mileage, size for size, than any other tire. With General Jumbos on your car, you can reasonably expect the initial cost to be your only tire expense while you keep the car.

Our Service Car Is Always Ready

To make a hurried trip for your convenience.
Just Phone 376-J



HARRY'S TIRE SHOP

110 Main Street Phone 376-J — Ames, Iowa — 110 Main Street Phone 376-J

The Oldest Store in Story County Bids You Welcome

Where Story County's Pioneers Traded

The Tilden Store has been a part of the life of Story county almost since its birth. As the oldest store in Story county we take keen interest in the Diamond Jubilee—especially in that phase of the celebration which emphasizes the sterling character of the men who founded our county and city.

It reminds us all that honesty of purpose and a determination to serve well are fundamentals of success in all lines of endeavor.

And we take pride in knowing that the service of this store is proved by its consistent growth since its inception in the little room under the arrow in the picture above.

TILDEN'S

STANDARD FOR QUALITY SINCE 1869